Exceptions:

1. Jvm monitors all the statements in the program
2. If an error or exception occurred then jvm identify the corresponding class
3. Jvm creates object for the exception class
4. Jvm throws an exception
5. Jvm catches the exception object
6. Jvm terminates the program.

Every try block must have any of catch (zero or more) or finally (at most one) block or both.

While writing catch block exception parameter we need to follow the sub class to super class Scenario.

The statements those need to monitor by JVM and those may crate execution halts are placed inside the try block.

In catch we only write reference variable of exception class but the object is created by JVM at runtime.

Depending upon the type of exception happen the corresponding catch from the overload catch methods executes that catch block.

After the exception handled use try catch then program executes the remaining program