

The exceptions whose parent is RuntimeException, these are called as unchecked exceptions.

The exceptions whose parent is Exception, these are called as checked exceptions. If there are any checked exceptions in your program, then it is necessary to handle them at compile time.

We may handle more than one exceptions in a catch block

```
catch(ArithmeticException|ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {  
    System.out.println("cannot divide by zero");  
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());  
}
```

Try block is always followed by minimum one catch block or finally block

<pre>try{  }catch(ArithmeticException NullPointerException e){ }</pre>	<pre>try{  }finally{     System.out.println("in finally block"); }</pre>
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