FACULTY OF Engineering & Technology

try-catch-finally block

Either a try statement should be associated with a catch block or with finally.
Since catch performs exception handling and finally performs the cleanup,
the best approach is to use both of them.

Syntax:

```
try
{
   //statements that may cause an exception
}
 catch (…)
{
    //error handling code
}
 finally
{
   //statements to be executed
}
```

Throw:

Throw keyword is used for throwing custom exceptions

Syntax of throw keyword:

throw new custom_exception_class("error message");

```
public class ThrowExample
{
   static void checkEligibilty(int age, int weight)
    {
     if(age<12 && weight<40)
     {
            throw new ArithmeticException("Student is not eligible for registration");
     }
    else
    {
            System.out.println(“InValid Entry!!");
    }
  }
  public static void main(String args[])
{
 System.out.println("Welcome to the Student Registration ");
 checkEligibilty(9, 35);
System.out.println("Have a nice day..");
} }
```

throws

1. **throws keyword** is used for handling checked exceptions
2. The "throws" keyword is used to declare exceptions. It doesn't throw an exception.
3. It specifies that there may occur an exception in the method. It is always used with method signature.
4. **throws keyword** is used to declare an exception

Syntax of java throws

```
return_type  method_name()  throws  exception_class_name
{
//method code
}
```

Advantage of Java throws keyword

Now Checked Exception can be propagated (forwarded in call stack).

It provides information to the caller of the method about the exception.