13.5 More on Exception Handling

The preceding sections gave you an overview of exception handling and introduced several predefined exception types. This section provides an in-depth discussion of exception handling.

Java’s exception-handling model is based on three operations: declaring an exception, throwing an exception, and catching an exception, as shown in Figure 13.2.

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### 13.5.1 Declaring Exceptions

In Java, the statement currently being executed belongs to a method. The Java interpreter invokes the `main` method to start executing a program. Every method must state the types of checked exceptions it might throw. This is known as declaring exceptions. Because system errors and runtime errors can happen to any code, Java does not require that you declare `Error` and `Runtime Exception` (unchecked exceptions) explicitly in the method. However, all other exceptions thrown by the method must be explicitly declared in the method header so that the caller of the method is informed of the exception.