Custom exceptions:
In java we can create our own exception class and throw that exception using throw keyword. These exceptions are known as user-defined or custom exceptions. Custom exceptions provide the flexibility to add attributes and methods that are not part of a standard Java exception. These can store additional information, like an application-specific error code, or provide utility methods that can be used to handle or present the exception to a user.

Example:
class CustomException {
    static void productInspect(int weight) {
        if(weight<100)
            throw new ArithmeticException("invalid product");
        else
            System.out.println("valid product");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        productInspect(85);
        System.out.println("out of try-catch block...");
    }
}

Note: By the help of custom exception, we can have your own exception and message.
ExceptionHandling with MethodOverriding
There are some rules which are to be followed when there is case of method overriding:

**Rule1**: If the superclass method does not declare an exception, subclass overridden method cannot declare the checked exception and it will have compile time error.

```java
import java.io.*;

class Parent {
    void disp() {
        System.out.println("parent exception");
    }
}
class Child extends Parent {
    void disp() throws IOException {
        System.out.println("Child exception");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Parent p=new Child();
        p.disp();
    }
}
```

**Exercise:**
1. What is custom exception? Explain with proper example.
2. What will happen if subclass overridden method declares checked exception?