

# Day 5: File Handling & Errors

- ☐ Reading/writing files
- ☐ Context managers (with)
- ☐ Exceptions (try-except-finally)
- ☐ Custom exceptions

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## ✓ 1. Reading and Writing Files

### ◆ Writing to a File

with open("example.txt", "w") as f:

```
f.write("Hello, this is Day 5.\n")
```

```
f.write("You're learning file handling!")
```

### ◆ Reading a File

with open("example.txt", "r") as f:

```
content = f.read()
```

```
print(content)
```

### ◆ Appending to a File

with open("example.txt", "a") as f:

```
f.write("\nAppended line.")
```

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## ✓ 2. Reading Line by Line

with open("example.txt", "r") as f:

```
for line in f:
```

```
    print(line.strip())
```

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## ✓ 3. Exception Handling (Try/Except)

try:

```
x = int(input("Enter a number: "))
```

```
print(10 / x)
```

except ZeroDivisionError:

Note: Solution for the exercises will be on GitHub.

```
print("You can't divide by zero.")  
  
except ValueError:  
    print("That's not a valid number.")  
  
finally:  
    print("Done.")
```

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#### ✅ 4. Custom Exceptions (Optional)

```
class TooShortNameError(Exception):  
    pass  
  
name = input("Enter name: ")  
  
if len(name) < 3:  
    raise TooShortNameError("Name is too short!")
```

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#### ✅ 5. Context Managers (with)

The with statement automatically closes the file:

```
with open("data.txt", "w") as file:  
    file.write("Safe and clean file writing.")
```

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#### 🧠 Mini Exercises:

1. Write a program to write a list of 5 names to a file, one per line.
2. Read the same file and print only names that start with A.
3. Use try-except to catch file not found errors when reading a file.
4. Use a with block to safely read and print all lines in a file.