# Module 1 Day 18

File I/O: Writing Files

## What makes an application?

- Program Data
  - ✓ Variables & .NET Data Types
  - ✓ Arrays
  - ✓ More Collections (list, dictionary, stack, queue)
  - ✓ Classes and objects (OOP)
- Program Logic
  - ✓ Statements and expressions
  - ✓ Conditional logic (if)
  - ✓ Repeating logic (for, foreach, do, while)
  - ✓ Methods (functions / procedures)
  - ✓ Classes and objects (OOP)
  - ☐ Frameworks (MVC)

Input / Output
 User
 ✓ Console read / write
 ☐ HTML / CSS
 ☐ Front-end frameworks (HTML / CSS / JavaScript)
 Storage
 ❖ File I/O
 ☐ Relational database

☐ APIs

#### Exceptions

- Exceptions are how the .Net Framework reports runtime errors
- Exceptions are <u>thrown</u> when an error occurs
- Your code can <u>catch</u> an error and <u>handle</u> it
  - You can re-throw it using throw;
- Examples of runtime errors:
  - Attempting to int.Parse a non-numeric value
  - Attempting to read a File that does not exist
  - Divide by zero
  - NULL reference exception
- You can define and throw your own Exceptions
- Exceptions "climb the stack" until someone catches it

#### Exceptions

```
try
    // Do some work here...
catch (ArgumentNullException e)
    // catch most specific Exceptions first
catch (Exception e)
    // (optional) catch more general exceptions later
    // (optional) re-throw the same exception so it can be caught further up the stack
    throw;
finally
    // (optional) Do work that shouldexecute whether the above succeeded or failed
                                                                                      Let's
```

Code

### Writing to a File

- Use a StreamWriter
- Write and WriteLine methods
- Flush method writes any buffered data
- Dispose does that for you (using)

```
False is default (do not append - overwrite)

ME OF WRITEN
```



