How to explicitly throw exceptions

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In this article

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You can explicitly throw an exception using the C# throw or the Visual Basic Throw statement. You can also throw a caught exception again using the throw statement. It is good coding practice to add information to an exception that is re-thrown to provide more information when debugging.

The following code example uses a try/catch block to catch a possible FileNotFoundException. Following the try block is a catch block that catches the FileNotFoundException and writes a message to the console if the data file is not found. The next statement is the throw statement that throws a new FileNotFoundException and adds text information to the exception.

```
C#
                                                                        Copy
using System;
using System.IO;
public class ProcessFile
{
   public static void Main()
        FileStream fs;
        try
            // Opens a text tile.
            fs = new FileStream(@"C:\temp\data.txt", FileMode.Open);
            var sr = new StreamReader(fs);
            // A value is read from the file and output to the console.
            string line = sr.ReadLine();
            Console.WriteLine(line);
        catch(FileNotFoundException e)
            Console.WriteLine($"[Data File Missing] {e}");
            throw new FileNotFoundException(@"[data.txt not in c:\temp di-
rectory]", e);
        }
        finally
            if (fs != null)
                fs.Close();
```

```
}
    }
}
```

See also

Exceptions

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C# switch statement

switch (C# reference)

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