try-catch-finally (C# Reference)

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A common usage of catch and finally together is to obtain and use resources in a try block, deal with exceptional circumstances in a catch block, and release the resources in the finally block.

For more information and examples on re-throwing exceptions, see try-catch and Throwing Exceptions. For more information about the finally block, see try-finally.

Example

```
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C#
public class EHClass
   void ReadFile(int index)
        // To run this code, substitute a valid path from your local machine
        string path = @"c:\users\public\test.txt";
        System.IO.StreamReader file = new System.IO.StreamReader(path);
        char[] buffer = new char[10];
        try
        {
            file.ReadBlock(buffer, index, buffer.Length);
        catch (System.IO.IOException e)
            Console.WriteLine("Error reading from {0}. Message = {1}", path,
e.Message);
        finally
            if (file != null)
                file.Close();
            }
        // Do something with buffer...
    }
}
```

C# language specification

For more information, see The try statement section of the C# language specification.

See also

- C# Reference
- C# Programming Guide
- C# Keywords
- try, throw, and catch Statements (C++)
- throw
- How to: Explicitly Throw Exceptions
- using Statement

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