



# Functions and Files

This lesson flashes back to the standard operations and their syntaxes defined on functions and files.

## WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

-  Useful code snippets for functions
  - Recovering to stop a panic terminating sequence:
-  Useful code snippets for file
  - Opening and reading a File
  - Copying a file with a buffer

## Useful code snippets for functions #

### Recovering to stop a panic terminating sequence: #

```
func protect(g func()) {
    defer func() {
        log.Println("done") // Println executes normally even if there is a panic
    }()
    if x := recover(); x != nil {
        log.Printf("run time panic: %v", x)
    }
}()
log.Println("start")
g()
}
```

## Useful code snippets for file #

### Opening and reading a File #

```
file, err := os.Open("input.dat")
if err != nil {
    fmt.Printf("An error occurred on opening the inputfile\n" +
        "Does the file exist?\n" +
```

```

    "Have you got acces to it?\n")
    return

}
defer file.Close()
iReader := bufio.NewReader(file)
for {
    str, err := iReader.ReadString('\n')
    if err != nil {
        return // error or EOF
    }
    fmt.Printf("The input was: %s", str)
}

```

## Copying a file with a buffer #

```

func cat(f *file.File) {
    const NBUF = 512
    var buf [NBUF]byte
    for {
        switch nr, er := f.Read(buf[:]); true {
        case nr < 0:
            fmt.Fprintf(os.Stderr, "cat: error reading from %s: %s\n", f.String
            ()),
                er.String())
            os.Exit(1)
        case nr == 0: // EOF
            return
        case nr > 0:
            if nw, ew := file.Stdout.Write(buf[0:nr]); nw != nr {
                fmt.Fprintf(os.Stderr, "cat: error writing from %s: %s\n", f.Strin
                g()),
                    ew.String())
            }
        }
    }
}

```

This pretty much summarizes functions and file handling. The next lesson deals with parallelism and networking.