CS 115 Lecture 17

Exceptions and files

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- If you can use it, **if** is usually simpler.
  - If you know in advance what situations will cause an error.

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  - It's better to crash than to continue with bad data.
- Keep the `try` block as small as possible.
  - It should contain the line that might raise the exception.
  - And subsequent lines that depend on its success.
  - Don't duplicate code in the `try` and `except`.
    - ★ That code should come after the try/except so it happens either way.
  - Don't wrap the whole `main` in a `try`!
    - ★ `main` probably doesn't know how to fix the error.
- If you can use it, **if** is usually simpler.
  - If you know in advance what situations will cause an error.

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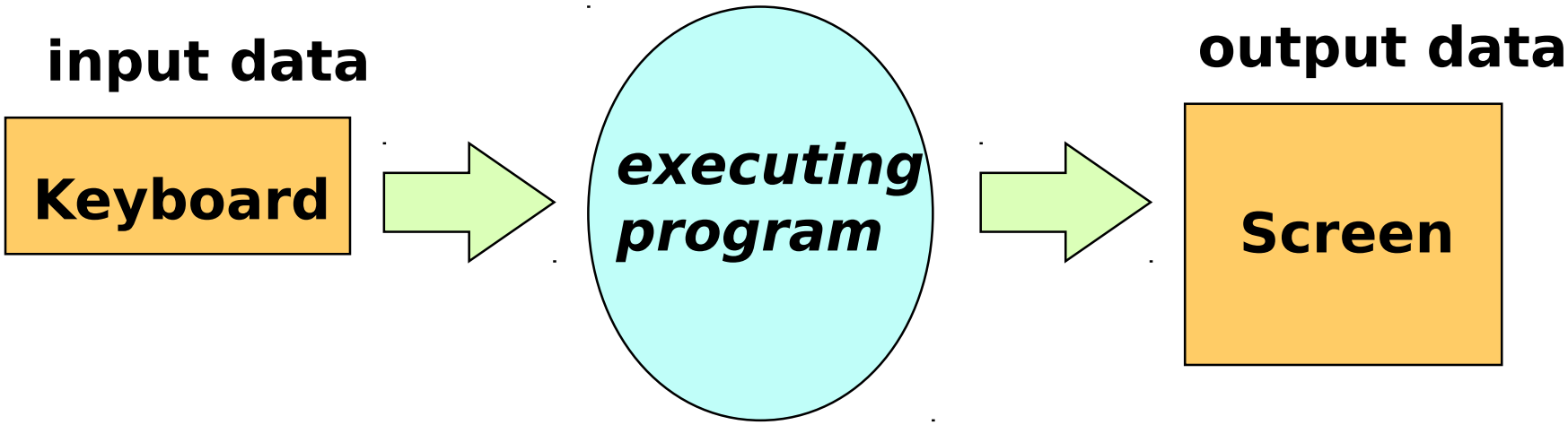

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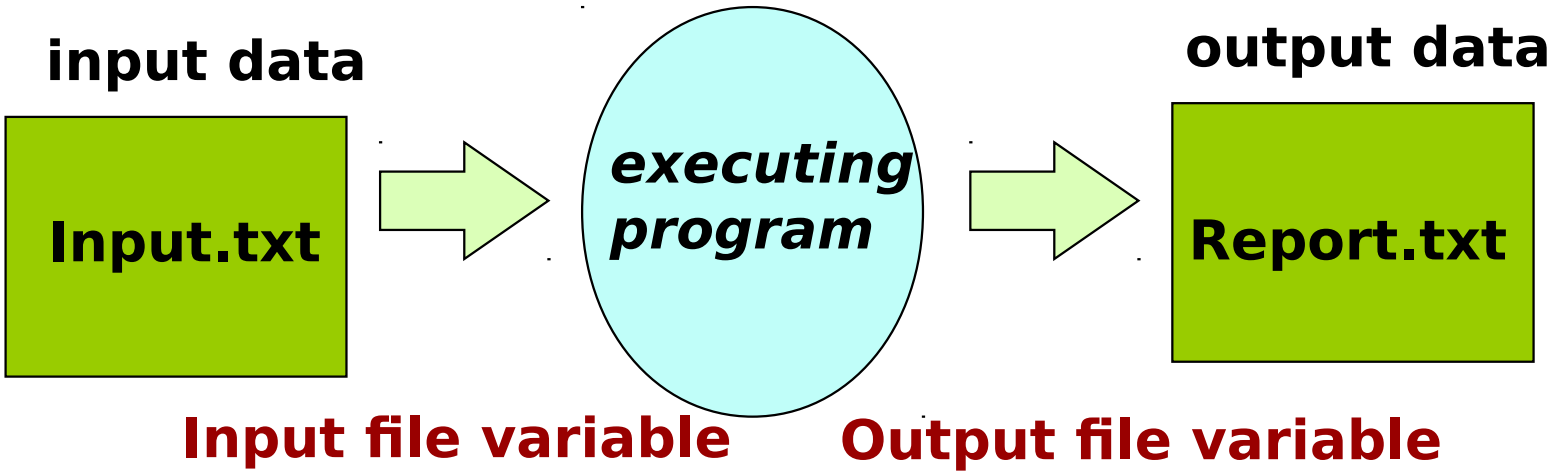

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- Can also open a file for writing:

```
fileobj = open(filename, "w") # w for write
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  - And they definitely don't match up well with lines... At what byte number does line 10 start?
    - ★ You'd have to go through the lines sequentially and count!
- **Text files**: usually **sequential access**.
- **Binary files**: either sequential or **random access**.