

# Files

## Python File Object

A Python file object is created when a file is opened with the `open()` function. You can associate this file object with a variable when you open a file using the `with` and `as` keywords. For example:

```
with open('somefile.txt') as file
```



You can then print the content of the file object, `file_object` with `print()`.

```
print(file_object)
```

You might see something like this on the output terminal:


```
<_io.TextIOWrapper name='somefile.txt' mode=''
```



## Python Readline Method

To read only one line instead of multiple lines in a Python file, use the method `.readline()` on a file object that is returned from the `open()` function. Every subsequent `.readline()` will extract the next line in the file if it exists.

```
with open('story.txt') as story_o
    print(story_object.readline())
```



will print only the first line in `story.txt`.

## Parsing JSON files to dictionary

JSON format is used to store key value pairs. Python's `json` module allows reading such data format and parsing it to a dictionary. The `json.load` function takes a file object as an argument and returns the data in a dictionary format.

```
# Use json.load with an opened file
object to read the contents into a Python
dictionary.
```

```
# Contents of file.json  
# { 'userId': 10 }
```

```
import json  
with open('file.json') as json_file:  
    python_dict = json.load(json_file)  
  
print(python_dict.get('userId'))  
# Prints 10
```

## Python Append To File

Writing to an opened file with the 'w' flag overwrites all previous content in the file. To avoid this, we can append to a file instead. Use the 'a' flag as the second argument to `open()`. If a file doesn't exist, it will be created for append mode.

```
with open('shopping.txt', 'a') as  
    shop.write('Tomatoes, cucumbers')
```



## Python Write To File

By default, a file when opened with `open()` is only for reading. A second argument 'r' is passed to it by default. To write to a file, first open the file with write permission via the 'w' argument. Then use the `.write()` method to write to the file. If the file already exists, all prior content will be overwritten.

```
with open('diary.txt', 'w') as dia  
    diary.write('Special events for')
```



## Python Readlines Method

Instead of reading the entire content of a file, you can read a single line at a time. Instead of `.read()` which returns a string, call `.readlines()` to return a list of strings, each representing an individual line in the file. Calling this code:

```
with open('lines.txt') as file_ob
```

```
file_data = file_object.readlines()
print(file_data)
```

returns a list of strings in `file_data` :

```
['1. Learn Python.\n', '2. Work hard.\n', '3.
```



Iterating over the list, `file_data` , and printing it:

```
for line in file_data:
    print(line)
```

outputs:

```
1. Learn Python.
```

```
2. Work hard.
```

```
3. Graduate.
```

## Class `csv.DictWriter`

In Python, the `csv` module implements classes to read and write tabular data in CSV format. It has a class

`DictWriter` which operates like a regular writer but maps a dictionary onto output rows. The keys of the dictionary are column names while values are actual data.

The `csv.DictWriter` constructor takes two arguments. The first is the open file handler that the CSV is being written to. The second named parameter, `fieldnames` , is a list of field names that the CSV is going to handle.

# An example of `csv.DictWriter`

```
import csv
```

```
with open('companies.csv', 'w') as
csvfile:
```

```
    fieldnames = ['name', 'type']
```

```
    writer = csv.DictWriter(csvfile,
```

```
fieldnames=fieldnames)
```

```
    writer.writeheader()
```

```
    writer.writerow({'name': 'Codecademy',
'type': 'Learning'})
```

```
    writer.writerow({'name': 'Google',
'type': 'Search'})
```

```
"""
```

After running the above code, `companies.csv` will contain the following information:

```
name,type
```

```
Codecademy,Learning
```

"""

## Python Read Method

After a file is opened with `open()` returning a file object, call the `.read()` method of the file object to return the entire file content as a Python string.

Executing the following Python code:

```
with open('mystery.txt') as text_  
    text_data = text_file.read()  
print(text_data)
```



will produce a string containing the entire content of the read file:

Mystery solved.  
Congratulations!

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