**File Handling:**

**what are the file operations:**

**1.Open a file()**

**2.Reading a file()**

**3.writing to a file()**

**4.apending to a file()**

**5.closing a file()**

**6.checking if file exists()**

**1. Opening a File**

The open() function is used to open a file in a specific mode . for example read ,write, append.

**Syntax:**

file = open("example.txt", "r")

**2.Reading a file()**

"r": Read (default mode). Opens the file for reading. If the file doesn't exist, it raises an error.

**Syntax:**

file=open("example.txt",'r')  
archana = file.read()  
print(archana)  
file.close()

**3.writing to a file()**

"w": Write. Opens the file for writing, creating it if it doesn't exist.

Syntax:

file=open("example.txt","w")  
file.write("my name is archana\n")  
file.close

**4.apending to a file()**

"a": Append. Opens the file for appending, creating it if it doesn't exist.

**Syntax:**

file =open("example.txt","a")  
file.write("this is an append mode")  
file.close()

**5.closing a file()**

To close the file

**Syntax:**

file. close()

**6.checking if file exists()**

To check the particular file if exixts

**Syntax:**

import os  
  
if os.path.exists("example.txt"):  
 print("File exists")  
else:  
 print("File does not exist")

**Advantages of file handling:**

* Versatility : we can perform wide range of operations.
* Flexibility:
* User-friendly:
* Cross-platform:

**Disadvantages of file handling:**

* Error-pron:
* Security-risks:
* Complexity:
* Performance: it is slower then the other programming languages when dealing with large handling.