Notes on File Handling

Where the following mode is supported:

1. **r:**open an existing file for a read operation.
2. **w:** open an existing file for a write operation. If the file already contains some data then it will be overridden but if the file is not present then it creates the file as well.
3. **a:**open an existing file for append operation. It won’t override existing data.
4. **r+:**  To read and write data into the file. The previous data in the file will be overridden.
5. **w+:** To write and read data. It will override existing data.
6. **a+:** To append and read data from the file. It won’t override existing data.

# Python code to illustrate read() mode

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

print (file.read())

Another way to read a file is to call a certain number of characters like in the following code the interpreter will read the first five characters of stored data and return it as a string:

# Python code to illustrate read() mode character wise

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

print (file.read(5))

**Creating a file using write() mode**

Let’s see how to create a file and how to write mode works, so in order to manipulate the file, write the following in your Python environment:

# Python code to create a file

file = open('geek.txt','w')

file.write("This is the write command")

file.write("It allows us to write in a particular file")

file.close()

The close() command terminates all the resources in use and frees the system of this particular program.

**Working of append() mode**

# Python code to illustrate append() mode

file = open('check.txt', 'a')

file.write("This will add this line")

file.close()

### ****Using write along with the with() function****

# Python code to illustrate with() alongwith write()

with open("file.txt", "w") as f:

    f.write("Hello World!!!")

**split() using file handling**

We can also split lines using file handling in Python. This splits the variable when space is encountered. You can also split using any characters as we wish. Here is the code:

# Python code to illustrate split() function

with open("file.text", "r") as file:

    data = file.readlines()

    for line in data:

        word = line.split()

        print (word)