## 文件处理:

打开文件 准备文件以供读取: A. 将文件变量与物理文件链接(对文件变量的引用是对物理文件的引用)。B. 将文件指针定位在文件的开头。

文件指针: 'r'与'w'通常指在文件的开头, 当以"a"打开时, 指针始终在文件顶部打开以追加新行

```
Format:<sup>1</sup>
<file variable> = open(<file name>, "r")
```

```
file=input()
file=open(file,'r')

# 按照行读取文件:
for l in file:
    print(1)
```

关闭文件: inputfile.closed()

```
• 如何向文件当中写入信息:
```

- 1, open文件
  - file=open(string,char)
- 2,写文件的命令
  - file.write(string)\*\*\*注意:函数的参数必须是一个string类型的字符串
  - 3. 关闭文件的命令
- 读取文件常用的算法:

```
-line = inputFile.readline()
-while (line != ""): # readline() returns ' ' when it reaches end of file
- print(line)
- line = inputFile.readline()
```

写文件,参数用'w'

file.wirte(temp)

## 序列化:

序列化是将对象转换为字节流或其他可存储或传输的格式的过程,而反序列化则是将字节流或其他格式转换回对象的过程。

### pickle模块实现序列化:

```
# pickle模块实现序列化:
import pickle
l=[1,2,3,4,5,6,67]
with open('l.pickle','rb') as f:
    pickle.dump(l,f)#保存
    l=pickle.load(f)#使用
```

### ison模块实现序列化:

```
# json模块实现序列化:
import json
l=[1,2,3,4,5,6,67]
with open('l.json','r',encoding='utf-8') as f:
l=json.load(f)
```

#### CSV 文件:

# Saving and Loading Data with CSV Files

Use csv library to read data from comma separated value files.
Read file line, by line, do something with each line as array

```
import csv
       # open the file to read it into the database
       with open('USGS_WC_eartag_deployments_2009-2011.csv', newline='') as f:
           reader = csv.reader(f, delimiter=",")
           next(reader) # skip the header line
           for row in reader:
              print(row)
13.
               """ we could do something with this data,
              such as move it into a database, or process it by extracting items
15
              as here, being sure to convert them to the format required
              bearID = int(row[8])
              pTT_ID = int(row[1])
               capture_lat = float(row[6])
               capture_long = float(row[7])
               sex = row[9]
23
               age_class = row[10]
24
               ear_applied = row[11]
25
           print("finished parsing")
       f.close() # close the file
```

Use newline flag so that you use correctly interpret line endings on your platform