File Handling

Txt File

Unicode I

```
>>> nonlat="hai"
>>> nonlat.encode('utf-16')
b'\xff\xfeh\x00a\x00i\x00'
>>> nonlat.encode('utf-8')
b'hai'
>>> import os
>>> os.chdir("C:\Users\mahir\Documents\Python Presentation\Basics I")
```

Get Unicode Error change the (\) in the path to (\\) else (\)

```
>>> os.chdir("C:/Users/mahir/Documents/Python Presentation/Basics I")
>>> with open('mahira.txt', 'wb') as f:
        f.write(nonlat.encode())
```

Reference link for Unicode

- https://docs.python.org/3/howto/unicode.html

Sys Module

- Import sys
- Help(sys)

File Handling mode

Mode	Description
'r'	This is the default mode. It Opens file for reading.
'w'	This Mode Opens file for writing. If file does not exist, it creates a new file. If file exists it truncates the file.
'a'	Open file in append mode. If file does not exist, it creates a new file.
't'	This is the default mode. It opens in text mode.
'b'	This opens in binary mode.
'+'	This will open a file for reading and writing

File Handling in Python

- The open() function is used to open files in our system, the filename is the name of the file to be opened.
- The mode indicates, how the file is going to be opened "r" for reading, "w" for writing and "a" for a appending.
- The open function takes two arguments, the name of the file and and the mode for which we would like to open the file.
- By default, when only the filename is passed, the open function opens the file in read mode.

Example

```
>>> fh = open("mahira.txt", "r")
>>> fh
<_io.TextIOWrapper name='mahira.txt' mode='r' encoding='cp1252'>
>>> print (fh.read())
hai
```

Example for write mode

```
fh = open("hello.txt","w")
fh.write("hai programming")
 fh.close() # to close the IO function
```

Append in Python file handling

```
>>> fh = open("mahira.txt", "a")
>>> fh.write("Hello World again")
```

Rename function

os.rename(current_file_name, new_file_name)

Example:

```
import os
# Rename a file from test1.txt to test2.txt
os.rename( "test1.txt", "test2.txt" )
```

Remove function

- You can use the remove() method to delete files by supplying the name of the file to be deleted as the argument.
- **Syntax**
  - os.remove(file_name)

- **Example**
  - import os
  - # Delete file test2.txt
  - os.remove("text2.txt")