Chapter 5: File Handling

Reading from Files:

Python provides mainly *three types* of *read functions* to *read* from a data *file*.

i) read():

Reads at most *n* bytes; if no *n* is specified, reads the *entire file*. This function returns the bytes in the form of a string.

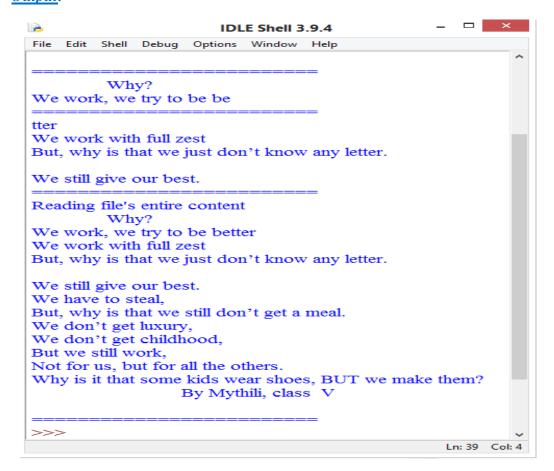
Syntax:

<filhandle>.read([n])

Example

#prg 1. Write a Python program to illustrate the use of read() method

```
print("\n====
myfile=open(r'E:\textfiles\poem.txt',"r")
str1=myfile.read(30)
                        # Reading 30 bytes
print(str1)
print("======="")
str2=myfile.read(100)
                        # Reading 100 bytes
print(str2)
myfile.close()
print("======="")
print("Reading file's entire content")
myfile=open(r'E:\textfiles\poem.txt',"r")
abc=myfile.read()
                        # Reading entire content
print(abc)
myfile.close()
print('======')
```



ii) readline():

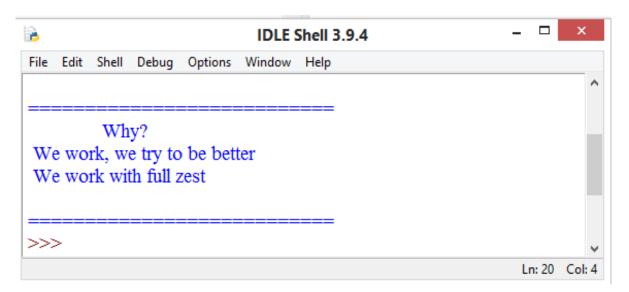
Reads a line of *input*; if *n* is specified reads at most *n* bytes. Returns the read bytes in the form of a string ending with *ln* (line) character or returns a blank string of no more bytes are left for reading in the file.

Syntax: <filhandle>.readline([n])

Example 1: #prg. To reading a file's three lines - line by line

```
print("\n=========="")
myfile=open(r'E:\textfiles\poem.txt',"r")
str1=myfile.readline()
print(str1,end=' ')
str2=myfile.readline()
print(str2, end=' ')
str3=myfile.readline()
print(str3, end=' ')
myfile.close()
print("\n========""")
```

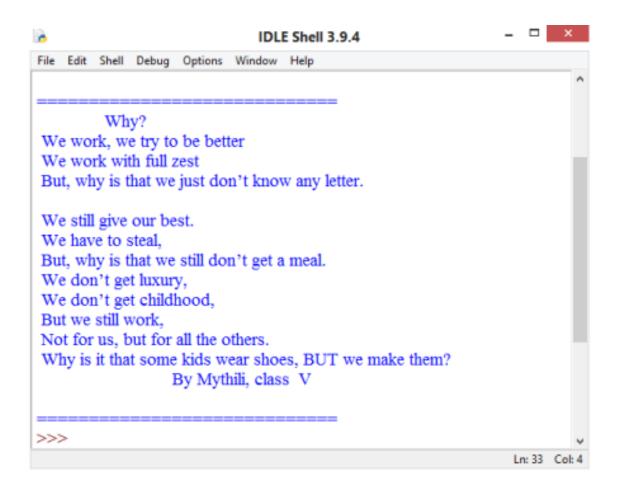
Outout:



Example 2:

#prg. To reading a complete file - line by line

```
print("\n=========="")
myfile=open(r'E:\textfiles\poem.txt',"r")
Str= " "
while Str:
    Str=myfile.readline()
    print(Str,end= ' ')
myfile.close()
print("\n========="")
```

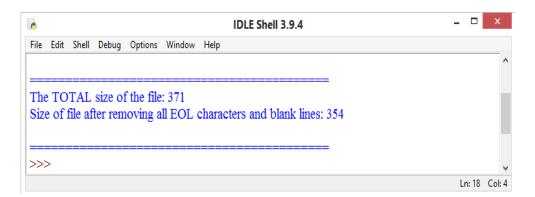


Note:

The readline() function reads the leading and trailing spaces (if any) along with trailing newline character ($\langle n' \rangle$) also while reading the line. We can remove these leading and trailing white spaces (spaces or tabs or newlines) using strip() (without any argument)

#Prg. Displaying the size of a file after removing EOL characters, leading and trailing white spaces and blank lines. (Use of strip())

```
print("\n========="")
myfile =open(r'E:\textfiles\poem.txt',"r")
str1=" "
size=0
tsize=0
while str1:
    str1=myfile.readline()
    tsize=tsize+len(str1)
    size=size+len(str1.strip())
print("The TOTAL size of the file:", tsize)
print("Size of file after removing all EOL characters and blank lines:",size)
print("\n==========""")
myfile.close()
```



iii) readlines():

reads all lines and returns them in a list.

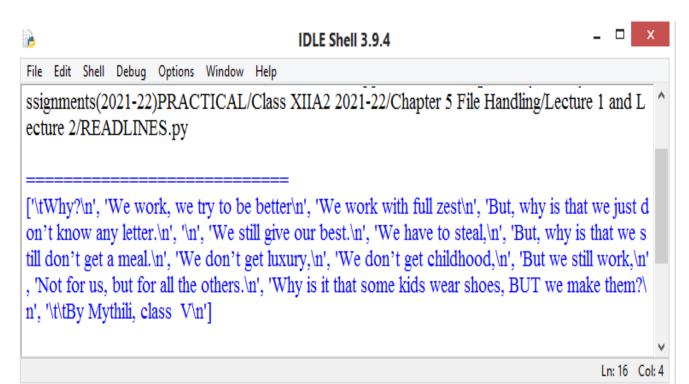
Syntax:

<filehandle>.readlines()

Example:

Reading a complete file-in a list.

```
print("\n=========="")
myfile =open(r'E:\textfiles\poem.txt',"r")
s = myfile.readlines()
print(s)
myfile.close()
print("\n=========="")
```



Prg. Write a program to display the size of a file in bytes.

```
print("\n========="")
ABC=open(r"E:\textfiles\poem.txt","r")
Str=ABC.read()
size=len(Str)
print("Size of the given file poem.txt is:",size,'bytes')
ABC.close()
print("\n=======""")
```

Output:



Prg. Write a program to display the number of lines in the file

```
ABC=open(r"E:\textfiles\poem.txt","r")
Str=ABC.readlines()
linecount=len(Str)
print("Number of lines in poem.txt is:",linecount)
ABC.close()
```

