### Opening a File

You can use the open() function to open a file. It takes two arguments: the file path and the mode in which you want to open the file. Modes include reading ('r'), writing ('w'), and appending ('a'). Here's an example of opening a file for reading:

# Opening a file in read mode

file\_path = "example.txt"

with open(file\_path, 'r') as file:

# Code to read from the file goes here

content = file.read()

print(content)

# File is automatically closed when the block is exited

### Reading from a File

There are various methods to read from a file:

* read(): Reads the entire content of the file.
* readline(): Reads a single line from the file.
* readlines(): Reads all lines of the file into a list.

with open(file\_path, 'r') as file:

content = file.read()

print(content)

### Writing to a File

To write to a file, open it in write mode ('w'). If the file doesn't exist, Python will create it. If it does exist, opening in write mode will truncate the file, meaning it will erase the existing content.

# Opening a file in write mode

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

file.write("Hello, this is a sample text.")

### Appending to a File

If you want to add content to an existing file without removing its current content, open it in append mode ('a').

# Opening a file in append mode

with open("example.txt", 'a') as file:

file.write("\\\\nThis is a new line appended to the file.")

Remember to handle exceptions, such as FileNotFoundError and PermissionError, that may occur during file operations.

# Move the cursor back to the beginning of the file before reading

f2.seek(0)

Ex:

check the specific content in the file ,if it exists return true