

File Handling in Python

Python allows to operate on **flat files** like create, read, update and delete by using a set of functions

- `open(filename, mode_purpose)` function
 - Used to open a file and return reference of that file
 - Purpose can be
 - `r` open a file for reading (default)
 - `w` create a file or overwrite a file
 - `x` create a file, returns an error if the file exist
 - `a` create a file for append mode
 - Mode Can be
 - `t` For text mode (default)
 - `b` For binary mode
- `write(str)` method
 - Write contents into a file using file object
- `read()` method
 - Returns all the contents from a file using file object
- `read(n)` method
 - Returns *n* number of character from a file using file object
- `readline()` method
 - Returns one line of text at a time using file object
- `close()` method
 - Closes a file using file object

Other functions from **os** module

- `os.path.exists(filename)`
 - Returns true if given file exists
- `os.remove(filename)`
 - Used to remove a file
- `os.mkdir(dirname)`
 - Used to make a directory
- `os.rmdir(directoryname)`
 - Used to remove an empty directory
- `os.chdir(directoryname)`
 - Used to change the directory
- `os.rename(oldname, newname)`
 - Used to rename a file or folder
- `os.system(applicationname)`
 - Used to start an application like notepad, calculate

Using **with..as** statement in Python

The **with** statement helps avoiding bugs and leaks by ensuring that a resource is properly released when the code using the resource is completely executed. The **with** statement is popularly used with file streams.

Example 1

```
# Create a file using simple file operation
file = open('demo.txt', 'w')
file.write('Welcome to World of Python\nIts fast and efficient\nWe love Python')
file.close()
```

Example 2

```
# Create a file with try-except-finally
file = open('demo.txt', 'w')
try:
    file.write('Welcome to World of Python\nIts fast and efficient\nWe love Python')
finally:
    file.close()
```

Example 3

```
# Create a file using with statement
with open('demo.txt', 'w') as file:
    file.write('Welcome to World of Python\nIts fast and efficient\nWe love Python')
```

Example 4

```
# Write a program to read all the contents of a file demo.txt
f = open("demo.txt", "r")
print(f.read())
f.close()
```

```
Welcome to World of Python
Its fast and efficient
We love Python
```

Example 5

```
# Write a program to read all the contents of a file demo.txt line by line
f = open("demo.txt", "r")
for x in f:
    print(x,end='')
f.close()
```

```
Welcome to World of Python
Its fast and efficient
We love Python
```

Example 6

```
# Write a program to read all the contents of a file demo.txt character by character
f = open("demo.txt", "r")
for x in f.read():
    print(x)
f.close()
```

