

#### Recursion

When a function calls itself repeatedly.

### #prints n to 1 backward

```
def show(n):
    if(n==0):
        return
    print(n)
    show(n-1)
```



#### #returns n!

```
def fact(n):
    if(n==0 or n==1):
        return 1
    else:
        return n* fact(n-1)
```

# File I/O in Python

Python can be used to perform operations on a file. (read & write data)



#### Types of all files

1.Text Files: .txt, .docx, .log etc.

2. Binary Files: .mp4, .mov, .png, .jpeg etc.



## Open, read & close File

We have to open a file before reading or writing.

```
f = open("file_name","mode")

R: read mode
W: write mode

data = f.read()
f.clo
```

#### File Mode

- 'r' open for reading
- 'w' open for wriing, truncating the file first
- 'x' create a new file and open it for writing
- 'a' open for writing, appending to the end of the file if it existe
- 'b' binary mode
- 't' text mode
- '+' open disk file for updating

## Reading a file

#### data = f.read()

```
data = f.readline() #reads all line at a time
```

#### Writing to a file

```
f = open("demo.txt","w")
f.write("this is a new line") #overwrites the entire file
```

```
f = open("demo.txt","a")
f.write("this is a new line") #adds to the file
```



## With Syntax



With open("demo.txt","a")as f: data=f.read()

#### Deleting a File

using the os module

Module (like a code library) is a file written by another programmer that generally has a functions we can use.

Import os os.remove( filename )

# Python Day 5 Thanks





Lorem Ipsum
Daily practice



Lorem Ipsum
Use can achives your goal