File handling



file object = open(file_name [, access_mode])

The "r" is for reading, the "w" for writing and the "a" for appending.

fl=open("abc.txt","r")

This opens the filename for reading.

By default, the file is opened with the "r" parameter.

f=open('demofile1.txt','r')
f.close()

if file doesn't exist, It will generate error.





Read



```
f=open('demofile1.txt','r')
aa=f.read()
print(aa)
f.close()
```

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.6.3 (v3.6.3:2c5fed8, Oct 3 2017, 17:26:49) [MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)] ^
on win32

Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
========== RESTART: D:\python programs\6filehandling\openfile.py ========
welcome to piford
i am your trainer
you are doing programming
you are programmer
>>> |
```









```
f=open('demofile1.txt','r')
aa=f.read(10)
print(aa)
f.close()
```









```
f=open('demofile1.txt','r')
aa=f.readlines()
print(aa)
f.close()
```

The readlines function returns a list containing all the lines of data in the file.









```
f=open('demofile1.txt','r')
aa=f.readline()
print(aa)
f.close()
```

The readline function reads a single line from the file. Use readline() when you want to get the first line of the file.

```
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>>>
========= RESTART: D:\python programs\6filehandling\openfile.py ========welcome to piford

>>> |
```



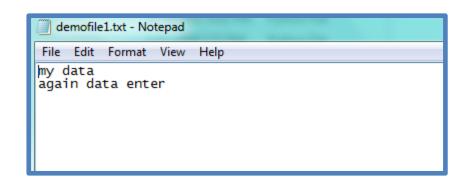
Write



"w" -> open with write power, means if the file exists then delete all content and open it to write

f=open('demofile1.txt','w')
f.write('my data\n')
f.write('again data enter\n')

f.close()





Writelines



With the writelines function you can write a list of strings to a file

f=open('demofile1.txt','w')

lines_of_text = ["a line of text", "another line of text", "a third line"]

f.writelines(lines_of_text)

File Edit Format View Help

|a line of textanother line of texta third line









For any modifications use append mode

f=open('demofile1.txt','a')
f.write('Append MODEEEE\n')
f.write('again appens data\n')
f.close()

'a' opens the file for appending.any data written to the file is automatically added to the end. It will not delete the old data and new data will be added along with that old data

File Edit Format View Help |a line of textanother line of texta third lineAppend MODEEEE again appens data





Program for taking file name from user and then read its content.

```
fnm=input("Enter file name: ")
f=open(fnm,'r')
aa=f.read()
print(aa)
f.close()
```

```
Python 3.6.3 (v3.6.3:2c5fed8, Oct 3 2017, 17:26:49) [MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)] on win32

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>>>
========== RESTART: D:\python programs\6filehandling\input file.py ========

Enter file name: demofile1.txt
a line of textanother line of texta third lineAppend MODEEEE
again appens data

>>> |
```





Find the position

```
f=open('demofile1.txt','r')
aa=f.read(10)
print(aa)
ss=f.tell();
print("current position",ss)
f.close()
```





We can change our current reading position in the file by seeking

```
f=open('demofile1.txt','r')
aa=f.read(10)
print(aa)
ss=f.tell();
print("current position",ss)
sk=f.seek(3)
ss1=f.tell();
print("current position",ss1)
f.close()
```

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.6.3 (v3.6.3:2c5fed8, Oct 3 2017, 17:26:49 on win32

Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more >>> 
========== RESTART: D:\python programs\6filehandli a line of current position 10 current position 3 >>> |
```





Other Functions

os module help you perform file-processing operations, such as renaming and deleting files.

import os
os.rename("demofile1.txt","demofile2.txt")
#Rename file name

os.remove("demofile2.txt")
#Remove file from directory

