Take the inputs

|  |
| --- |
| Print(“ enter your age”, end=’ ‘)  Age = input()  Or  Age = input(“enter your age ”) |

Take the arguments

|  |
| --- |
| From sys import argv  A, b = argv  Print(“first”, a)  A or the 0th argument is the script name |

Open a file and print the contents

This is not a preferred method

|  |
| --- |
| Filename = r”C:\downloads\test.txt”  Openfile = open(Filename)  Print (Openfile.read()) |

Few more methods worth remembering

Read, readline, write, truncate, close and seek (moves the read/write cursor to beginning or end)

|  |
| --- |
| Fileo = open(filename, ’w’)  Open the file in write mode  Fileo.truncate()  To clear the contents  Fileo.close()  Always close before opening again  Fileo = open(filename, ’w’)  Fileo.write(“12345”)  Fileo.close() |

To check is a file exists

|  |
| --- |
| From os.path import exists  Print( exists(file\_path))  >>> True |

**Open questions**

How to read big files?

|  |
| --- |
| With open(r”C:\downloads\test.txt”) as inline:  For line in inline:  Do\_something\_with(line)  This only reads one line at a time. When the next line is read, the previous one will be garbage collected unless you have stored a reference to it somewhere else  This method is better because the file is large and you do not load the full file into the memory, which is done if you use readline()  <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6475328/read-large-text-files-in-python-line-by-line-without-loading-it-in-to-memory> |

How to write big files?

What is the preferred format?

Read flat file and then load it using hibernate

Hibernate for python