# -\*- coding: utf-8 -\*-

"""

Created on Tue Nov 26 10:21:42 2019

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"""

"""File Handling:

The key function for working with files in Python is

the open() function.

The open() function takes two parameters;

filename, and mode.

There are four different methods (modes) for opening a

file:

"r" - Read - Default value. Opens a file for

reading, error if the file does not exist

"a" - Append - Opens a file for appending, creates the

file if it does not exist

"w" - Write - Opens a file for writing, creates

the file if it does not exist

"x" - Create - Creates the specified file, returns

an error if the file exists

In addition you can specify if the file should be

handled as binary or text mode

"t" - Text - Default value. Text mode

"b" - Binary - Binary mode (e.g. images)

Syntax

To open a file for reading it is enough to

specify the name of the file:

"""

f =open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt")

"""

The code above is the same as:

"""

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "rt")

"""

Because "r" for read, and "t" for text are the

default values, you do not need to specify them.

Note: Make sure the file exists, or else you will

get an error."""

"""Read Lines:

You can return one line by using the readline() method:

Example:

Read one line of the file:"""

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "r")

print(f.readline())

"""

By calling readline() two times, you can read the

two first lines:

Example:

Read two lines of the file:"""

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "r")

print(f.readline())

print(f.readline())

"""

By looping through the lines of the file, you can read

the whole file, line by line:"""

"""Example:

Loop through the file line by line:

"""

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "r")

for x in f:

print(x)

"""Close Files:

It is a good practice to always close the file when

you are done with it.

Example:

Close the file when you are finish with it:"""

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "r")

print(f.readline())

f.close()

"""Note: You should always close your files,

in some cases, due to buffering, changes made to a

file may not show until you close the file."""

""" Write to an Existing File:

To write to an existing file, you must add a parameter

to the open() function:

"a" - Append - will append to the end of the file

"w" - Write - will overwrite any existing content

Example:

Open the file "C://FILE/file.txt.txt" and append

content to the file:

"""

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "a")

f.write("Now the file has more content!")

f.close()

"""open and read the file after the appending:"""

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "r")

print(f.read())

"""

\Example:

Open the file "C://FILE/file.txt.txt" and overwrite

the content:

"""

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "w")

f.write("Woops! I have deleted the content!")

f.close()

#open and read the file after the appending:

f = open("C://FILE/file.txt.txt", "r")

print(f.read())

"""

Note: the "w" method will overwrite the entire file.

Create a New File

To create a new file in Python, use the open()

method, with one of the following parameters:

"x" - Create - will create a file, returns an

error if the file exist

"a" - Append - will create a file if the

specified file does not exist

"w" - Write - will create a file if the

specified file does not exist

Example:

Create a file called "myfile.txt":"""

f = open("myfile.txt", "x")

"""

Result: a new empty file is created!"""

"""Example

Create a new file if it does not exist:"""

f = open("myfile.txt", "w")

"""Delete a File:

To delete a file, you must import the OS module,

and run its os.remove() function:

Example:

Remove the file:"""

import os

os.remove("C://FILE/file.txt.txt")

"""

Check if File exist:

To avoid getting an error, you might want to

check if the file exists before you try to delete it:

Example

Check if file exists, then delete it:"""

import os

if os.path.exists("C://FILE/newfile.txt.txt"):

os.remove("C://FILE/newfile.txt.txt")

else:

print("The file does not exist")

"""

Delete Folder:

To delete an entire folder, use the os.rmdir() method:

Example

Remove the folder "myfolder":

"""

import os

os.rmdir("C://NEWFILE")

"""

Note: You can only remove empty folders."""