Marwadi University Marwadi Chandarana Group NAAC A+	**Marwadi University** **Faculty of Engineering & Technology** **Department of Information and Communication Technology**	
Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)	**Aim:** Practical based on File Handling using Python	
Experiment No: 13	**Date:**	**Enrollment No: 92400133055**

GITHUB

Aim: Practical based on File Handling using Python
IDE: Visual Studio Code

File handling in Python is a powerful and versatile tool that can be used to perform a wide range of operations. However, it is important to carefully consider the advantages and disadvantages of file handling when writing Python programs, to ensure that the code is secure, reliable, and performs well.
Python provides various functions to perform different file operations, a process known as File Handling. ***open()*** *: Opens a file and returns a file object.* ***read()*** *: Reads data from a file.* ***write()*** *: Writes data to a file.* ***close()*** *: Closes the file, releasing its resources.*

Opening Files in Python
In Python, we need to open a file first to perform any operations on it—we use the open() function Suppose we have a file named ict.txt
To open this file, we can use the open() function. file1 =
open("C:\\Users\\Mitesh\\OneDrive\\Desktop \\ict.txt") or
file1 = open(r"C:\Users\Mitesh\OneDrive\Desktop \ict.txt")
Output

Working in Read mode
The open command will open the Python file in the read mode and the for loop will print each line present in the file.
f1 = open(r"C:\Users\Mitesh\OneDrive\Desktop \ict.txt")
 # This will print every line one by one in the file
for each **in** f1: print (each) Output:

```
ICT ICT ICT

ICT ICT ICT ICT ICT
```

In this example, we will extract a string that contains all characters in the Python file then we can use f1.read().

# Python code to illustrate read() mode
f1 = open(r"C:\Users\Mitesh\OneDrive\Desktop \ict.txt")
print (f1.read()) output:

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```
ICT ICT ICT
ICT ICT ICT ICT ICT
```

Example

In this example, Read a file using the with statement in Python.

```
with open(r"C:\Users\Mitesh\OneDrive\Desktop\ict.txt",'r') as f1:
   data = f1.read()  print(data)
```

Example 4:

Another way to read a file is to call a certain number of characters like in the following code the interpreter will read the first five characters of stored data and return it as a string:

```
f1 = open(r"C:\Users\Mitesh\OneDrive\Desktop \ict.txt") print
(f1.read(5))
```

Output

```
PS D:\python
y"
ICT I
```

Example

The split() function splits the variable when space is encountered. You can also split using any characters as you wish.

```
with open(r"C:\Users\Mitesh\OneDrive\Desktop\ict.txt",'r') as file:
   data = file.readlines()
for line in data:
word = line.split()
      print (word)
```

Output

```
['ICT', 'ICT', 'ICT']
['ICT', 'ICT', 'ICT', 'ICT', 'ICT']
```

Working in Write Mode

The write() function is used to write in a file. The close() command terminates all the resources in use and frees the system of this particular program.

```
file = open("ict1.txt",'w') file.write("ICT
ICT ICT \n") file.write("ICT ICT ICT ICT
ICT")
file.close()
```

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Using with() function with

```
open("file.txt", "w") as f:
f.write("Hello World!!!")
   f.close()
```

Working of Append Mode

Appending text to an existing file.

```
file = open("ict1.txt",'a') file.write("\n
Department Department") file.close()
```

Output

```
Department Department
Department Department
Department Department
```

Reading and Writing Binary Files

Reading and writing binary files, such as images. Rading files with

```
open(r'C:\Users\Mitesh\OneDrive\Desktop\a.tif', 'rb') as file:
   binary_data = file.read()
```

Output

```
xaa\xab\xab\xa8\xa9\xb1\xac\xab\xaa\xae\xab\xab\
\xae\xad\xb2\xb1\xb2\xb4\xb4\xb6\xb1\xb6\xb7\xfe
ba\xb7\xb9\xb7\xba\xb9\xb7\xba\xb5\xb5\xbb\xbd\x
xbe\xbe\xba\xb8\xbd\xb9\xba\xba\xbb\xb9\xb7\xb8\
\xb4\xb8\xff\xb5\xff\xb4\r\xb1\xb3\xb6\xaf\xb1\x
xad\xa9\xab\xaa\xa8\xff\xab\xff\xa9\x1e\xa7\xa6\
\xaa\xa9\xa4\xa6\xa8\xa6\xa0\xa1\x9f\x9f\xa3\xa1
```

Writing binary files with

```
open('c.tif', 'wb') as f:
f.write(binary_data)
   f.close()
```

Output

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Working with CSV Files import csv

```
# Reading from a CSV file with
open('data.csv', 'r') as file:
   reader = csv.reader(file)
for row in reader:
      print(row)
```

Output

```
['sr ', 'M']
['1', 'a']
['2', 'b']
['3', 'c']
```

```
# Writing to a CSV file
import csv with open('output.csv', 'w',
newline='') as file:    writer = csv.writer(file)
   writer.writerow(['Name', 'Subject', 'Mark'])
writer.writerow(['Aansh', 'PWP', 9])
   writer.writerow(['Ashutosh', 'PWP', 10])
file.close()
```

Output:

```
Name,Subject,Mark
Aansh,PWP,9
Ashutosh,PWP,10
```

Post Lab Exercise:

Write a program that reads a text file example.txt and counts the number of lines, words, and characters in the file. Print these counts. Code:

```
file=open('example.txt','r') lines =
file.readlines() linecount = len(lines) word =
```

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```
sum(len(line.split()) for line in lines) char =
sum(len(line) for line in lines) file.close()
#print
print("Number of lines: ", linecount)
print("Number of words: ", word) print("Number of
characters: ", char)
```

Output:

```
Number of lines:  3
Number of words:  4
Number of characters:  26
```

Write a Python program to read a text file line by line and store each line in a list. Print the list after reading the entire file. Code:

```
f=open('example.txt','r')
list1=[] for e in f:
print(e)
list1+=list(e)
print(list1)
```

Output:

```
Ashutosh Kumar

B.Tech

ICT
['A', 's', 'h', 'u', 't', 'o', 's', 'h', ' ', 'K', 'u'
, 'm', 'a', 'r', '\n', 'B', '.', 'T', 'e', 'c', 'h', '
 ', '\n', 'I', 'C', 'T']
```

Write a Python program to read data from a CSV file data.csv and print each row to the console.
Code:

```
import csv with open("E:/SEM 3/PWP/data-1.csv", 'r') as file:
    reader = csv.reader(file)
for row in reader:
        print(row)
```

Output:

```
['sr ', 'M']
['1', 'a']
['2', 'b']
['3', 'c']
```

Write a Python program that merges the contents of two text files file1.txt and file2.txt into a third file merged.txt. Ensure that the contents of file1.txt come first. Code:

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```
f1=open('f1.txt','r')
f2=open('f2.txt','r')
f3=open('f3.txt','w')
f1data=f1.read()
f2data=f2.read()
f3.write(f1data)
f3.write(f2data)
f3.close()
f3=open('f3.txt','r')
print(f3.read())
```

Output:

```
PS D:\pyt
12abc
```