**10.7** Write a bash script that takes 2 or more arguments

**Objectives:**

1. To learn about python as scripting option.

**Theory:**

**File handling:**

A file is some information or data which stays in the computer storage devices. You already know about different kinds of file , like your music files, video files, text files. Python gives you easy ways to manipulate these files. Generally we divide files in two categories, text file and binary file. Text files are simple text where as the binary files contain binary data which is only readable by computer.

**File opening:**

To open a file we use open() function. It requires two arguments, first the file path or file name, second which mode it should open. Modes are like

* “r” -> open read only, you can read the file but can not edit / delete anything inside
* “w” -> open with write power, means if the file exists then delete all content and open it to write
* “a” -> open in append mode

The default mode is read only, ie if you do not provide any mode it will open the file as read only. Let us open a file

* fobj = open("love.txt")
* fobj

<\_io.TextIOWrapper name='love.txt' mode='r' encoding='UTF-8'>

**Closing a file:**

After opening a file one should always close the opened file. We use method close() for this.

* fobj = open("love.txt")
* fobj

<\_io.TextIOWrapper name='love.txt' mode='r' encoding='UTF-8'>

>>> fobj.close()

**Reading a file:**

To read the whole file at once use the read() method.

* fobj = open("sample.txt")
* **fobj.read()**

**Program:**

import sys

l=sys.argv

for i in range(1,len(l)):

#print("witing ",l[i])

with open(str(l[i])) as f:

with open("test1.txt", "a") as f1:

for line in f:

f1.write(line)

#print(line)

f1=open("test1.txt")

print("New file")

for line in f1:

print(line)

**Output:**

New file

The stty command sets certain I/O options for the device that is the current standard input. This command writes output to the device that is the current standard output.

This version of the operating system uses the standard X/Open Portability Guide Issue 4 interface to control the terminals, maintaining a compatibility with POSIX and BSD interfaces. The stty command supports both POSIX and BSD compliant options, but the usage of POSIX options is strongly recommended. A list of obsolete BSD options, with the corresponding POSIX options, is also provided.

The open() function is used to open files in our system, the filename is the name of the file to be opened.

The mode indicates, how the file is going to be opened "r" for reading, "w" for writing and "a" for a appending.

The open function takes two arguments, the name of the file and and the mode for which we would like to open the file.

By default, when only the filename is passed, the open function opens the file in read mode.

**Conclusion:**

1.File handling, command line arguments implemented in python.

2.Checking of file using bash commands implemented in python.

**References:**

[1] https://docs.python.org/3/