Python

File Handling

Chapter 19

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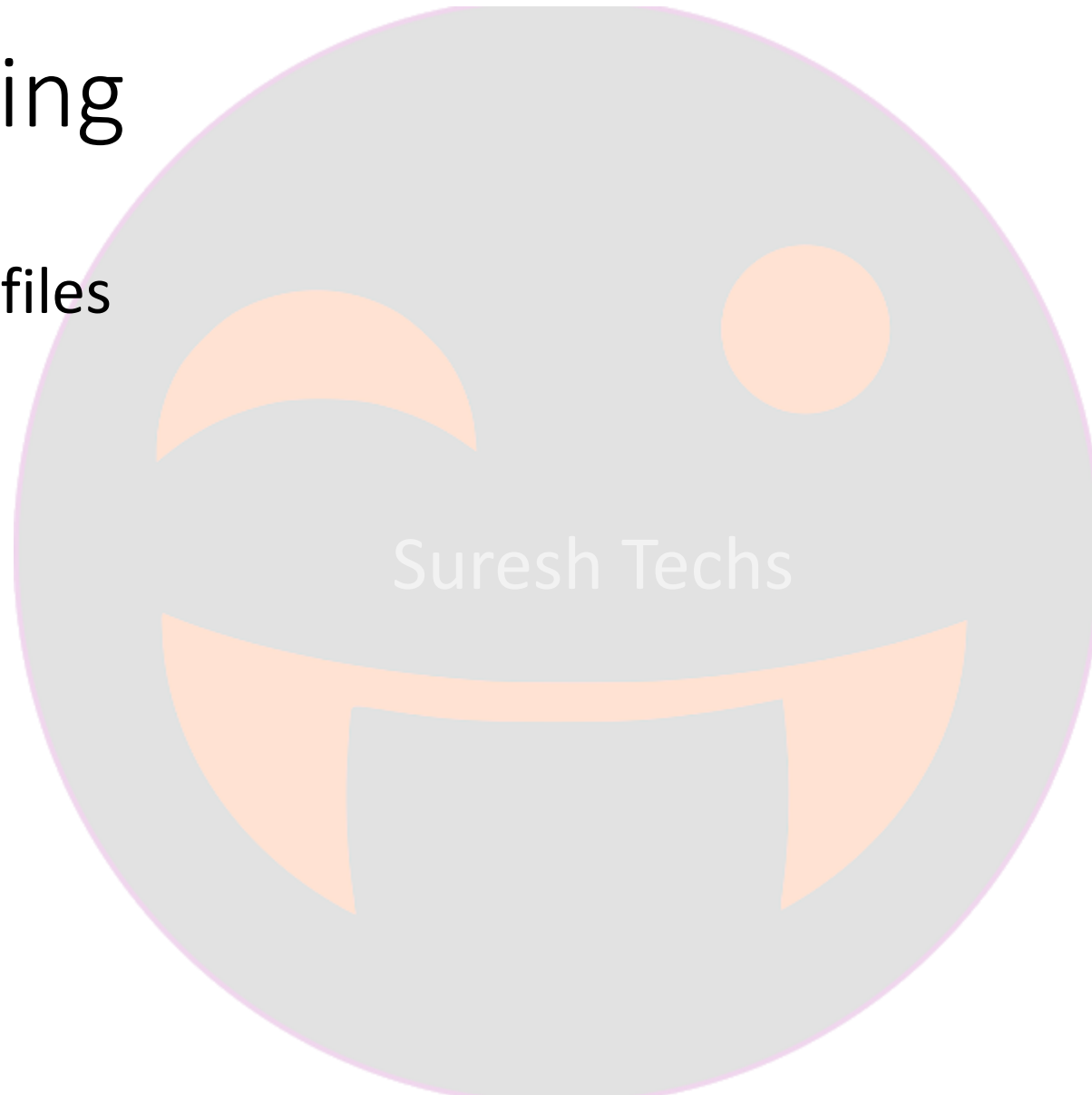Subscribe: You don't miss our future videos

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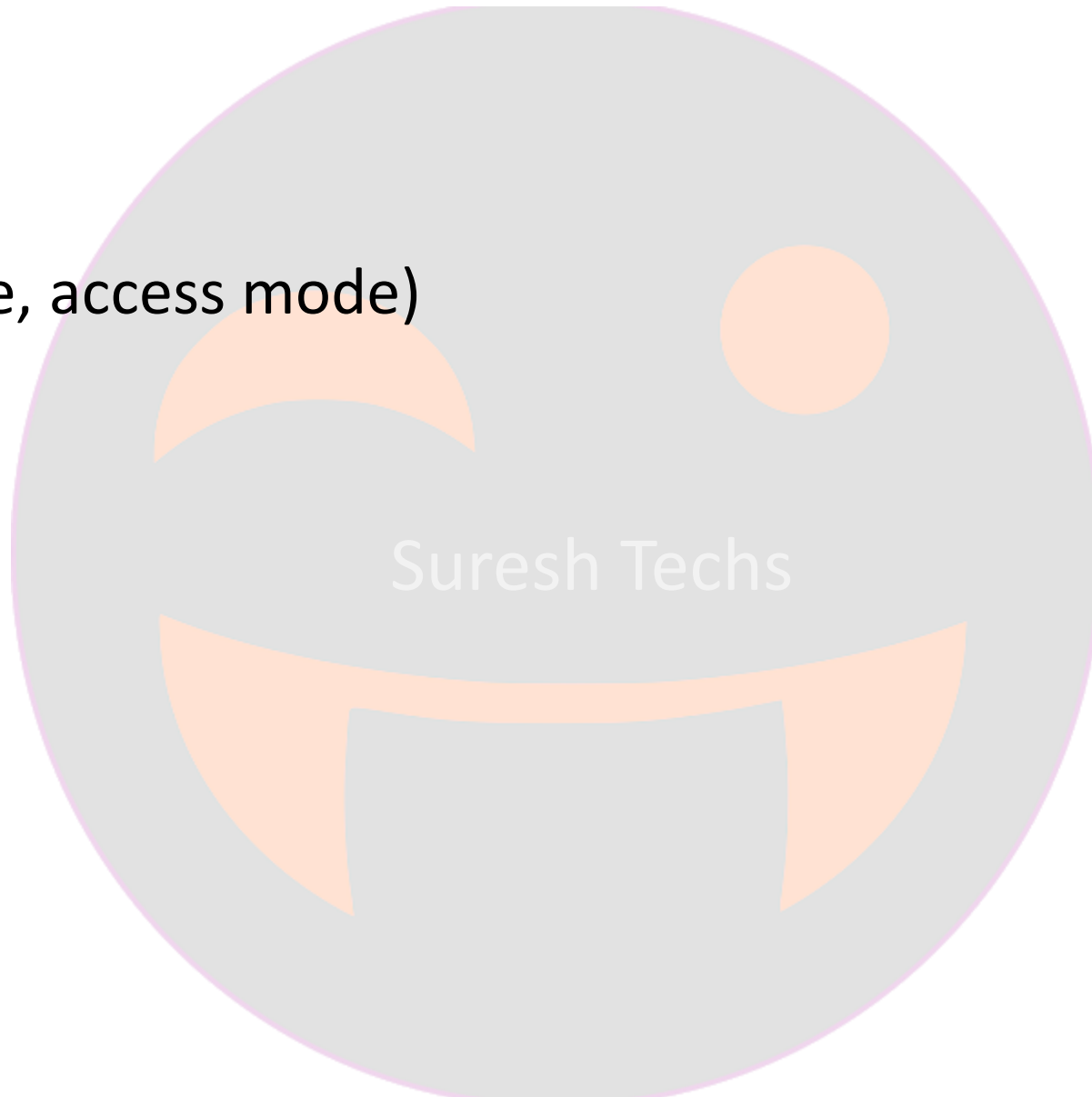# File Handling

- Working with files

Access modes

- Types of operations
- Read only(r)
- Write only(w)
- Read and Write(r+)
- Write and Read(w+)
- Append only(a)
- Append and Read(a+)

Open file

- open(filename, access mode)

Read only(r)

- Opens the file for reading, cursor is positioned at the beginning of the file, if the file doesn't exist, raises FileNotFoundError
- open('filename','r')

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Write only(w)

- Opens the file for writing. For existing file the data is truncated and overwritten. Cursor is placed at the beginning of the file

- Creates the file if the file doesn't exist

- Writing to file:
  - write(data) – Inserts the data in a single line
  - writelines() – Used to insert multiple strings at a time

Read and write(r+)

- Opens the file for reading and writing. Cursor is placed at the beginning of the file. Raises I/O Error if the file doesn't exist

- Reading from file
  - read() – reads entire file
  - readline(n) – reads a line of the file. Reads at most specified(n) bytes of data. Does not read more than one line
  - readlines() – reads all the lines and return them as each line a string element in a list

Write and Read(w+)

- Opens the file for reading and writing. For existing file data is truncated and overwritten. Cursor is placed at the beginning of the file

Append only(a)

- Opens the file for writing. The file is created if it doesn't exist.
- Cursor is placed at the end of the file
- The data being written will be inserted at the end, after the existing code

Append and read(a+)

- Open the file for reading and writing. The file is created if it doesn't exist

- Cursor is placed at the end of the file

- The data being written will be inserted at the end, after the existing code

Closing a file

- Closes the file and frees the memory space acquired by that file
- We can even close file if it is to be opened in a different mode

With statement

- To write cleaner code

- No need to call file.close(), with statement will take care of it

- It ensures proper acquisition and release of resources

- Syntax:

```python
with open('sureshtechs.txt','r') as file:
    print(file.read())
```

PYTHON

చిన్న బ్రేక్
చిటికలో వచ్చేస్తా

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