

Files



Files



Files are named storage compartments on our computer that are managed by operating system. Python provides basic functions and methods necessary to manipulate files by default.

Parameter details:

file_name:	The file_name argument is a string value that contains the name of the file that you want to
	access.

access_mode:	The access_mode determines the mode in which the file has to be opened, i.e., read, write,
	append, etc

buffering: If the buffering value is set to 0, no buffering takes place. If the buffering value is 1, line buffering is performed while accessing a file.

Files Operations



Operations	Interpretation
f = open(name[, mode])	Create a file object
Text = input.read()	Read entire file into a single string
Text = input.read(N)	Read up to next N characters into a string
Text = input.readline()	Read next line into a string
output.write(text)	Write a string of characters into file
output.close()	Manual close
anyfile.seek(N)	Change file position to offset N for next operation

File Modes



Modes	Description
r	Opens a file for reading. The file pointer is at the start of the file if the file exists. This is the default mode.
rb	Opens a file for reading in binary format. The file pointer is at the start of file if the file exists.
r+	Opens a file for both reading and writing. The file pointer is at the start of the file if the file exists.
rb+	Opens a file for both reading and writing in binary format. The file pointer is at the start of the file if the file exists.
w+	Opens a file for both writing and reading. Overwrites the existing file if the files exist otherwise, create a new file.
wb+	Opens a file for both writing and reading in binary format. Overwrites the existing file if the file exists otherwise, creates a new file for reading and writing.

File Modes



Modes	Description
a	Opens a file for appending. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file for writing
ab	Open file for appending in binary format. The file pointer is at the end of file if the file exists. if the file does not exist, it creates a new file for writing
a+	Opens a file for both appending and reading. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists. If a file does not exist, it creates a new file for both reading and writing.
ab+	Opens a file for both appending and reading in binary format. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists. If file does not exist, it creates a new file for reading and writing.
wb	Opens a file for writing only in binary format. Overwrites the file if already exists. Creates a new file if file doesn't exist.
W	Opens a file for writing only. Overwrites the file if the file exists. Creates a new file if file doesn't exist.

Hands-On

