

11 Files

Friday, November 22, 2024 8:42 AM

```
apple\nThis is my notes\nbanana\nwatermelon
```



1) Create a file variable:

```
file_var = open('filename', 'r')  
file_var.close()
```

↖ read from file.

2) Read from a file

- `file_var.read()` reads content of file into a single string.
- `file_var.readlines()` returns content as list of strings.
- `file_var.readline()` returns a single line of the file.

Reading line by line is so common
files are "iterable":

```
for l in file_var:  
    |  
    |  
    |
```

```
apple\nThis is my notes\nbanana\nwatermelon
```

↖ "read head" ↗

Variant.

```
with open('filename') as file_var:  • file_var is known
```

variant.

```
with open('filename') as file_var:
```

- `file_var` is known only in this block
- `close` is automatic.

• Writing to a File:

1) open the file for writing:

```
file_var = open('filename', 'w')
```

WARNING: opening a file for writing overwrites the file.

2) `file_var.write(S)`

3) `file_var.close()`

Note: content is not finalized until you close the file.

• force writing to file without closing.

```
file_var.flush()
```



◆ Appending to a file

```
file_var = open('filename', 'a')
```

◆ Command line arguments.

```
import sys
```

`sys.argv` contains the list of arguments.

`sys.argv[0]` contains the name of the program.

