## Cheatography

## Input/Output with Python Cheat Sheet by Nima (nimakarimian) via cheatography.com/113429/cs/23537/

open and close	reading	w
<pre>myfile = open("filename.txt")</pre>	<pre>file = open("filename.txt", "r")</pre>	f
"r"read mode	<pre>cont = file.read()</pre>	0
"w"write mode	print(cont)	f
"a"append mode	file.close()	W
"r+"write/read mode		f
"wb"write binary mode	<pre>file = open("filename.txt", "r")</pre>	
	<pre>print(file.read(16))</pre>	W.
	This determines the number of bytes that	W
myfile.close()	should be read.	e
The argument of the open function is the path to the file.		d
	To retrieve each line in a file, you can	
working with files	use the readlines method	T.
It is good practice to avoid wasting resources by making sure	<pre>file = open("filename.txt", "r")</pre>	ť
that files are always closed after they have been used.	<pre>print(file.readlines())</pre>	W
try:	file.close()	S
<pre>f = open("filename.txt")</pre>	>>>	m
<pre>print(f.read())</pre>	['Line 1 text \n', 'Line 2 text \n',	f
finally:	'Line 3 text']	t
f.close()	>>>	a
1.01056()		r
An alternative way of doing this is using with statements.	You can also use a for loop to iterate	р
This creates a temporary variable (often called f), which is	through the lines in the file:	f
only accessible in the indented block of the with statement.	<pre>file = open("filename.txt", "r")</pre>	>
The file is automatically closed at the end of the with	for line in file:	1
statement, even if exceptions occur within it.	print(line)	>
with open("filename.txt") as f:	file.close()	_
<pre>print(f.read())</pre>	>>>	
princ(L. read())	Line 1 text	
	Line 2 text	
	Line 3 text	
	>>>	



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