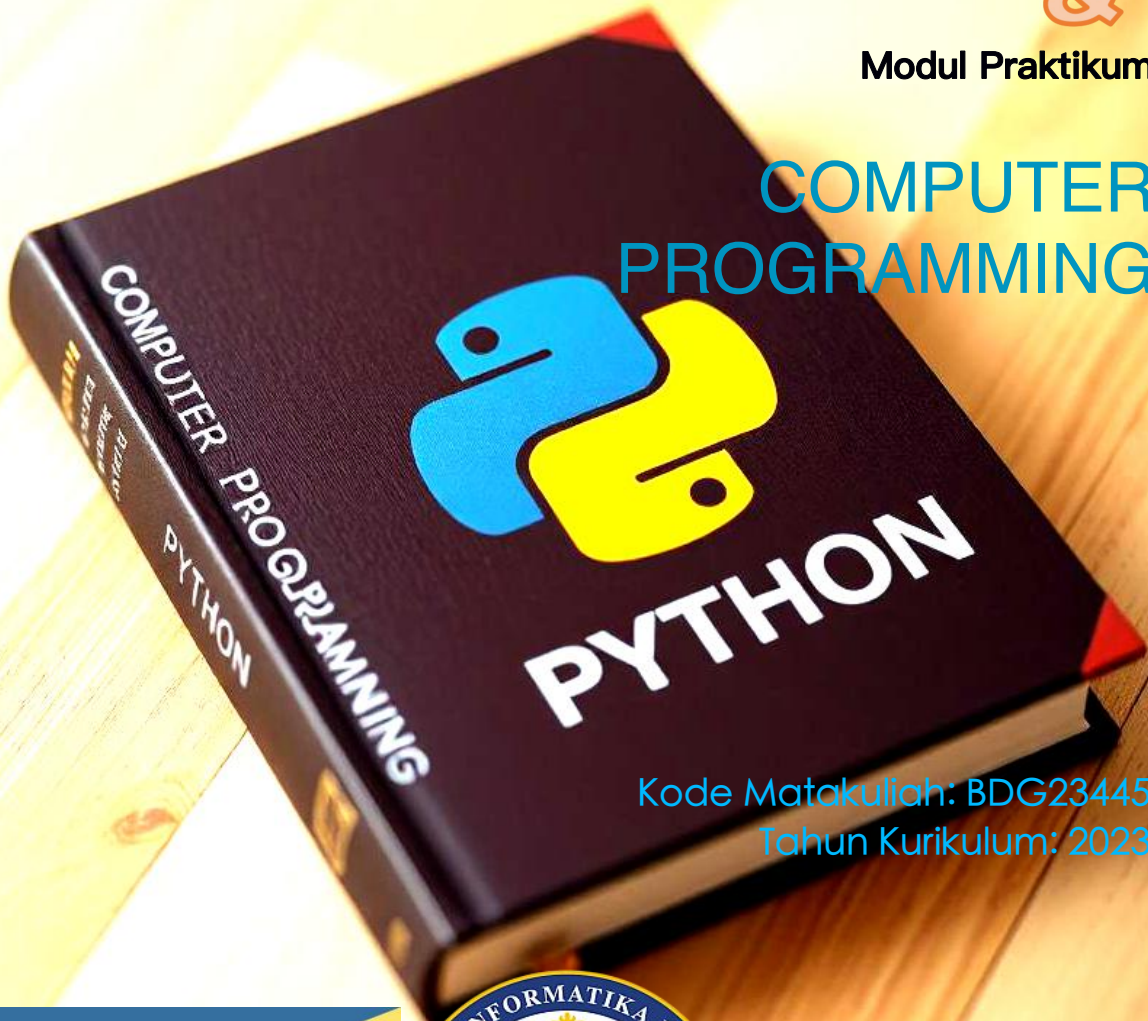




COMPUTER PROGRAMMING



Kode Matakuliah: BDG23445
Tahun Kurikulum: 2023



Penyusun:
Bayu Nugroho, S.Kom., M.Eng

Program Studi
Bisnis Digital
Institut Informatika & Bisnis Darmajaya

FAKULTAS EKONOMI & BISNIS
INSTITUT INFORMATIKA DAN BISNIS DARMAJAYA
2025

Modul 11

Konsep dan penerapan file handling dalam Python

1. Open a File on the Server

Assume we have the following file, located in the same folder as Python:

demofile.txt

```
Hello! Welcome to demofile.txt
This file is for testing purposes.
Good Luck!
```

To open the file, use the built-in `open()` function.

The `open()` function returns a file object, which has a `read()` method for reading the content of the file:

Example

```
f = open("demofile.txt", "r")
print(f.read())
```

If the file is located in a different location, you will have to specify the file path, like this:

Example

Open a file on a different location:

```
f = open("D:\\myfiles\\welcome.txt", "r")
print(f.read())
```

Read Only Parts of the File

By default the `read()` method returns the whole text, but you can also specify how many characters you want to return:

Example

Return the 5 first characters of the file:

```
f = open("demofile.txt", "r")
print(f.read(5))
```

Read Lines

You can return one line by using the `readline()` method:

Example

Read one line of the file:

```
f = open("demofile.txt", "r")
print(f.readline())
```

By calling `readline()` two times, you can read the two first lines:

Example

Read two lines of the file:

```
f = open("demofile.txt", "r")
print(f.readline())
print(f.readline())
```

By looping through the lines of the file, you can read the whole file, line by line:

Example

Loop through the file line by line:

```
f = open("demofile.txt", "r")
for x in f:
    print(x)
```

Close Files

It is a good practice to always close the file when you are done with it.

Example

Close the file when you are finished with it:

```
f = open("demofile.txt", "r")
print(f.readline())
f.close()
```

2. Write to an Existing File

To write to an existing file, you must add a parameter to the `open()` function:

"a" - Append - will append to the end of the file

"w" - Write - will overwrite any existing content

Example

Open the file "demofile2.txt" and append content to the file:

```
f = open("demofile2.txt", "a")
f.write("Now the file has more content!")
f.close()
```

#open and read the file after the appending:

```
f = open("demofile2.txt", "r")
print(f.read())
```

Example

Open the file "demofile3.txt" and overwrite the content:

```
f = open("demofile3.txt", "w")
f.write("Woops! I have deleted the content!")
f.close()
```

#open and read the file after the overwriting:

```
f = open("demofile3.txt", "r")
print(f.read())
```

Note: the "w" method will overwrite the entire file.

Create a New File

To create a new file in Python, use the `open()` method, with one of the following parameters:

"x" - Create - will create a file, returns an error if the file exists

"a" - Append - will create a file if the specified file does not exist

"w" - Write - will create a file if the specified file does not exist

Example

Create a file called "myfile.txt":

```
f = open("myfile.txt", "x")
```

Result: a new empty file is created!

Example

Create a new file if it does not exist:

```
f = open("myfile.txt", "w")
```

3. Delete a File

To delete a file, you must import the OS module, and run its `os.remove()` function:

Example

Remove the file "demofile.txt":

```
import os
os.remove("demofile.txt")
```

Check if File exist:

To avoid getting an error, you might want to check if the file exists before you try to delete it:

Example

Check if file exists, then delete it:

```
import os
if os.path.exists("demofile.txt"):
    os.remove("demofile.txt")
else:
    print("The file does not exist")
```

Delete Folder

To delete an entire folder, use the `os.rmdir()` method:

Example

Remove the folder "myfolder":

```
import os
os.rmdir("myfolder")
```