文件

Python Reference

读写文本文件

文本文件 (text file) 把文本保存在磁盘上。用 `open(name, mode)` 打开它, 其中模式 (mode) 说明是读还是写。始终使用 `with`, 它会帮你关闭文件。

写入

模式 `"w"` 写一个新文件, 并抹掉任何旧内容。

```
with open("notes.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("first line\n")
    f.write("second line\n")
print("saved")            # saved
```

读取

模式 `"r"`(默认) 用来读。`.read()` 把整个文件作为一个字符串返回。

```
with open("notes.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("hello\nworld\n")
with open("notes.txt") as f:
    print(f.read().strip())   # hello / world
```

逐行读取

遍历文件, 一次得到一行。`.strip()` 会去除 (remove) 末尾的换行符 (newline)。

```
with open("data.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("Mei,88\nSam,71\n")
with open("data.txt") as f:
    for line in f:
        name, score = line.strip().split(",")
        print(name, "scored", score)
# Mei scored 88
# Sam scored 71
```

■ 追加

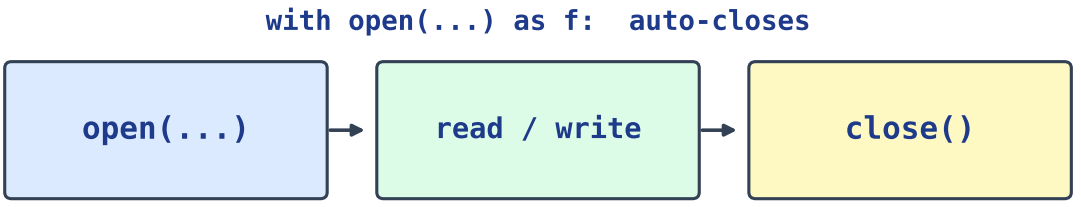
模式 "a" 追加 (append)— 它在末尾添加, 而不抹掉原有内容。

```
with open("log.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("line 1\n")
with open("log.txt", "a") as f:
    f.write("line 2\n")
with open("log.txt") as f:
    print(f.read().strip())   # line 1 / line 2
```

模式	含义
"r"	读 (默认)
"w"	写 (先抹掉)
"a"	追加 (添加到末尾)

常见错误

- 一定要关闭文件, 或用 with open(...) as f:, 它会替你关闭。
- read() 把整个文件当成一个字符串返回, 每行末尾仍带着 \n。
- 用 "w" 打开会先清空文件; 要追加到末尾用 "a"。



Exam tip: mode 'r' reads, 'w' writes (overwrites); prefer with so the file always closes

open → read/write → close (with auto-closes)