

# [220 / 319] Files

Department of Computer Sciences  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Readings:  
Chapter 14 of Downey book

# Learning Objectives Today

## Basic file interactions

- opening/closing
- reading/writing

## OS module

- `listdir`, `mkdir`, `exists`, `isdir`, `isfile`, `join`

## File exceptions

## Encodings

# Learning Objectives Today

## Basic file interactions

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## OS module

- `listdir`, `mkdir`, `exists`, `isdir`, `isfile`, `join`

## File exceptions

## Encodings

# File objects

```
f = open(path)
# read data from f
# OR
# write data to f

f.close()
```

built-in open function

file object

file path

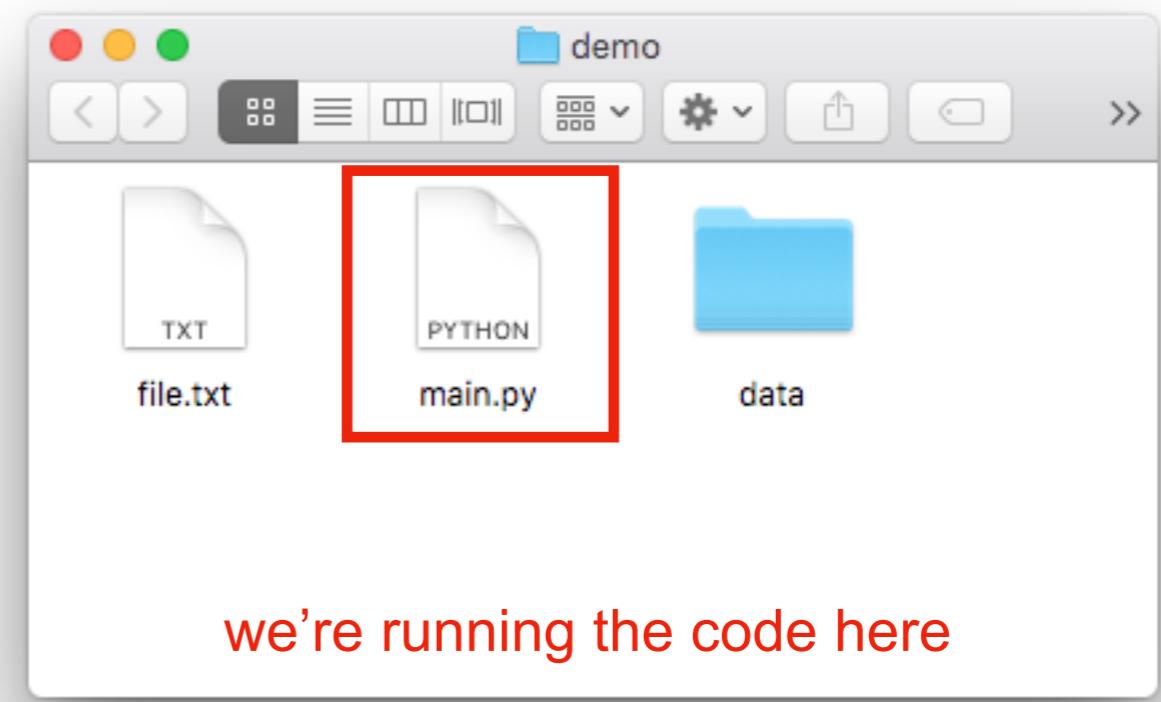
The diagram illustrates the components of the `open` function call. A red box encloses the line `f = open(path)`. Above this box, the text "built-in open function" is written in red, with a red arrow pointing down to the word "open". Inside the box, two red arrows point upwards from the words "file object" and "file path" to the parameters of the `open` function: "f" and "path" respectively.

# File objects

main.ipynb:

```
f = open(path)  
      ↑ file object    ↑ file path  
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f  
  
f.close()
```

built-in open function



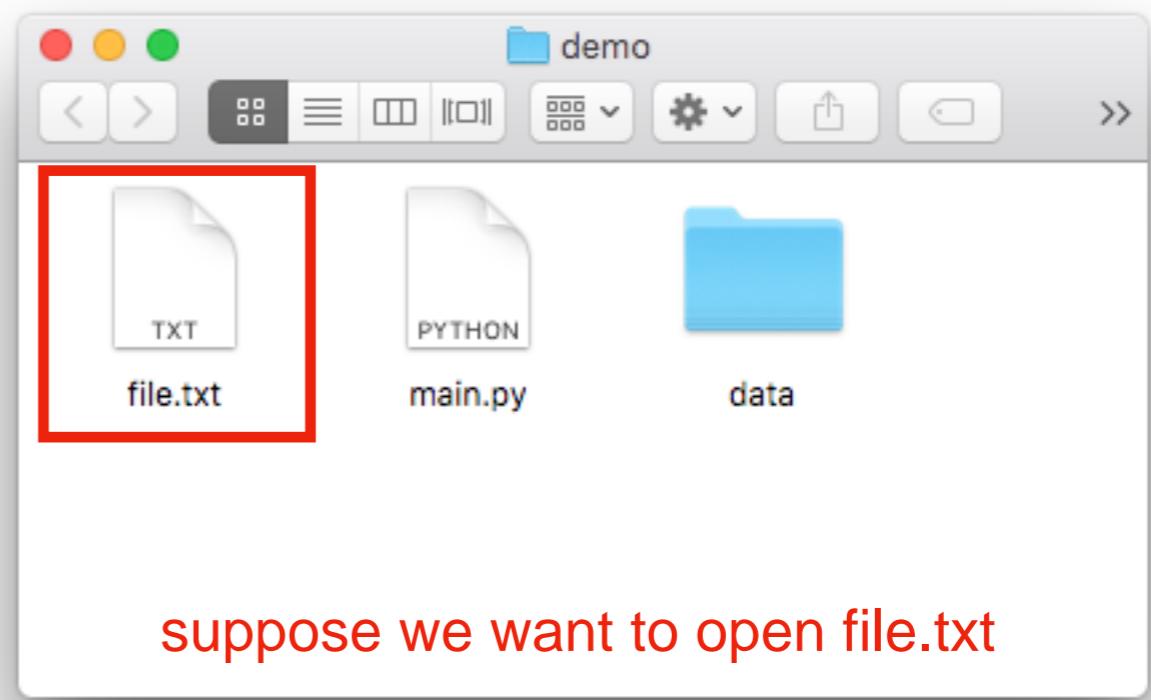
# File objects

```
main.ipynb:  
f = open("file.txt")  
  
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f  
  
f.close()
```

built-in open function

file object

file path



# File objects

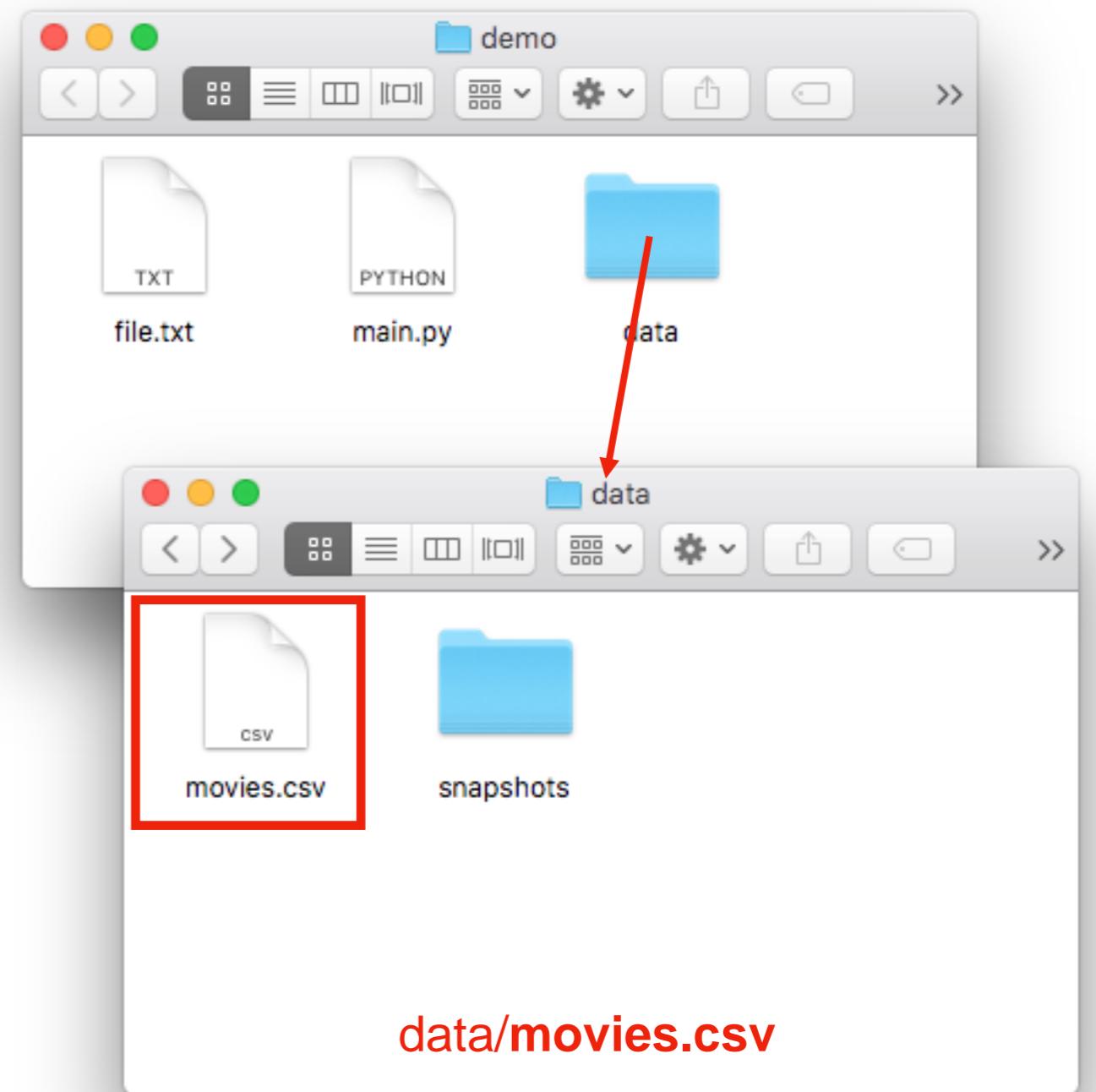
main.ipynb:

```
f = open(  
    "data/movies.csv")  
  
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f  
  
f.close()
```

built-in open function

file object

file path

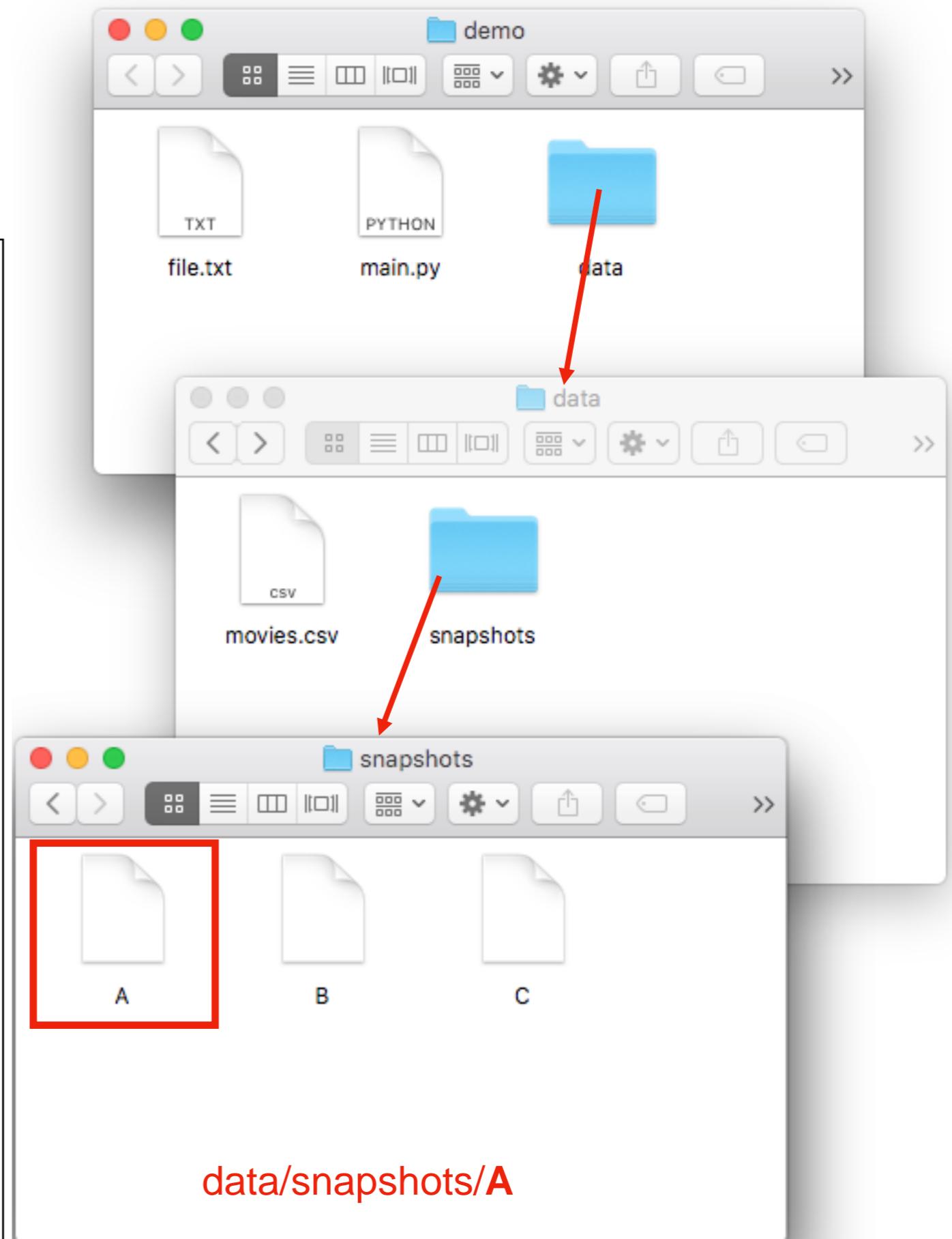


# File objects

main.ipynb:

```
f = open(  
    "data/snapshots/A")  
  
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f  
  
f.close()
```

built-in open function  
file object      file path



# File objects

main.ipynb:

```
f = open("file.txt")
```

```
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f
```

```
f.close()
```

# File objects

```
main.ipynb:f = open("file.txt")
```

```
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f
```

```
f.close()
```

using file

# File objects

imagine a *file object* as a *sandwich*...

```
main.ipynb:f = open("file.txt")
```

```
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f
```

```
f.close()
```

`f = open(...)`

`use file`

`f.close()`

using file

cleanup

## Reasons for closing

- avoid data loss
- limited number of open files

# Learning Objectives Today

## Basic file interactions

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## OS module

- listdir, mkdir, exists, isdir, isfile, join

## File exceptions

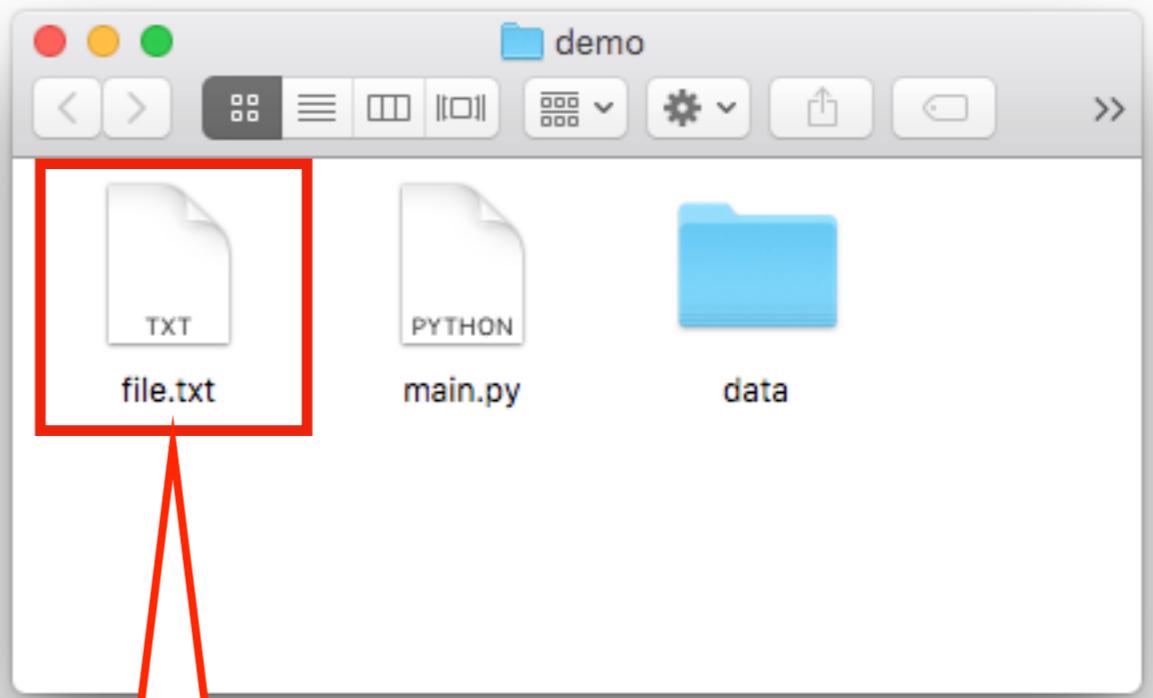
## Encodings

# Reading a file

```
f = open("file.txt")
```

```
# read data from f
# OR
# write data to f
```

```
f.close()
```



I promise  
to always  
close my files

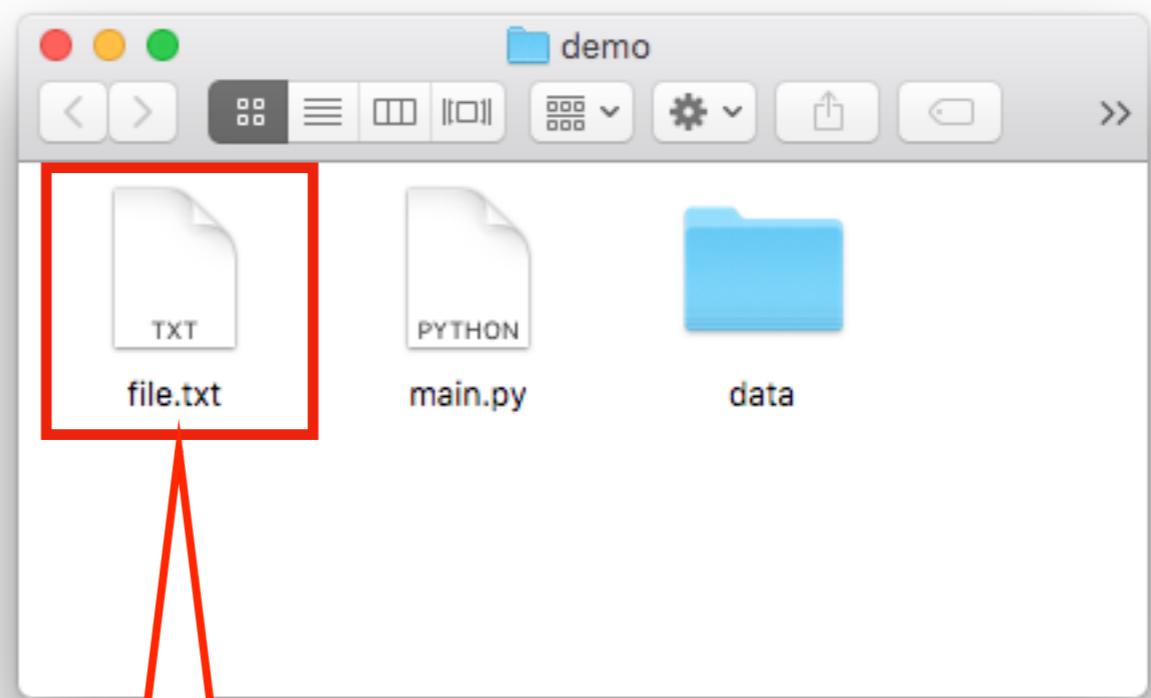
# Reading a file

```
f = open("file.txt")
```

```
data = f.read()  
print(data)
```

Option 1

data is: "I promise\n to always\n close my files"  
f.close()



I promise  
to always  
close my files

read() method

- fetch entire file contents
- return as a string

# Reading a file

```
f = open("file.txt")
```

```
# read data from f
# OR
# write data to f
```

```
f.close()
```

Option 2

file objects can be iterated over, using a for loop!

# Reading a file – alternate ways

```
f = open("file.txt")
lines = list(f)
f.close()
```

convert it to a list

```
f = open("file.txt")
for l in f:
    print(l)
f.close()
```

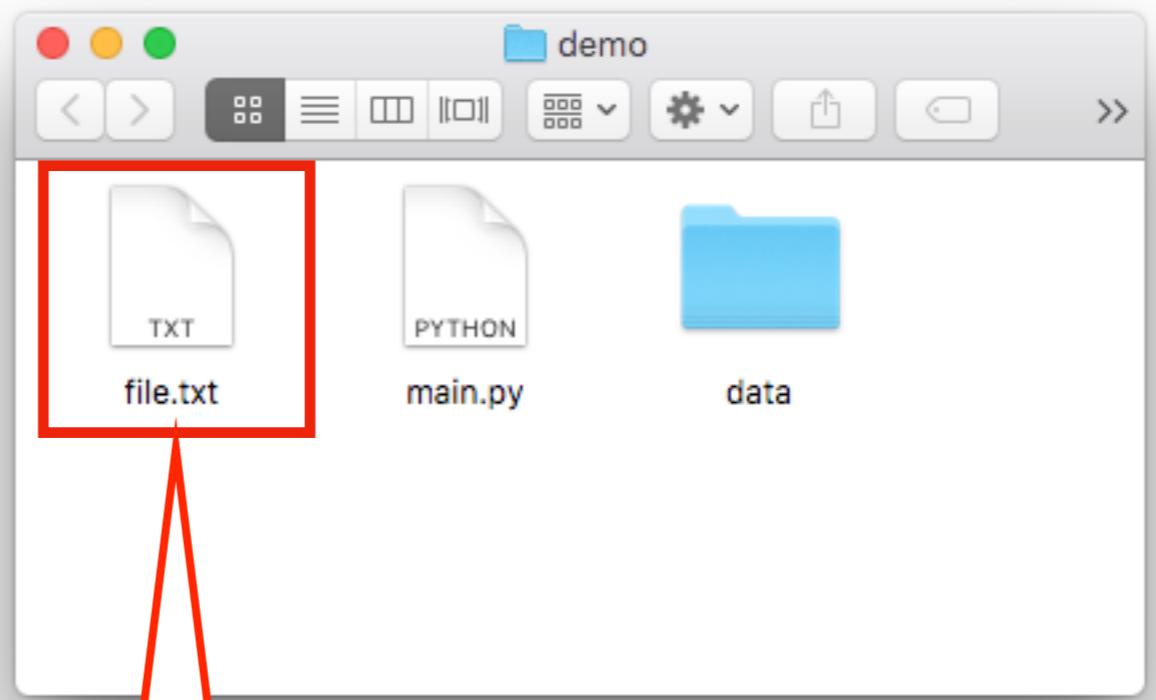
iterate over f with a for loop

# Write a file

```
f = open("file.txt")
```

```
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f
```

```
f.close()
```



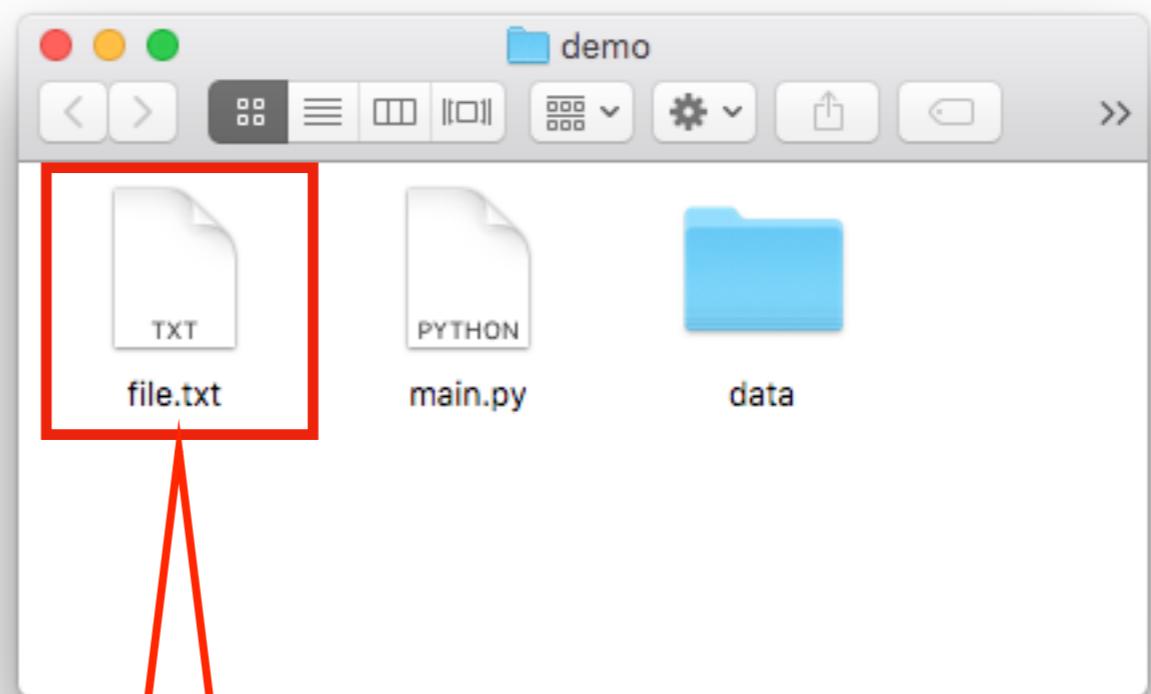
I promise  
to always  
close my files

# Write a file

“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

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

```
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f  
  
f.close()
```

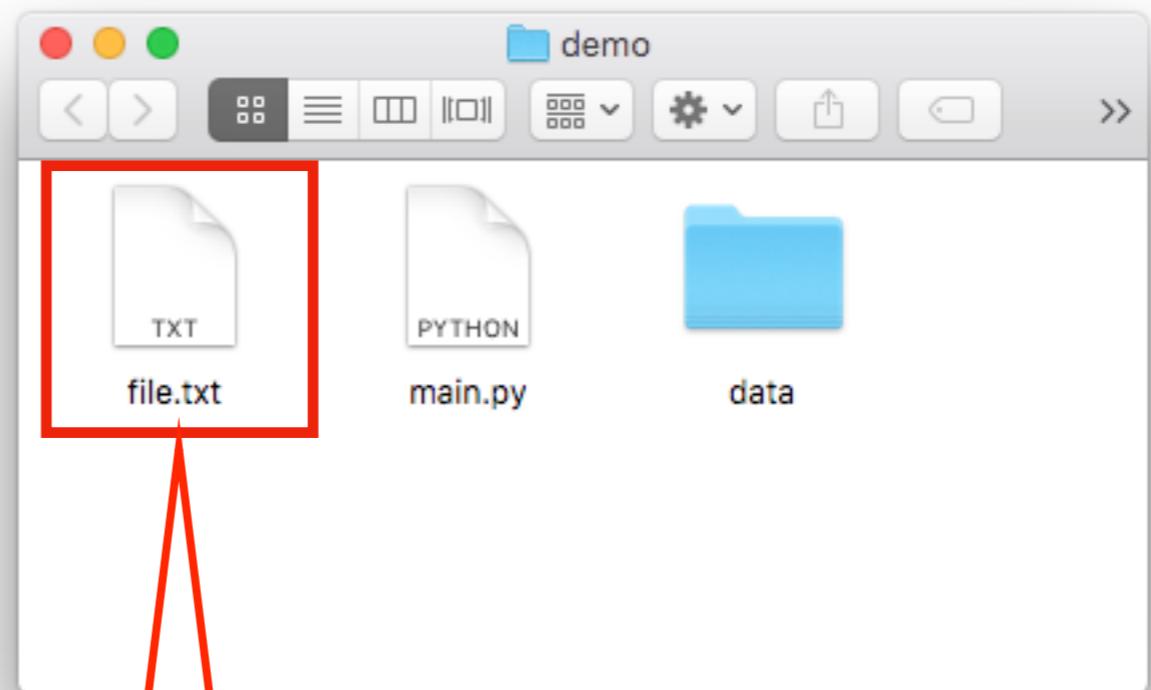


I promise  
to always  
close my files

# Write a file

“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

```
f = open("file.txt", "w")  
  
f.write("hello")  
f.write(" world\n")  
f.write("!!!!\n")  
  
f.close()
```



I promise  
to always  
close my files

let's run it!

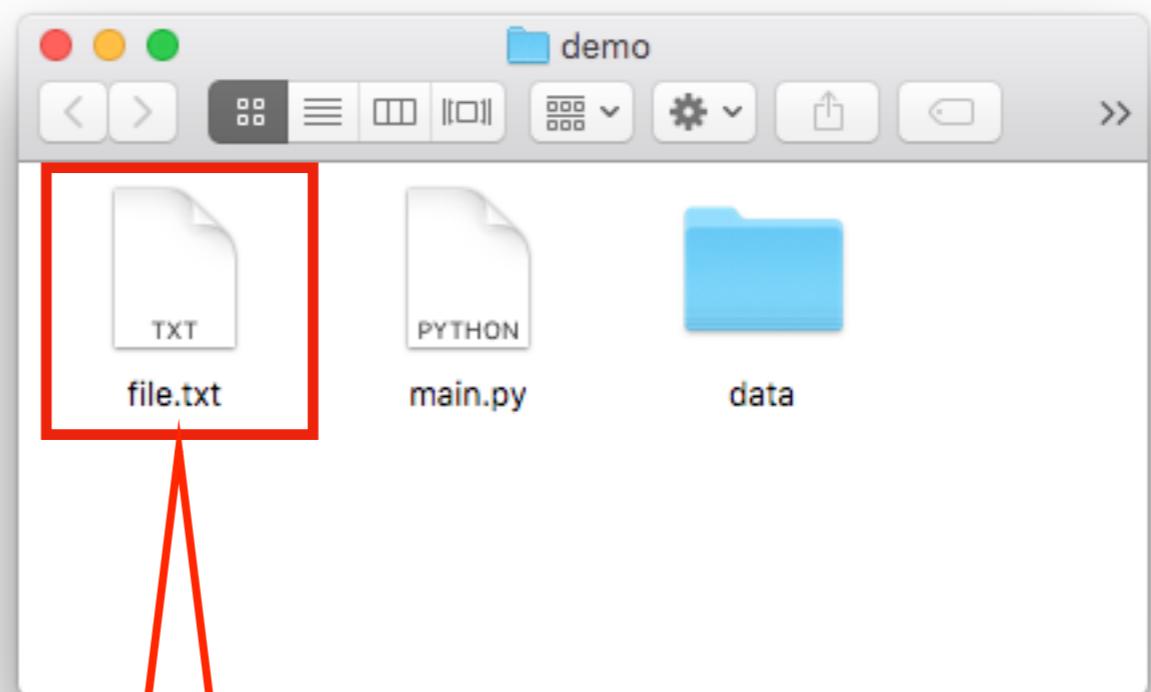
# Write a file

“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

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

```
f.write("hello")
f.write(" world\n")
f.write("!!!!\n")
```

```
f.close()
```



opening with “w” is dangerous. It immediately wipes out your file.

(or creates a new one if there isn’t already a file.txt)

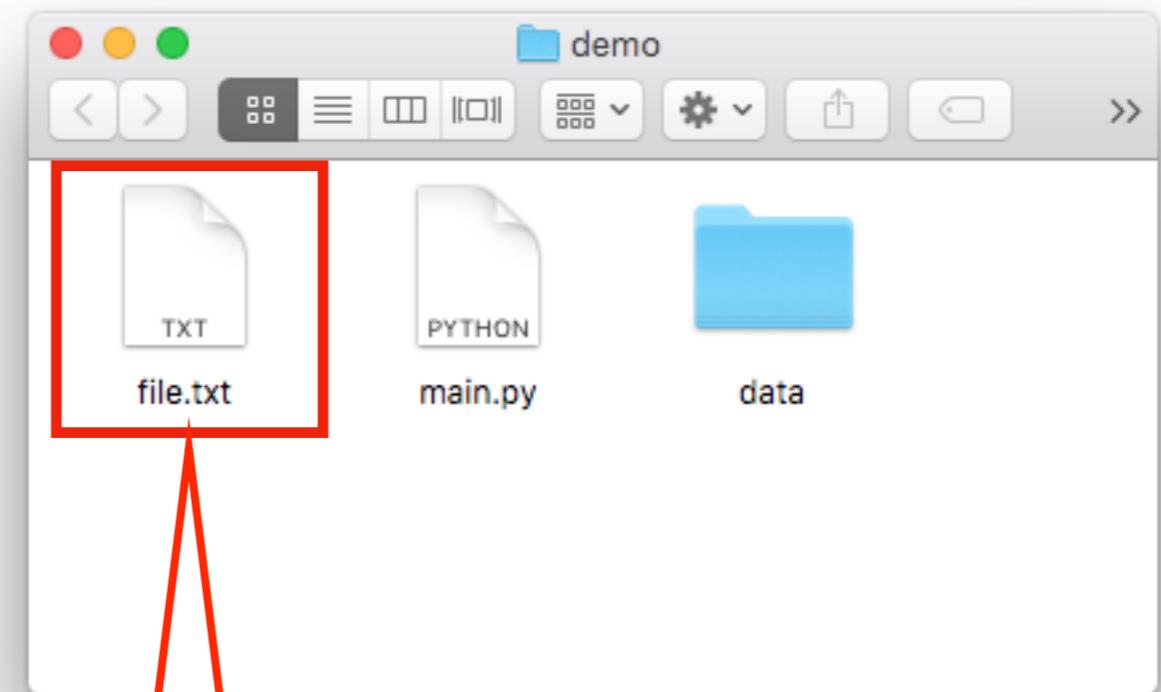
# Write a file

“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

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

```
f.write("hello")
f.write(" world\n")
f.write("!!!!\n")
```

```
f.close()
```



hello

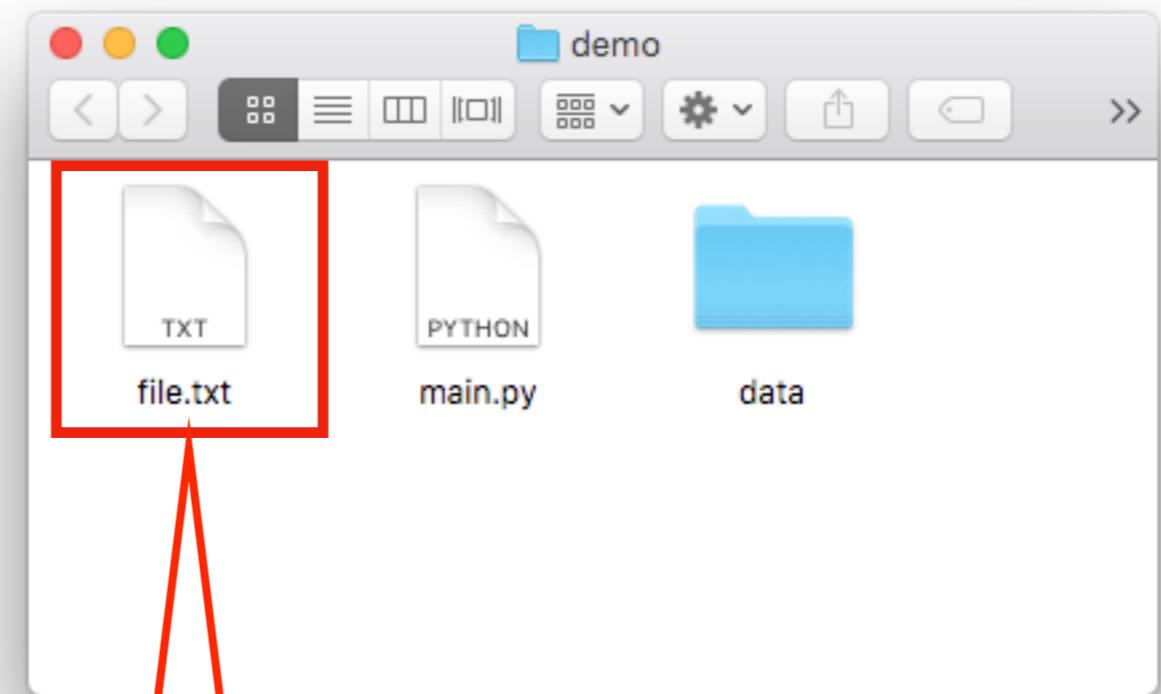
# Write a file

“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

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

```
f.write("hello")
f.write(" world\n")
f.write("!!!!\n")
```

```
f.close()
```



hello world

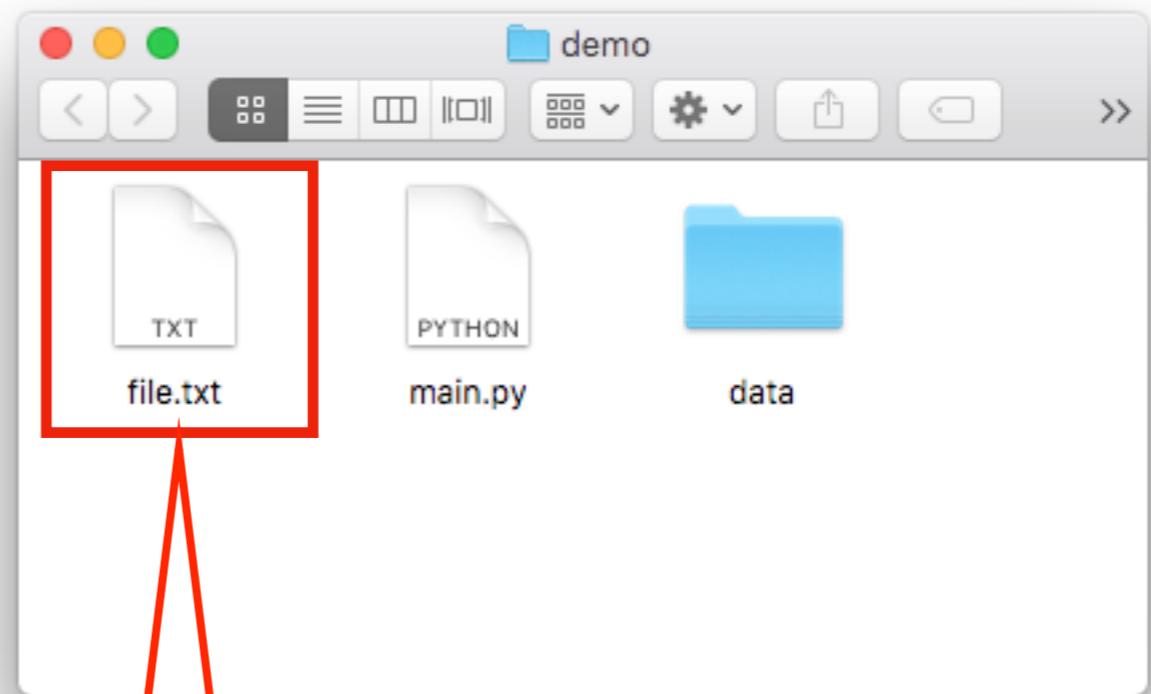
# Write a file

“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

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

```
f.write("hello")
f.write(" world\n")
f.write("!!!!!\n")
```

```
f.close()
```



hello world  
!!!!!!

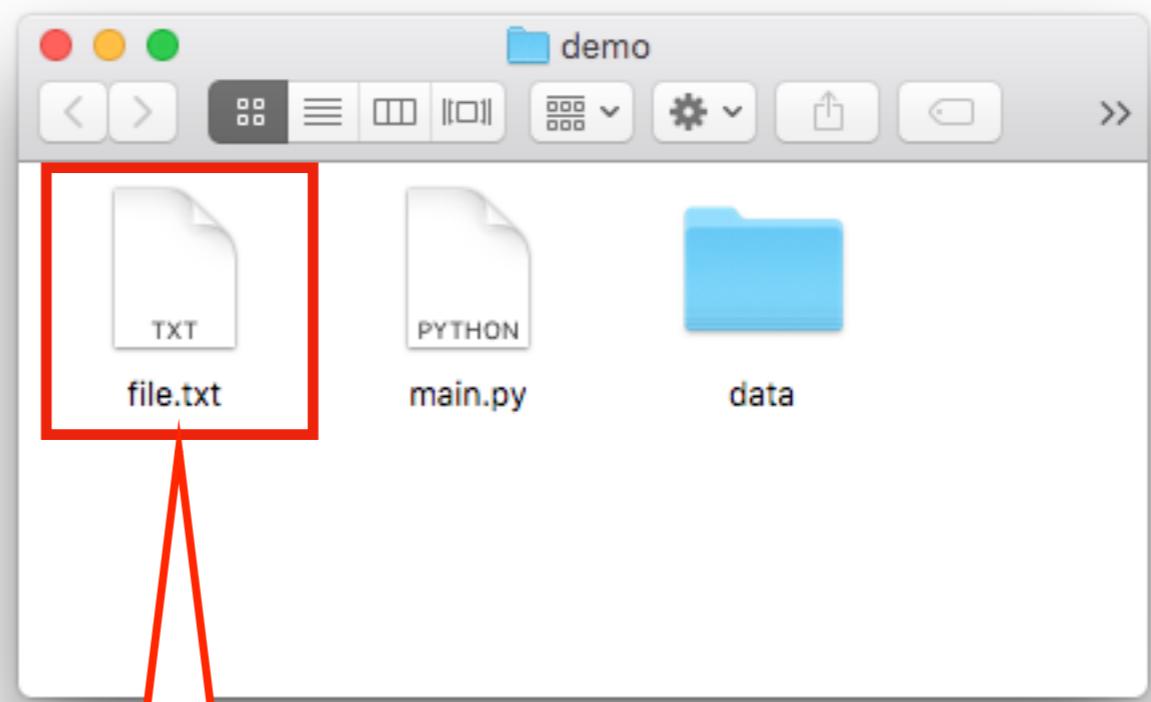
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“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

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

```
f.write("hello")
f.write(" world\n")
f.write("!!!!!\n")
```

```
f.close()
```



be careful with newlines  
(write doesn't add them like print does)

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## Basic file interactions

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- `listdir`, `mkdir`, `exists`, `isdir`, `isfile`, `join`

## File exceptions

## Encodings

# OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

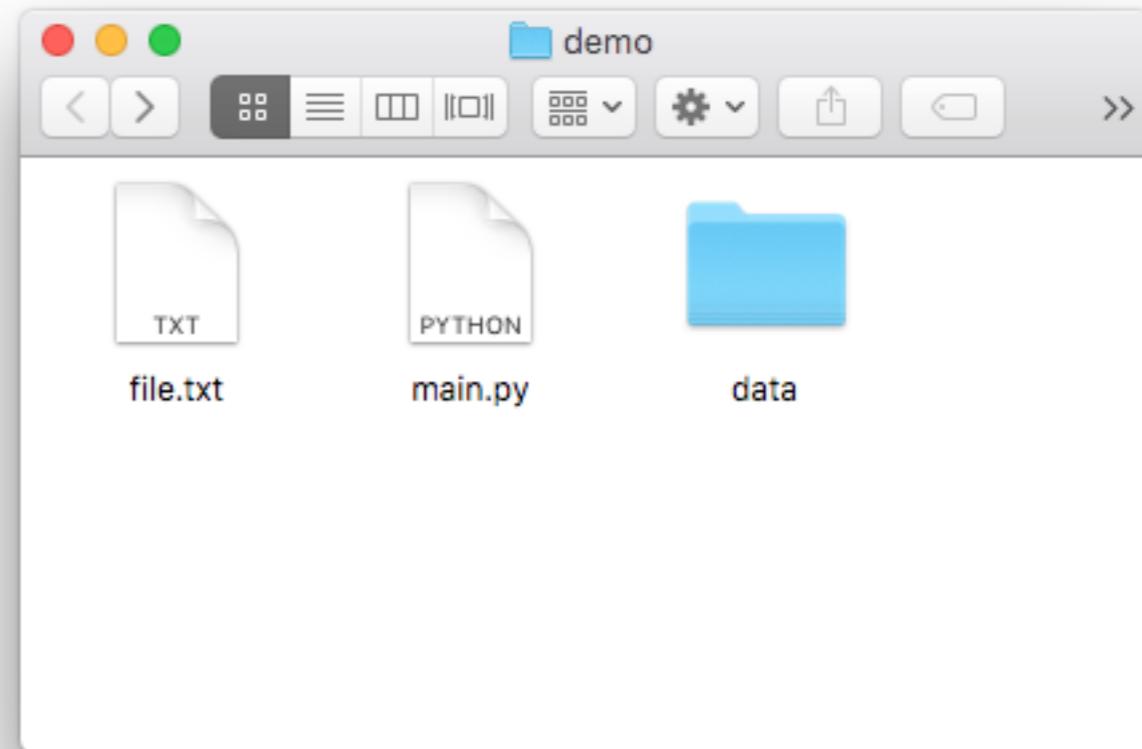
- os.listdir
- os.mkdir
- os.path.exists
- os.path.isfile
- os.path.isdir
- os.path.join

# OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- **os.listdir**
- os.mkdir
- os.path.exists
- os.path.isfile
- os.path.isdir
- os.path.join

```
>>> import os  
>>> os.listdir(".")  
["file.txt", "main.ipynb", "data"]
```

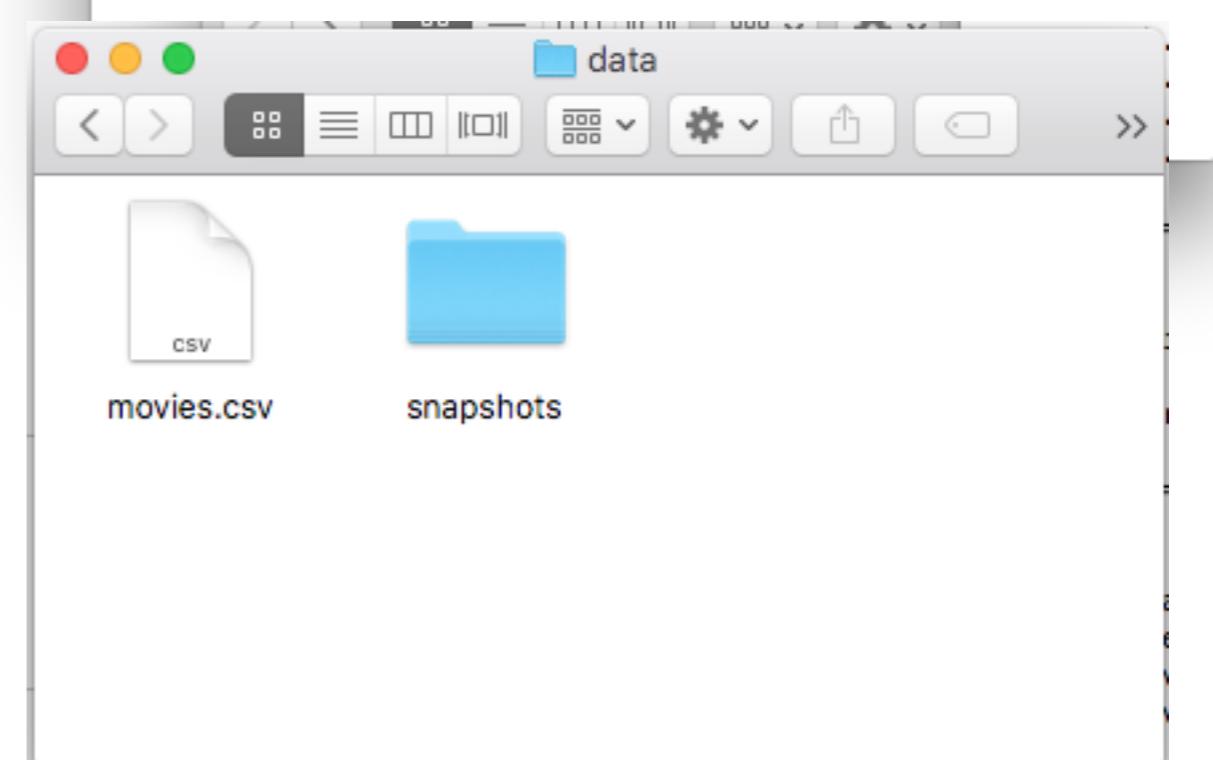
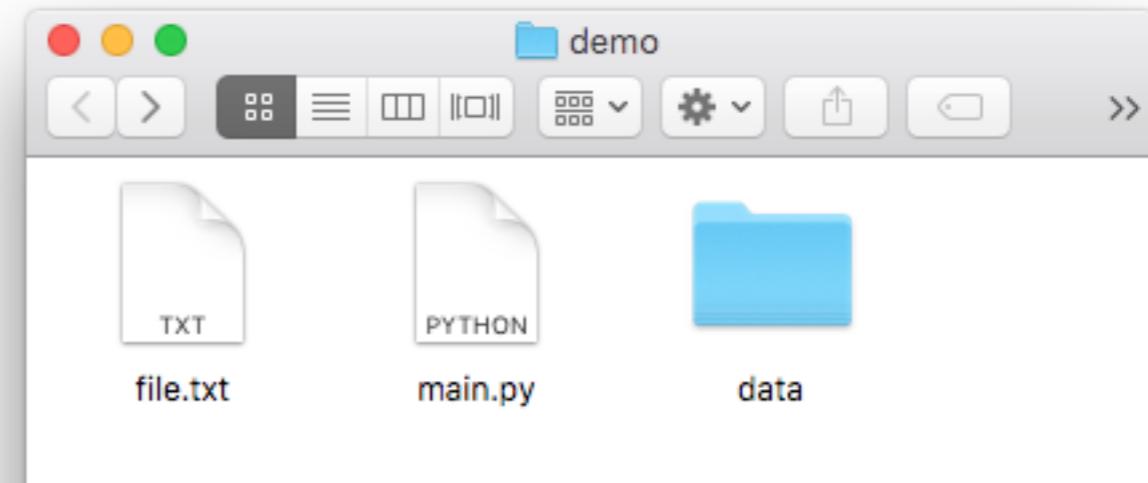


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Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- **os.listdir**
- os.mkdir
- os.path.exists
- os.path.isfile
- os.path.isdir
- os.path.join

```
>>> import os  
>>> os.listdir("data")  
["movies.csv", "snapshots"]
```

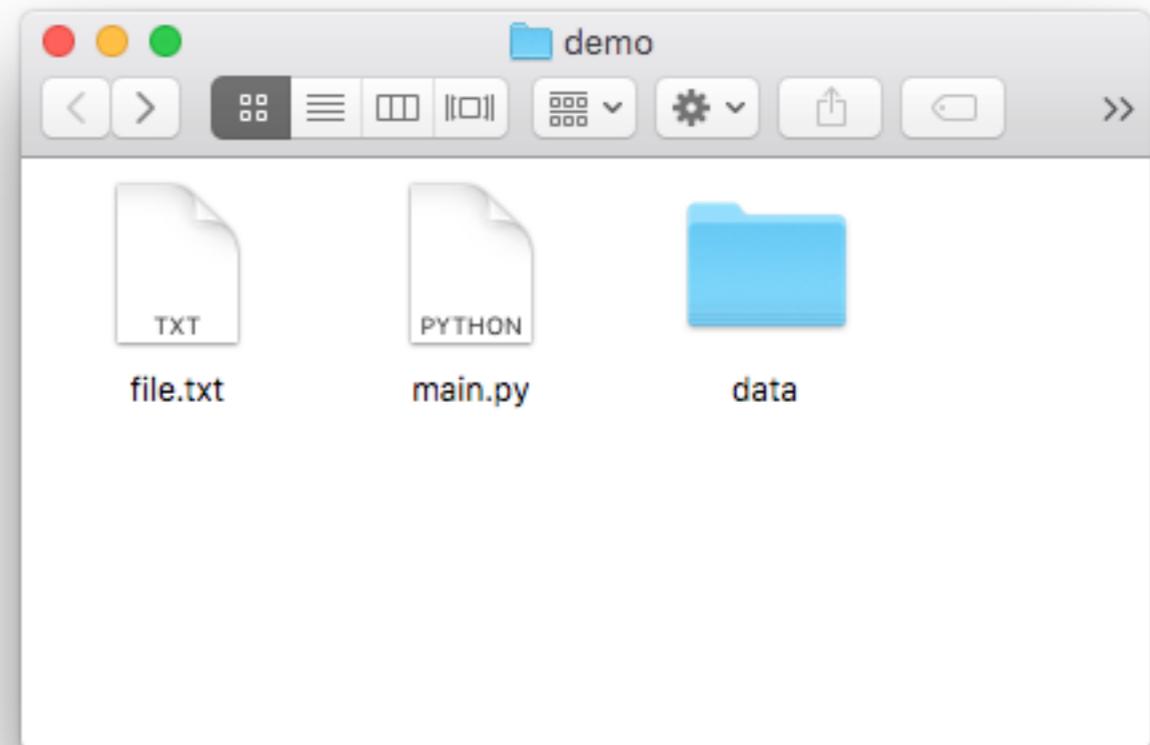


# OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- os.listdir
- **os.mkdir**
- os.path.exists
- os.path.isfile
- os.path.isdir
- os.path.join

```
>>> import os  
>>> os.mkdir("test")
```

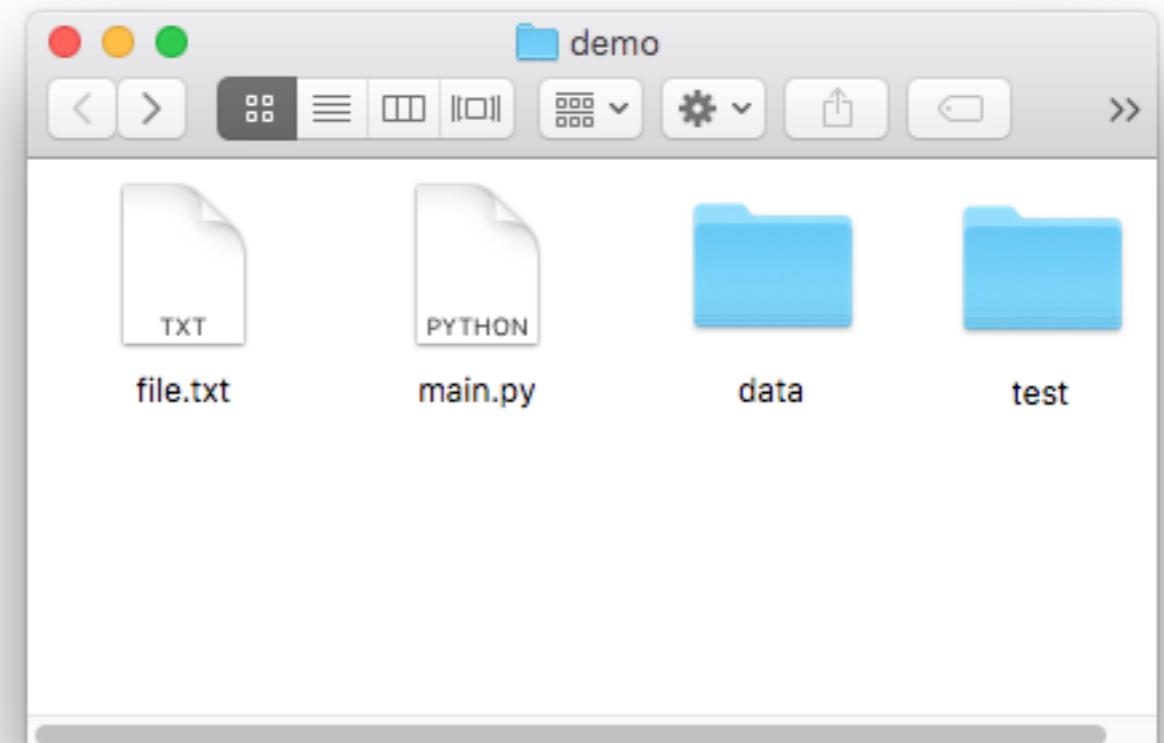


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- os.listdir
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```
>>> import os  
>>> os.mkdir("test")
```

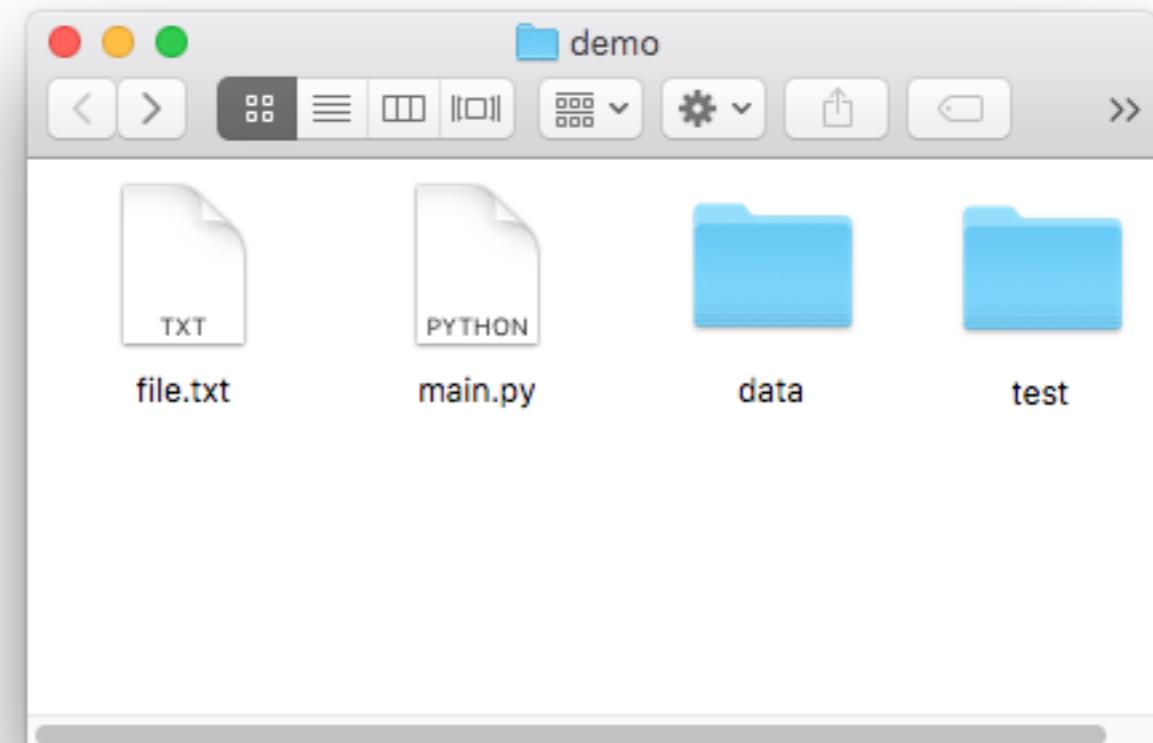


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Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- os.listdir
- os.mkdir
- **os.path.exists**
- os.path.isfile
- os.path.isdir
- os.path.join

```
>>> import os  
>>> os.path.exists("file.txt")  
True
```

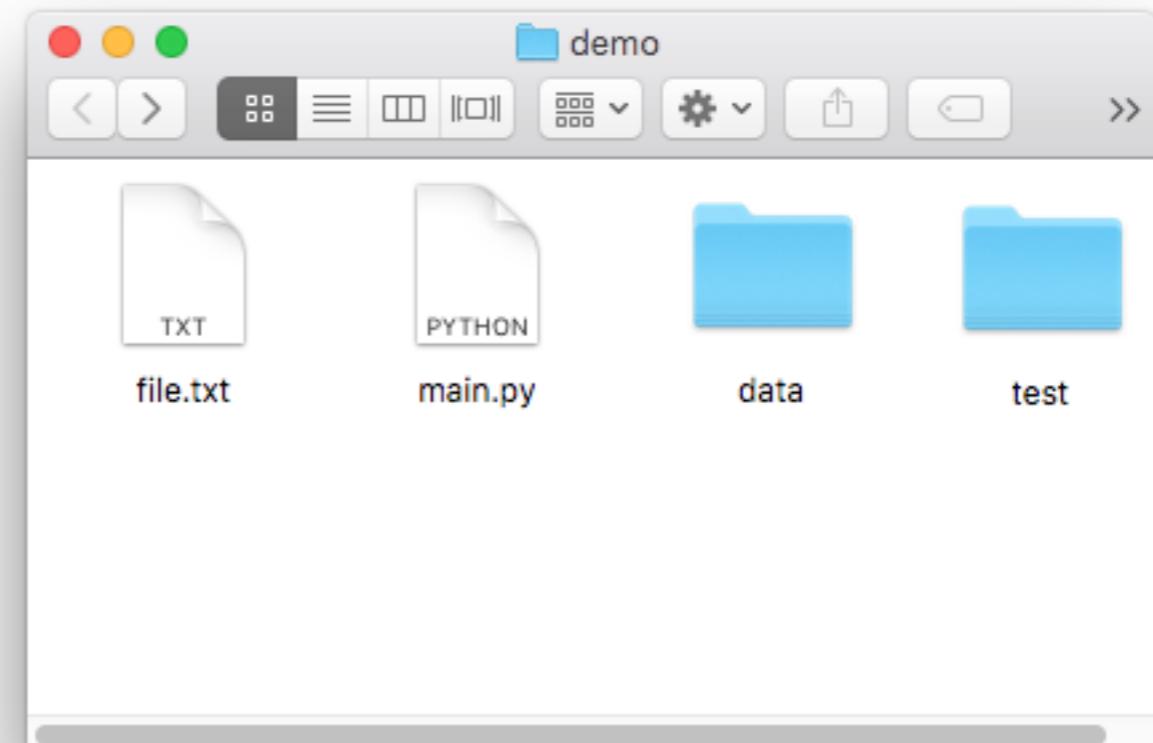


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- os.listdir
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- **os.path.exists**
- os.path.isfile
- os.path.isdir
- os.path.join

```
>>> import os  
>>> os.path.exists("haha.txt")  
False
```

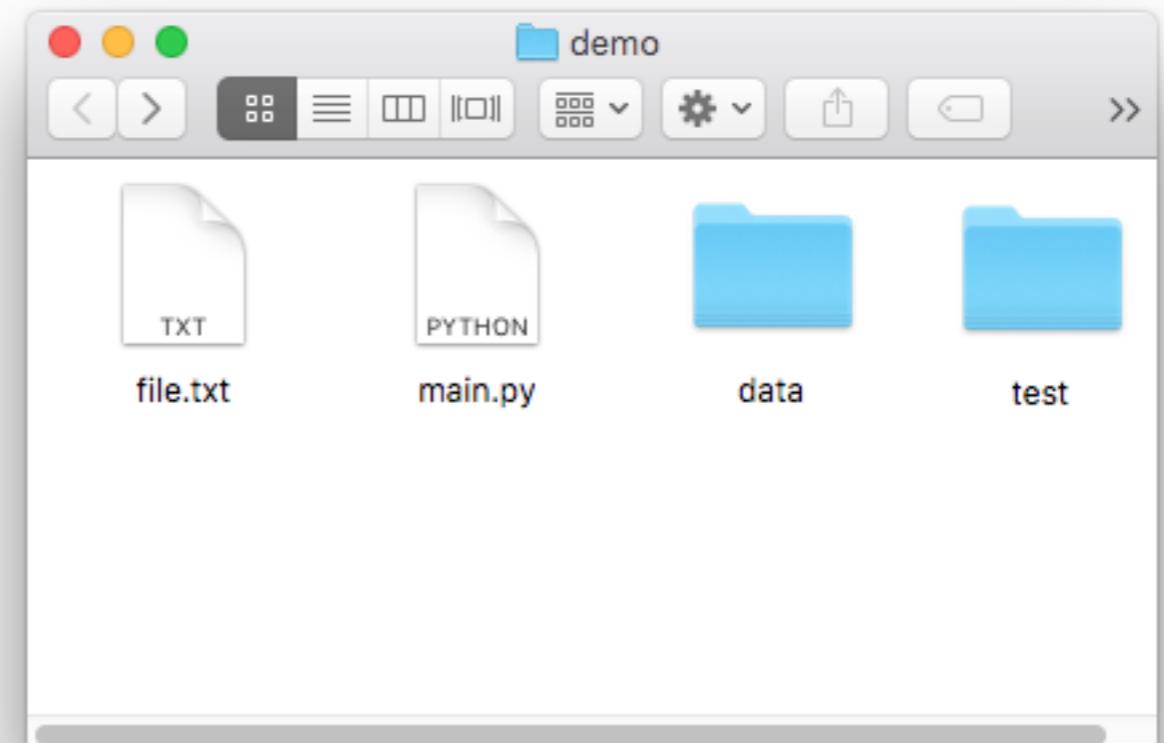


# OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- os.listdir
- os.mkdir
- os.path.exists
- **os.path.isfile**
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```
>>> import os  
>>> os.path.isfile("haha.txt")  
False
```

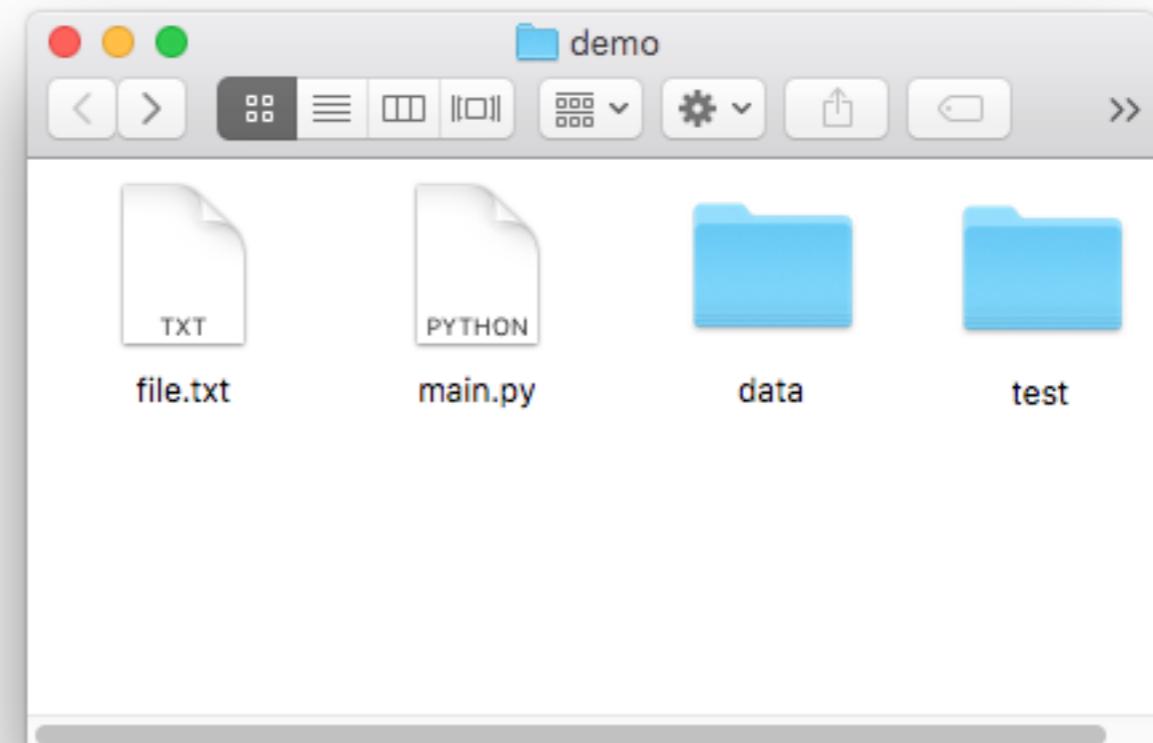


# OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- os.listdir
- os.mkdir
- os.path.exists
- **os.path.isfile**
- os.path.isdir
- os.path.join

```
>>> import os  
>>> os.path.isfile("file.txt")  
True
```

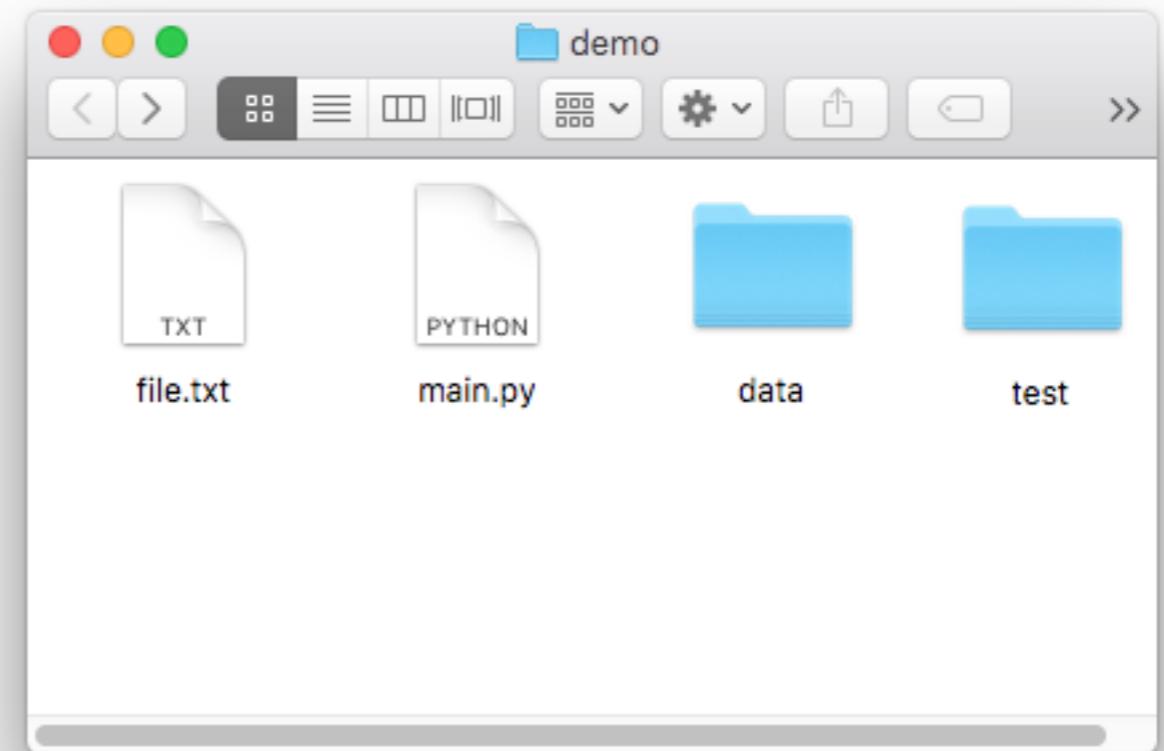


# OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- os.listdir
- os.mkdir
- os.path.exists
- **os.path.isfile**
- os.path.isdir
- os.path.join

```
>>> import os  
>>> os.path.isfile("data")  
False
```

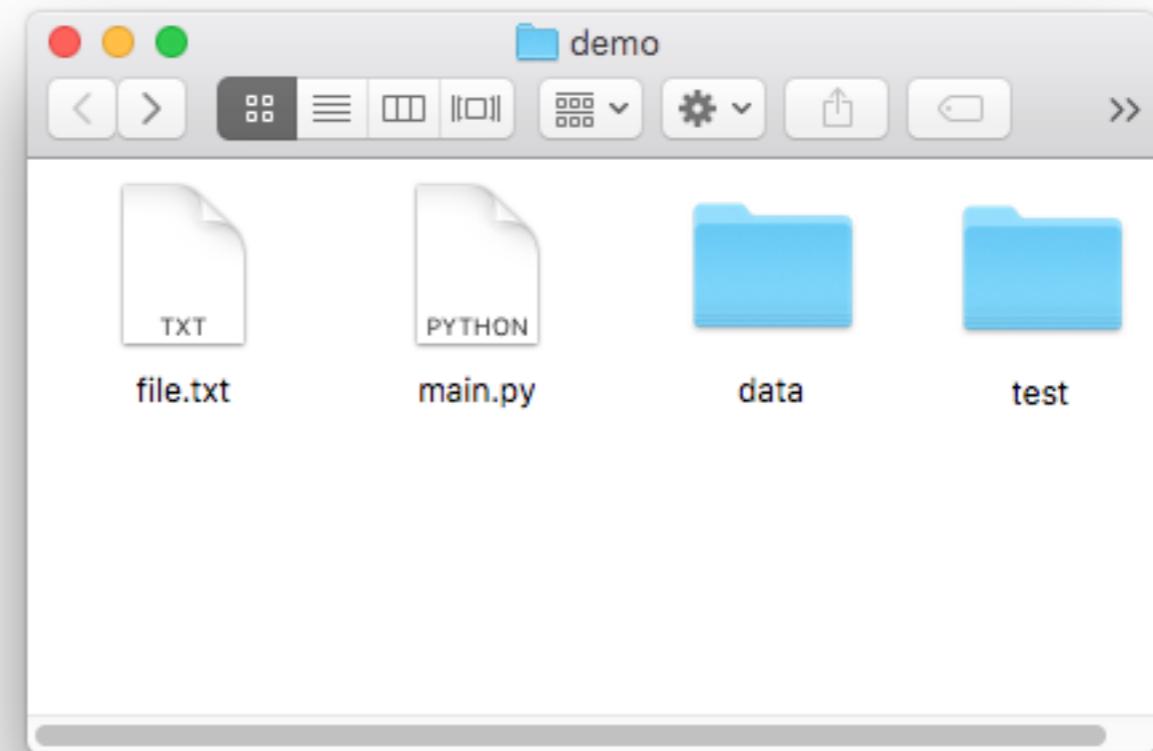


# OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- os.listdir
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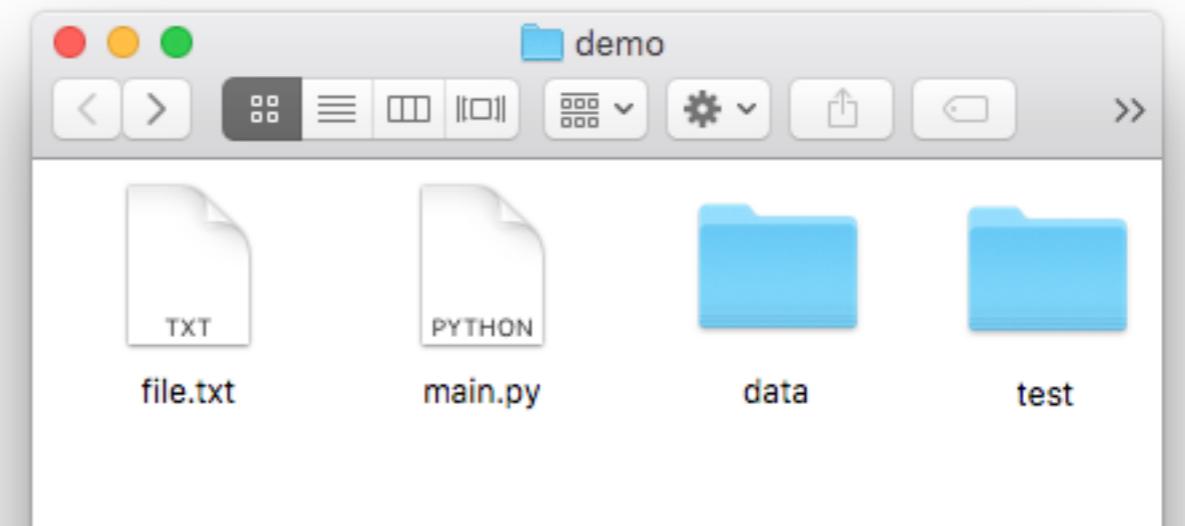
```
>>> import os  
>>> os.path.isdir("data")  
True
```



# OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in os and os.path for working w/ files

- os.listdir
- os.mkdir
- os.path.exists
- os.path.isfile
- os.path.isdir
- **os.path.join**



```
>>> import os  
>>> os.path.join("data", "movies.csv")  
data/movies.csv
```

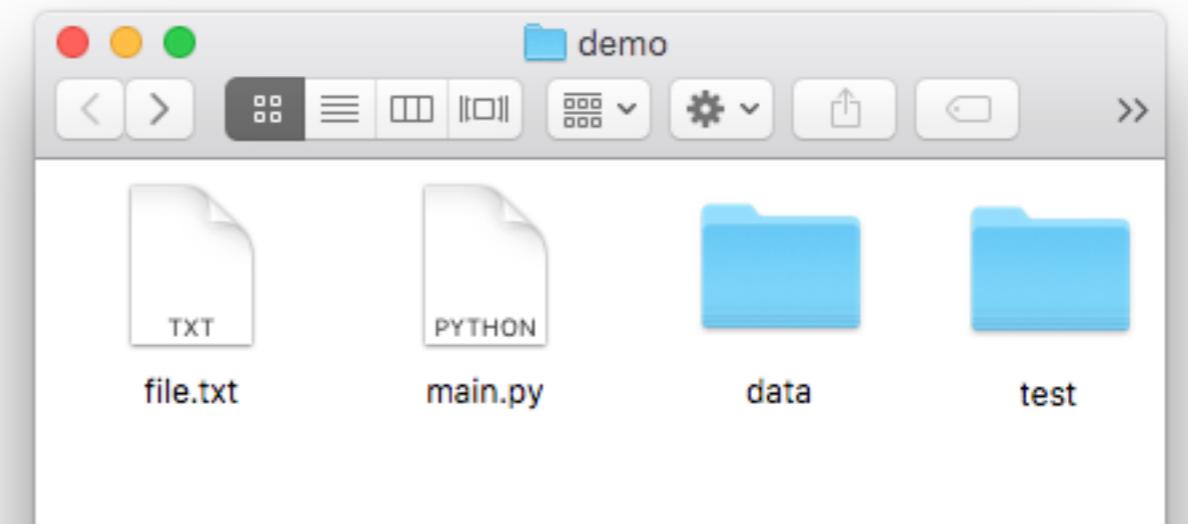


on Mac/Linux

# OS Module (Operating System)

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- os.listdir
- os.mkdir
- os.path.exists
- os.path.isfile
- os.path.isdir
- **os.path.join**



```
>>> import os  
>>> os.path.join("data", "movies.csv")  
data\movies.csv
```

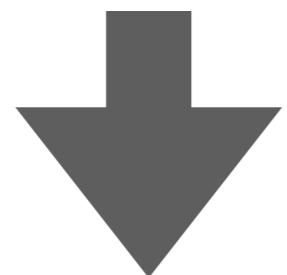


on Windows

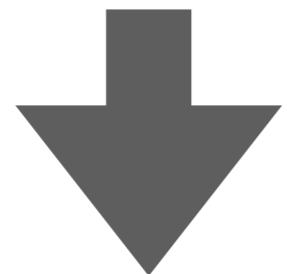
# Windows

**Your project:**

```
path = "\\.join("data", "movies.csv")  
f = open(path)  
...
```



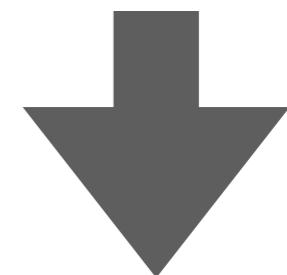
**you run test.py**



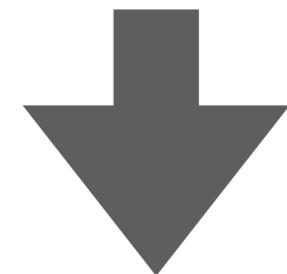
# Linux

**submit**

...



**we run test.py**



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## File exceptions

## Encodings

# Exceptions

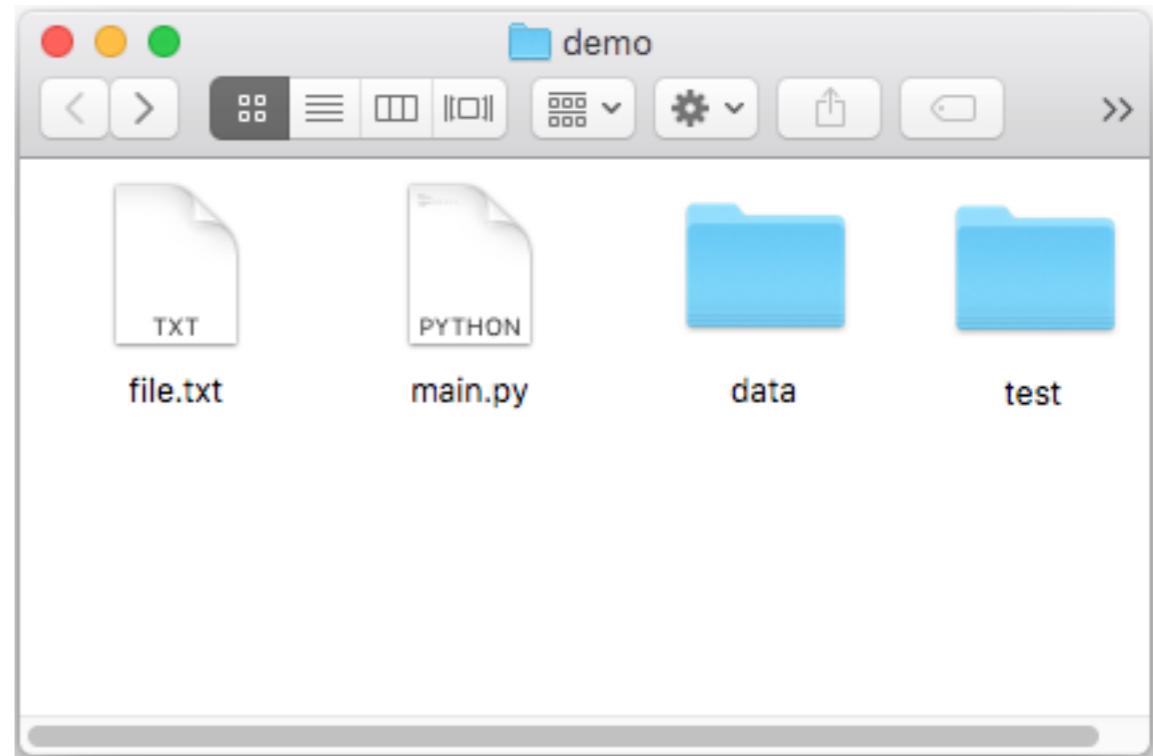
Working with files leads to many exceptions

- missing files
- lacking permissions
- not enough space
- mixing up directories and files
- corrupt formats
- etc, etc

# Exceptions

Working with files leads to many exceptions

- missing files
- lacking permissions
- not enough space
- mixing up directories and files
- corrupt formats
- etc, etc



```
import os
```

```
os.mkdir('dump')
```

```
f = open(os.path.join('dump', 'out.txt'), 'w')
f.write('hi')
f.close()
```

# Exceptions

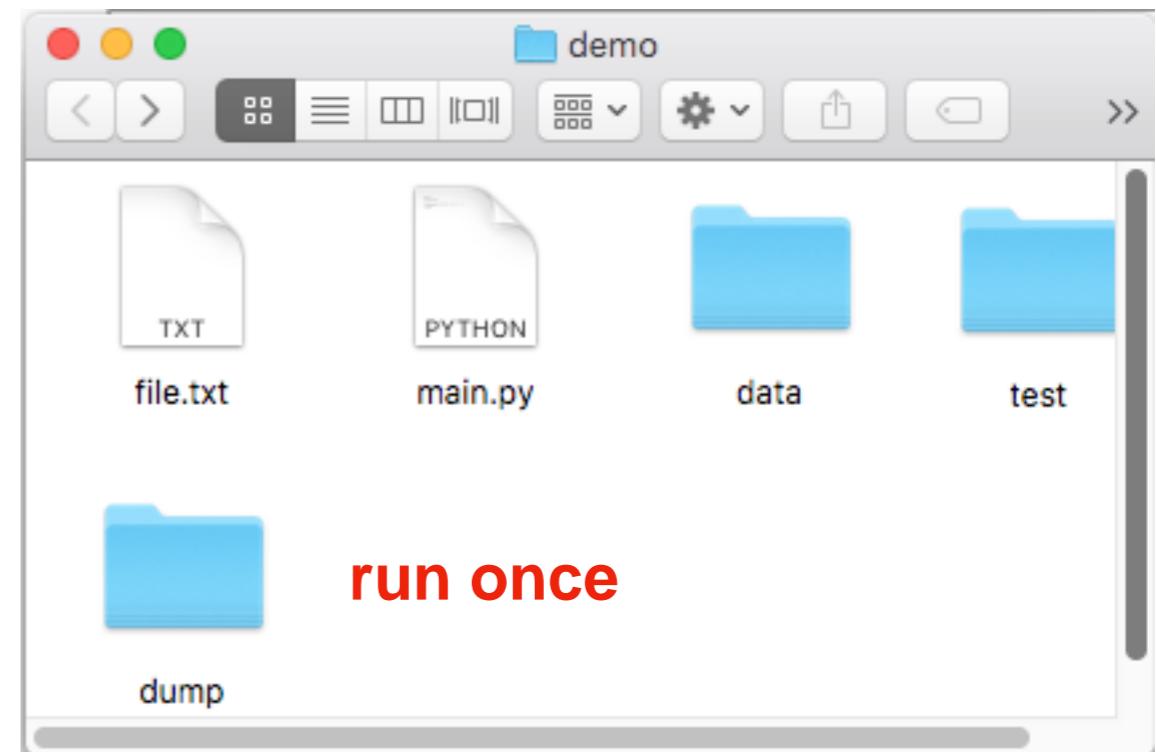
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import os
```

```
os.mkdir('dump')
```

```
f = open(os.path.join('dump', 'out.txt'), 'w')
f.write('hi')
f.close()
```



# Exceptions

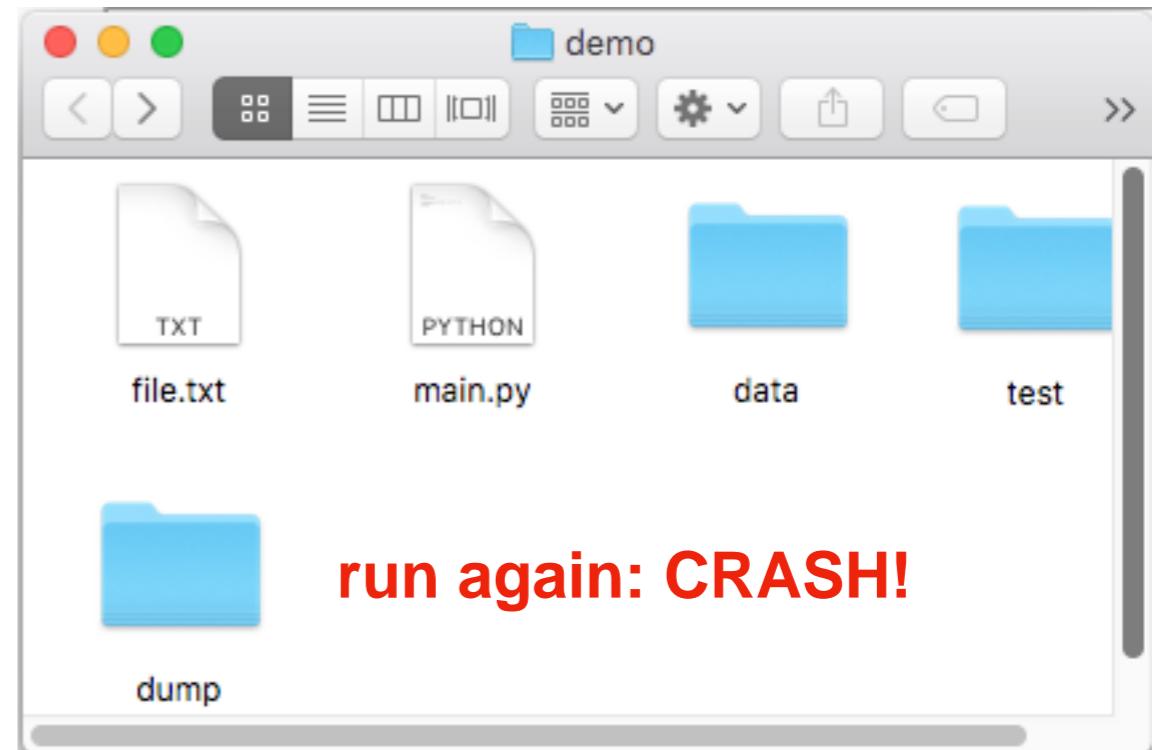
Working with files leads to many exceptions

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- lacking permissions
- not enough space
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- corrupt formats
- etc, etc

```
import os
```

```
os.mkdir('dump')
```

```
f = open(os.path.join('dump', 'out.txt'), 'w')
f.write('hi')
f.close()
```



```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "test2.py", line 3, in <module>
    os.mkdir('dump')
FileExistsError: [Errno 17] File exists: 'dump'
```

# Exceptions

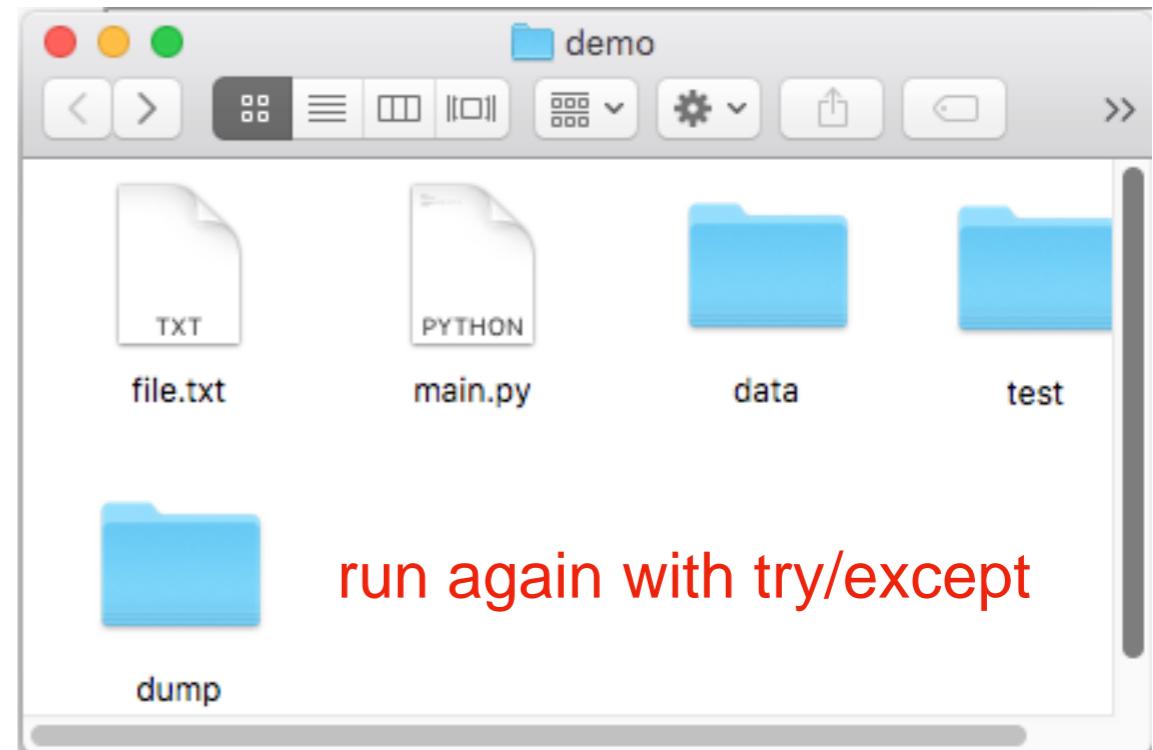
Working with files leads to many exceptions

- missing files
- lacking permissions
- not enough space
- mixing up directories and files
- corrupt formats
- etc, etc

```
import os
```

```
try:  
    os.mkdir('dump')  
except FileExistsError:  
    pass # ignore it if dump already existed
```

```
f = open(os.path.join('dump', 'out.txt'), 'w')  
f.write('hi')  
f.close()
```



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## File exceptions

## Encodings

**Exercise:** person 1 encodes a word with encoding 1,  
person 2 decodes with encoding 2

Word: **ukulele**

A	00001	N	01110
B	00010	O	01111
C	00011	P	10000
D	00100	Q	10001
E	00000	R	10010
F	00110	S	10011
G	00111	T	10100
H	01000	U	10101
I	01001	V	10110
J	01010	W	10111
K	01011	X	11000
L	11111	Y	11001
M	01101	Z	11010

encoding 1

A	00001	N	01110
B	00010	O	01011
C	00011	P	10000
D	00100	Q	10001
E	00000	R	10010
F	00110	S	10011
G	00111	T	10100
H	01000	U	01100
I	01001	V	10110
J	01010	W	10111
K	01111	X	11000
L	10101	Y	11001
M	01101	Z	11010

encoding 2

**Exercise:** person 1 encodes a word with encoding 1,  
person 2 decodes with encoding 2

Word: **ukulele**  
**lol?e?e**

A	00001	N	01110
B	00010	O	01111
C	00011	P	10000
D	00100	Q	10001
E	00000	R	10010
F	00110	S	10011
G	00111	T	10100
H	01000	U	10101
I	01001	V	10110
J	01010	W	10111
K	01011	X	11000
L	11111	Y	11001
M	01101	Z	11010

encoding 1

A	00001	N	01110
B	00010	O	<b>01011</b>
C	00011	P	10000
D	00100	Q	10001
E	00000	R	10010
F	00110	S	10011
G	00111	T	10100
H	01000	U	<b>01100</b>
I	01001	V	10110
J	01010	W	10111
K	<b>01111</b>	X	11000
L	<b>10101</b>	Y	11001
M	01101	Z	11010

encoding 2

# Encoding Defaults Done Wrong

Mac

```
f = open('example.txt', 'w',  
         encoding='utf-8')  
f.write('baño')  
f.close()
```

example.txt

Windows

```
f = open('example.txt', 'r',  
         encoding='cp1252')  
print(f.read())  
f.close()
```

example.txt

Windows computer prints “baÃ±o” instead of “baño”

# Encoding Defaults Done Wrong

Mac

```
f = open('example.txt', 'w',  
         encoding='utf-8')  
f.write('baño')  
f.close()
```

example.txt

Windows

```
f = open('example.txt', 'r',  
         encoding='cp1252')  
print(f.read())  
f.close()
```

example.txt

**Takeaway:** if you see weird characters printed by your program, it's a good time to learn more about encodings

# Coding Demos

# Demo 1: add numbers in a file

Goal: read all lines from a file as integers and add them

## Input:

- file containing **50 million numbers** between 0 and 100

## Output:

- The sum of the numbers

## Example:

Sum of numbers: 2499463617

## Two ways:

- Put all lines in a list first
- Directly use iterable file

**Bonus:** create generator function  
that does the str => int conversion

# Challenge - Demo 1: Score Tracker

Goal: tally up points, and print who is winning

## Input:

- Person who just scored

## Output:

- Everybody's score

## Example:

"Enter winner's name": **alice**

alice: 1

"Enter winner's name": **bob**

alice: 1

bob: 1

"Enter winner's name": **alice**

alice: 2

bob: 1

# Challenge - Demo 2: File Finder

Goal: search directories (recursively) for a given file name, then print that file

## Input:

- The filename to search for

## Output:

- The contents of that file

# Challenge - Demo 3: sorting files by line length

**Goal:** output file contents, with shortest line first

## **Input:**

- a text file

## **Output:**

- print lines sorted