**Reading Zipfiles**

import zipfile, os

>>> os.chdir("E:\VAM\MyFiles")

>>> examplezip = zipfile.ZipFile("myfiles1.zip")

# displaying the file names present in the zip file:

>>> examplezip.namelist()

['myfiles1/', 'myfiles1/hello2.txt', 'myfiles1/hello3.txt', 'myfiles1/sample1.txt']

**Extracting from Zipfiles**

The extractall() method is used to extract the folder from a zip file.

>>>examplezip.extractall()

After issuing the above command, you can see the folder extracted from the zip file.

>>> examplezip.close()

**Creating and Adding to ZIP Files**

Assume there is a file hello3.txt and you want to add it to a zipfile called “new.zip”. To create your own compressed ZIP files, you must open the ZipFile object in write mode by passing 'w' as the second argument. (This is similar to opening a text file in write mode by passing 'w' to the open() function.)

>>>myzip = zipfile.ZipFile("new.zip", 'w')

>>> myzip.write('hello3.txt', compress\_type = zipfile.ZIP\_DEFLATED)

The write() method’s first argument is a string of the filename to add. The second argument is the compression type parameter, which tells the computer what algorithm it should use to compress the files; you can always just set this value to zipfile.ZIP\_DEFLATED. (This specifies the deflate compression algorithm, which works well on all types of data.)

>>> myzip.close()

The above code will create a new ZIP file named new.zip that has the compressed contents of hello3.txt.

Keep in mind that, just as with writing to files, write mode will erase all existing contents of a ZIP file. If you want to simply add files to an existing ZIP file, pass 'a' as the second argument to zipfile.ZipFile() to open the ZIP file in append mode.