

File operations and data parsing

Presented by

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Slides

Slideshare:

tiny.cc/file-ops

Source:

tiny.cc/file-ops-github

References

- Python Files I/O at tutorialspoint.com
- [Dive into Python 3](#) by Mark Pilgrim
- Python Documentation on [match objects](#)
- Regex tutorial at regexone.com



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File operations: Reading

Opening an existing file

```
>>> f = open("test.txt", "rb")
>>> print f
<open file 'test.txt', mode 'rb' at 0x...>
```

Reading it:

```
>>> f.read()
'hello world'
```

Closing it:

```
>>> f.close()
>>> print f
<closed file 'test.txt', mode 'rb' at 0x...>
```

File operations: Writing

Opening a (new) file

```
>>> f = open("new_test.txt", "wb")
>>> print f
<open file 'test.txt', mode 'wb' at 0x...>
```

Writing to it:

```
>>> f.write("hello world, again")
>>> f.write("... and again")
>>> f.close()
```

⇒ Only after calling close() the changes appear in the file for editing elsewhere!

File operations: Appending

Opening an existing file

```
>>> f = open("test.txt", "ab")  
>>> print f  
<open file 'test.txt', mode 'ab' at 0x...>
```

Appending to it:

```
>>> f.write("hello world, again")  
>>> f.write("... and again")  
>>> f.close()
```

⇒ In append mode the **file pointer** is set to the end of the opened file.

File operations: More about file pointers

```
1 f = open("lines_test.txt", "wb")
2 for i in range(10):
3     f.write("this is line %d \n" %(i+1))
4 f.close()
```

Reading from the file:

```
>>> f = open("lines_test.txt", "rb")
>>> f.readline()
'this is line 1 \n'
>>> f.readline()
'this is line 2 \n'
>>> f.read(14)
'this is line 3'
>>> f.read(2)
'\n'
```

File operations: More about file pointers

f.tell()

gives current position within file **f**

f.seek(x[, from])

change file pointer position within file **f**, where

from = 0 from beginning of file

from = 1 from current position

from = 2 from end of file

```
1 >>> f = open("lines_test.txt", "rb")
2 >>> f.tell()
3 0
4 >>> f.read(10)
5 'this is li'
6 >>> f.tell()
7 10
```

File operations: More about file pointers

```
1 >>> f.seek(5)
2 >>> f.tell()
3 5
4 >>> f.seek(10,1)
5 >>> f.tell()
6 15
7 >>> f.seek(-10,2)
8 >>> f.tell()
9 151
10 >>> f.read()
11 ' line 10 \n'
```

File operations: Other Modes

- rb+** Opens the file for reading and writing. File pointer will be at the beginning of the file.
- wb+** Opens for reading and writing. Overwrites the existing file if the file exists, otherwise a new file is created.
- ab+** Opens the file for appending and reading. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists, otherwise a new file is created for reading and writing.

Saving Data: Python Pickle

Use pickle to save and retrieve more complex data types - lists, dictionaries and even class objects:

```
1 >>> import pickle
2 >>> f = open('save_file.p', 'wb')
3 >>> ex_dict = {'hello': 'world'}
4 >>> pickle.dump(ex_dict, f)
5 >>> f.close()
```

```
1 >>> import pickle
2 >>> f = open('save_file.p', 'rb')
3 >>> loadobj = pickle.load(f)
4 >>> print loadobj['hello']
5 world
```

Best practice: With Statement

```
1 import pickle
2
3 ex_dict = {'hello': 'world'}
4
5 with open('save_file.p', 'wb') as f:
6     pickle.dump(ex_dict, f)
```

```
1 import pickle
2
3 with open('save_file.p', 'rb') as f:
4     loadobj = pickle.load(f)
5
6 print loadobj['hello']
```

⇒ Use this!

Need for parsing

Imagine that

Data files are
generated by a third
party (no control over
the format)

& the data files need
pre-processing

⇒ Regular expressions
provide a powerful
and concise way to
perform pattern
match/search/replace
over the data



Regular expressions - A case study

Formatting street names

```
>>> s = '100 NORTH MAIN ROAD'
>>> s.replace('ROAD', 'RD.')
'100 NORTH MAIN RD.'
>>> s = '100 NORTH BROAD ROAD'
>>> s.replace('ROAD', 'RD.')
'100 NORTH BRD. RD.'
>>> s[:-4] + s[-4:].replace('ROAD', 'RD.')
'100 NORTH BROAD RD.'
```

Better use regular expressions!

```
>>> import re
>>> re.sub(r'ROAD$', 'RD.', s)
'100 NORTH BROAD RD.'
```

Pattern matching with regular expressions

^	Matches beginning of line/pattern
\$	Matches end of line/pattern
.	Matches any character except newline
[..]	Matches any single character in brackets
[^..]	Matches any single character not in brackets
re*	Matches 0 or more occurrences of the preceding expression
re+	Matches 1 or more occurrences of the preceding expression
re?	Matches 0 or 1 occurrence
re{n}	Match exactly n occurrences
re{n,}	Match n or more occurrences
re{n,m}	Match at least n and at most m

⇒ Use cheatsheets, trainers, tutorials, builders, etc..

re.search() & matches

```
>>> import re
>>> data = "I like python"
>>> m = re.search(r'python', data)
>>> print m
<_sre.SRE_Match object at 0x...>
```

Important properties of the match object:

- group()** Return the string matched by the RE
- start()** Return the starting position of the match
- end()** Return the ending position of the match
- span()** Return a tuple containing the (start, end) positions of the match

re.search() & matches

For example:

```
>>> import re
>>> data = "I like python"
>>> m = re.search(r'python', data)
>>> m.group()
'python'
>>> m.start()
7
>>> m.span()
(7, 13)
```

For a complete list of match object properties see for example the Python Documentation:

<https://docs.python.org/2/library/re.html#match-objects>

re.findall()

```
>>> import re
>>> data = "Python is great. I like python"
>>> m = re.search(r'[pP]ython', data)
>>> m.group()
'Python'
```

⇒ **re.search()** returns only the first match, use **re.findall()** instead:

```
>>> import re
>>> data = "Python is great. I like python"
>>> l = re.findall(r'[pP]ython', data)
>>> print l
['Python', 'python']
```

⇒ Returns list instead of match object!

re.findall() - Example

```
1 import re
2
3 with open("history.txt", "rb") as f:
4     text = f.read()
5
6 year_dates = re.findall(r'19[0-9]{2}', text)
```

re.split()

Suppose the data stream has well-defined delimiter

```
>>> data = "x = 20"  
>>> re.split(r'=', data)  
['x ', ' 20']
```

```
>>> data = 'ftp://python.about.com'  
>>> re.split(r':/{1,3}', data)  
['ftp', 'python.about.com']
```

```
>>> data = '25.657'  
>>> re.split(r'\.', data)  
['25', '657']
```

re.sub()

Replace patterns by other patterns.

```
>>> data = "2004-959-559 # my phone number"
>>> re.sub(r'#[.*]', '', data)
'2004-959-559 '
```

A more interesting example:

```
>>> data = "2004-959-559"
>>> re.sub(r'([0-9]*)-([0-9]*)-([0-9]*)',
>>>        r'\3-\2-\1', data)
'559-959-2004'
```

⇒ Groups are captured in parenthesis and referenced in the replacement string by \1, \2, ...

os module

Provides a way of using os dependent functionality:

os.mkdir()	Creates a directory (like mkdir)
os.chmod()	Change the permissions (like chmod)
os.rename()	Rename the old file name with the new file name.
os.listdir()	List the contents of the directory
os.getcwd()	Get the current working directory path
os.path	Submodule for useful functions on pathnames

For example, list all files in the current directory:

```
>>> from os import listdir
>>>
>>> for f in listdir("."):
>>>     print f
```

Have fun!

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