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## Working with zip files in Python

This article explains how one can perform various operations on a zip file using a simple python program.

### What is a zip file?

ZIP is an archive file format that supports lossless data compression. By lossless compression, we mean that the compression algorithm allows the original data to be perfectly reconstructed from the compressed data. So, a ZIP file is a single file containing one or more compressed files, offering an ideal way to make large files smaller and keep related files together.

### Why do we need zip files?

- To reduce storage requirements.
- To improve transfer speed over standard connections.

To work on zip files using python, we will use an inbuilt python module called `zipfile`.

#### 1. Extracting a zip file

```
# importing required modules
from zipfile import ZipFile

# specifying the zip file name
file_name = "my_python_files.zip"

# opening the zip file in READ mode
with ZipFile(file_name, 'r') as zip:
    # printing all the contents of the zip file
    zip.printdir()

    # extracting all the files
    print('Extracting all the files now...')
    zip.extractall()
    print('Done!')
```

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The above program extracts a zip file named "my\_python\_files.zip" in the same directory as of this python script.

The output of above program may look like this:

```
File Name                               Modified                               Size
python_files/python_basic.pdf           2016-12-08 23:05:34                   210098
python_files/python_wiki.txt            2016-12-08 23:02:40                     990
python_files/logos/python_logo.jpg      2016-12-08 23:00:42                   46623

Extracting all the files now...
Done!
```

Let us try to understand the above code in pieces:

- `from zipfile import ZipFile`

ZipFile is a class of zipfile module for reading and writing zip files. Here we import only class ZipFile from zipfile module.

- `with ZipFile(file_name, 'r') as zip:`

Here, a ZipFile object is made by calling ZipFile constructor which accepts zip file name and mode parameters. We create a ZipFile object in **READ** mode and name it as **zip**.

- `zip.printdir()`

**printdir()** method prints a table of contents for the archive.

- `zip.extractall()`

**extractall()** method will extract all the contents of the zip file to the current working directory. You can also call **extract()** method to extract any file by specifying its path in the zip file.

For example:

```
zip.extract('python_files/python_wiki.txt')
```

This will extract only the specified file.

If you want to read some specific file, you can go like this:

```
data = zip.read(name_of_file_to_read)
```

## 2. Writing to a zip file

Consider a directory (folder) with such a format:

```
./python_files
... python_wiki.txt
... python_basic.pdf

./logos
... python_logo.jpg
```

Here, we will need to crawl whole directory and its sub-directories in order to get a list of all file-paths before writing them to a zip file.

The following program does this by crawling the directory to be zipped:

```
# importing required modules
from zipfile import ZipFile
import os

def get_all_file_paths(directory):
    # initializing empty file paths list
    file_paths = []

    # crawling through directory and subdirectories
    for root, directories, files in os.walk(directory):
        for filename in files:
            # join the two strings in order to form the full filepath.
            filepath = os.path.join(root, filename)
            file_paths.append(filepath)

    # returning all file paths
    return file_paths

def main():
    # path to folder which needs to be zipped
    directory = './python_files'

    # calling function to get all file paths in the directory
    file_paths = get_all_file_paths(directory)

    # printing the list of all files to be zipped
    print('Following files will be zipped:')
    for file_name in file_paths:
        print(file_name)

    # writing files to a zipfile
    with ZipFile('my_python_files.zip', 'w') as zip:
        # writing each file one by one
        for file in file_paths:
            zip.write(file)

    print('All files zipped successfully!')
```



```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

[Run on IDE](#)

The output of above program looks like this:

```
Following files will be zipped:
./python_files/python_basic.pdf
./python_files/python_wiki.txt
./python_files/logos/python_logo.jpg
All files zipped successfully!
```

Let us try to understand above code by dividing into fragments:

```
def get_all_file_paths(directory):
    file_paths = []

    for root, directories, files in os.walk(directory):
        for filename in files:
            filepath = os.path.join(root, filename)
            file_paths.append(filepath)

    return file_paths
```

First of all, to get all file paths in our directory, we have created this function which uses the **os.walk()** method. In each iteration, all files present in that directory are appended to a list called **file\_paths**.

In the end, we return all the file paths.

```
file_paths = get_all_file_paths(directory)
```

Here we pass the directory to be zipped to the **get\_all\_file\_paths()** function and obtain a list containing all file paths.

```
with ZipFile('my_python_files.zip', 'w') as zip:
```

Here, we create a ZipFile object in WRITE mode this time.

```
for file in file_paths:
    zip.write(file)
```

Here, we write all the files to the zip file one by one using **write** method.

### 3. Getting all information about a zip file

```
# importing required modules
from zipfile import ZipFile
import datetime

# specifying the zip file name
file_name = "example.zip"

# opening the zip file in READ mode
with ZipFile(file_name, 'r') as zip:
    for info in zip.infolist():
        print(info.filename)
        print('\tModified:\t' + str(datetime.datetime(*info.date_time)))
        print('\tSystem:\t\t' + str(info.create_system) + '(0 = Windows, 3 = Unix)')
        print('\tZIP version:\t' + str(info.create_version))
        print('\tCompressed:\t' + str(info.compress_size) + ' bytes')
        print('\tUncompressed:\t' + str(info.file_size) + ' bytes')
```

[Run on IDE](#)

The output of above program may look like this:

```
example/file1.txt
  Modified: 2016-06-13 21:20:04
  System: 0(0 = Windows, 3 = Unix)
  ZIP version: 0
  Compressed: 152 bytes
  Uncompressed: 227 bytes
example/main.pdf
  Modified: 2016-06-13 21:20:04
  System: 0(0 = Windows, 3 = Unix)
  ZIP version: 0
  Compressed: 323 bytes
  Uncompressed: 520 bytes
example/index.html
  Modified: 2016-06-13 21:20:04
  System: 0(0 = Windows, 3 = Unix)
  ZIP version: 0
```

```
for info in zip.infolist():
```

Here, **infolist()** method creates an instance of **ZipInfo** class which contains all the information about the zip file.

We can access all information like last modification date of files, file names, system on which files were created, Zip version, size of files in compressed and uncompressed form, etc.

This article is contributed by **Nikhil Kumar**. If you like GeeksforGeeks and would like to contribute, you can also write an article using [contribute.geeksforgeeks.org](https://contribute.geeksforgeeks.org) or mail your article to [contribute@geeksforgeeks.org](mailto:contribute@geeksforgeeks.org). See your article appearing on the GeeksforGeeks main page and help other Geeks.

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