



Formatting Output

Text output | The Basics

Store a string in a variable:

s='the black cat crossed the road backwards'

Simple concatenation:

>>>print ('this is my text: ' + s)

this is my text: the black cat crossed the road

Change the newline end default:

>>> print ('this is my text: ' + s, end="***")

this is my text: the black cat crossed the road backwards***>>>

Text output | The Basics

Multiply:

s='the black cat crossed the road backwards'

Simple concatenation:

>>>print ('this is my text: ' + s)

this is my text: the black cat crossed the road

Change the newline end default:

>>> print ('this is my text: ' + s, end="***")

this is my text: the black cat crossed the road backwards***>>>

Text output | The Basics

The old s(%) style

>>> print ('this is my text: %10s ' % (s))

```
>>> print ('this is my text: %s ' % (s))
this is my text: 예word
>>> print ('this is my text: %10s ' % (s))
this_is my text: 何word
```

Text output |

The new {} style

```
print ("This is my text: {sentence:<20s}".format(sentence=s))
print ("This is my text: {sentence}".format(sentence=s))
print ("This is my text: {}".format(s))</pre>
```

```
>>> print ("This is my text: {sentence:<20s}".format(sentence=s))
This is my text: 何word
>>> print ("This is my text: {}".format(s))
This is my text: 何word
```

Working with Files

The basic pattern | Python Functions

- 1. .open(file, mode),
 - a. open modes ('wt', 'rt', 'at')
- 2. Action on file:
 - a. write(), read(), readlines(), readline()
- 3. .close()

Loading files | Python Functions

- 1. .open(file, mode), .close()
- 2. open modes ('w', 'r', 'a')
- 3. WITH-AS # you don't need to close this one
- 4. read()
- 5. readlines() # reads all lines as a list
- 6. readline() #reads one line in at a time

Working with Common Formats

File Formats

```
JSON, CSV, XML
packages, json, csv, , xml.etree
json.load()
json.dumps()
csv.writer()
csv.reader()
writerows()
```

Questions?



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