

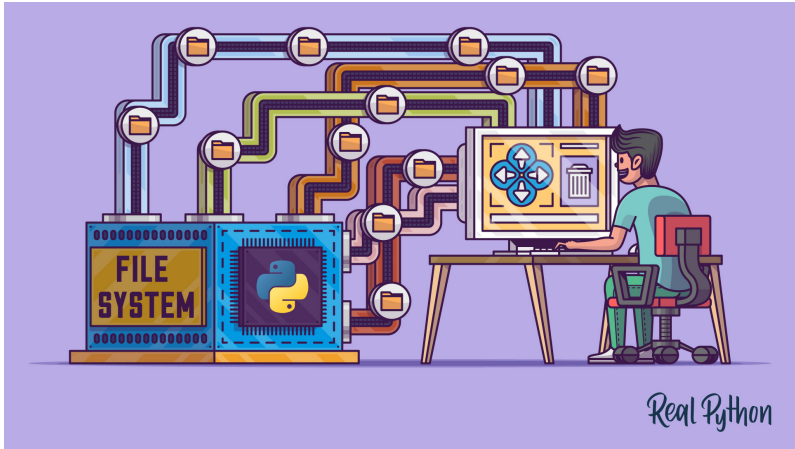
Working With Paths on Windows

```
>>> from pathlib import Path
>>> p = Path(r"C:\Users\phi\rp\hello.txt")
```

Check out the `pathlib` documentation to explore all methods and properties.

Method	Returns	Description
<code>p.cwd()</code>	<code>WindowsPath('C:/Users/phi/rp')</code>	Get the current working directory
<code>p.home()</code>	<code>WindowsPath('C:/Users/phi')</code>	Get the user's home directory
<code>p.exists()</code>	<code>True</code>	Check if the path points to a file or folder
<code>p.is_dir()</code>	<code>False</code>	Check if the path points to a folder
<code>p.is_file()</code>	<code>True</code>	Check if the path points to a file
<code>p.with_suffix(".md")</code>	<code>WindowsPath('C:/Users/phi/rp/hello.md')</code>	Get the path with new extension
<code>p.with_stem("bye")</code>	<code>WindowsPath('C:/Users/phi/rp/bye.txt')</code>	Get the path with new filename
<code>p.with_name("bye.md")</code>	<code>WindowsPath('C:/Users/phi/rp/bye.md')</code>	Get the path with new filename and extension
<code>p.read_text(encoding="utf-8")</code>	<code>'Hello'</code>	Get the contents of a file as a string
<code>p.read_bytes()</code>	<code>b'Hello'</code>	Get the contents of a file as bytes

Property	Returns	Description
<code>p.drive</code>	<code>'C:'</code>	The path's drive letter or name
<code>p.root</code>	<code>'\\'</code>	The path's local or global root
<code>p.anchor</code>	<code>'C:\\'</code>	The concatenation of <code>.drive</code> and <code>.root</code>
<code>list(p.parents)</code>	<code>[WindowsPath('C:/Users/phi/rp', ..., WindowsPath('C:/'))]</code>	The path's parents as <code>Path</code> objects
<code>p.parent</code>	<code>WindowsPath('C:/Users/phi/rp')</code>	The path's parent
<code>p.name</code>	<code>'hello.txt'</code>	The final path component
<code>p.suffix</code>	<code>'.txt'</code>	The file extension
<code>p.suffixes</code>	<code>['.txt']</code>	A list of all file extensions
<code>p.stem</code>	<code>'hello'</code>	The filename without extensions



Working With Paths on Linux and macOS

```
>>> from pathlib import Path
>>> p = Path("/Users/phi/rp/hello.txt")
```

Check out the `pathlib` documentation to explore all methods and properties.

Method	Returns	Description
<code>p.cwd()</code>	<code>PosixPath('/Users/phi/rp')</code>	Get the current working directory
<code>p.home()</code>	<code>PosixPath('/Users/phi')</code>	Get the user's home directory
<code>p.exists()</code>	<code>True</code>	Check if the path points to a file or folder
<code>p.is_dir()</code>	<code>False</code>	Check if the path points to a folder
<code>p.is_file()</code>	<code>True</code>	Check if the path points to a file
<code>p.with_suffix(".md")</code>	<code>PosixPath('/Users/phi/rp/hello.md')</code>	Get the path with new extension
<code>p.with_stem("bye")</code>	<code>PosixPath('/Users/phi/rp/bye.txt')</code>	Get the path with new filename
<code>p.with_name("bye.md")</code>	<code>PosixPath('/Users/phi/rp/bye.md')</code>	Get the path with new filename and extension
<code>p.read_text(encoding="utf-8")</code>	<code>'Hello'</code>	Get the contents of a file as a string
<code>p.read_bytes()</code>	<code>b'Hello'</code>	Get the contents of a file as bytes

Property	Returns	Description
<code>p.drive</code>	<code>' '</code>	The path's drive letter or name
<code>p.root</code>	<code>'/'</code>	The path's local or global root
<code>p.anchor</code>	<code>'/'</code>	The concatenation of <code>.drive</code> and <code>.root</code>
<code>list(p.parents)</code>	<code>[PosixPath('/Users/phi/rp'), ..., PosixPath('/')]</code>	The path's parents as <code>Path</code> objects
<code>p.parent</code>	<code>PosixPath('/Users/phi/rp')</code>	The path's parent
<code>p.name</code>	<code>'hello.txt'</code>	The final path component
<code>p.suffix</code>	<code>'.txt'</code>	The file extension
<code>p.suffixes</code>	<code>['.txt']</code>	A list of all file extensions
<code>p.stem</code>	<code>'hello'</code>	The filename without extensions