How to write and save html file in python?

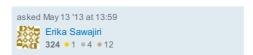This is what I know how to write and save it

```
Html_file= open"(filename","w")
Html_file.write()
Html_file.close
```

But how do I save to the file if I want to write a really long codes like this:

```
1    <table border=1>
2      <tr>
3        <th>Number</th>
4        <th>Square</th>
5      </tr>
6      <indent>
7      <% for i in range(10): %>
8        <tr>
9        <td><%= i %></td>
10       <td><%= i**2 %></td>
11       </tr>
12     </indent>
13   </table>
```

python

edited May 13 '13 at 14:05

asked May 13 '13 at 13:59
Erika Sawajiri
324 ●1 ●4 ●12

Out of interest, what number are you expecting len(s) to be? – Tom May 13 '13 at 14:03

1   What's wrong with `html_file.write(<td><font style="background-color:%s;">%s<font></td>' % (colour[j % len(colour)], k))` etc? – timss May 13 '13 at 14:03

Also, you're mixing `print "string"` and `print("string")` . Stick with the one that is default in the python version you're using. – timss May 13 '13 at 14:05

1   @MichaelW I haven't leant DOM. How to use it btw? – Erika Sawajiri May 13 '13 at 14:16

1   I understood you. You can have multi-line strings by putting them in triple quotes: `""" long string goes here """` . So just store your HTML in a string variable: `html_str = """long html string"""` . Then pass that variable to `write` : `HTML_file.write(html_str)` . Does that help? – Anubhav C May 13 '13 at 15:28 ✎

3 Answers

You can create multi-line strings by enclosing them in triple quotes. So you can store your HTML in a string and pass that string to `write()` :

```
html_str = """
<table border=1>
     <tr>

       <th>Number</th>
       <th>Square</th>
     </tr>
     <indent>
     <% for i in range(10): %>
       <tr>
       <td><%= i %></td>
       <td><%= i**2 %></td>
       </tr>
     </indent>
</table>
"""
```

```
"""
Html_file= open("filename","w")
Html_file.write(html_str)
Html_file.close()
```

answered May 13 '13 at 15:37

Anubhav C
1,128 ● 7 ● 20

```
print('<tr><td>%04d</td>' % (i+1), file=Html_file)
```

answered May 13 '13 at 14:02

GWW
25.1k ● 2 ● 64 ● 74

3   This will only work in using the python 3 print function, so you'd need to add `from __future__ import print_function` to use it with the python 2 code written in the question. – Dave Challis May 13 '13 at 14:07

Interesting! Is this in any way better than `file.write()` ? Even if this is available, shouldn't you stick with the one, "preferred" way, `file.write()` ? – timss May 13 '13 at 14:08 ✎

You can try:

```
colour = ["red", "red", "green", "yellow"]

with open('mypage.html', 'w') as myFile:
    myFile.write('<html>')
    myFile.write('<body>')
    myFile.write('<table>')

    s = '1234567890'
    for i in range(0, len(s), 60):
        myFile.write('<tr><td>%04d</td>' % (i+1));
        for j, k in enumerate(s[i:i+60]):
            myFile.write('<td><font style="background-color:%s;">%s<font></td>' %
(colour[j %len(colour)], k));


    myFile.write('</tr>')
    myFile.write('</table>')
    myFile.write('</body>')
    myFile.write('</html>')
```

answered May 13 '13 at 14:11

Igo Coelho
41 ● 5

I'm not sure how optimized Python's `file.write()` is, but it strikes me as a bad idea to use it every time you want to append something, and that you should probably save it to a list (stack) before doing the IO. In other words have a `content = []` and do `content.extend("<html>")` etc. – timss May 13 '13 at 14:12

You can use itertools.cycle to simplify the background colour selection. e.g. create iterator using `colour = itertools.cycle(["red", ...])` then use `next(colour)` to retrieve the next colour. – Shawn Chin May 13 '13 at 14:13 ✎

This is going to write a file that is one line long since there are no line-breaks output anywhere. That's really long codes... – martineau May 13 '13 at 14:15

1   Python's `file.write()` is buffered, so I wouldn 't worry about calling it a lot or trying to optimize calls to it. – martineau May 13 '13 at 14:16 ✎
```