

Lab5a

The screenshot displays the Visual Studio Code interface within a CodeSpace environment. The Explorer panel on the left shows a project named 'LAB-5-SORUSH-BASTANI...' with files including 'data2.txt', 'grades.txt', 'Lab5a.py', 'Lab5b.py', 'Lab5c.py', 'Lab5d.py', 'Lab5e.py', 'machineCode.txt', 'pythonState...', 'README.md', and 'students.txt'. The main editor window is open to 'Lab5a.py', which contains the following Python code:

```
1 # Add comments before you do anything else.
2 #!/usr/bin/env python3
3 # Author: Sbastani1 Soroush Bastani
4 # Date: 2025-10-23
5 # Purpose: Read a text file.
6 # Usage: ./lab5a.py
7
8 # TO DO 1: Create data2.txt.
9 # TO DO 2: Complete the functions below.
10 def read_file_lineByLine(file_name):
11     """
12     Takes file_name as a string, reads the file in a loop
13     one line at a time and prints each line.
14     """
15     print("Reading file line by line:")
16     with open(file_name, 'r') as f:
17         for line in f:
18             print(line, end='') # Use end='' to avoid double newlines
19     print("\n" + "="*30) # Separator for clarity
20
21 def read_file_list(file_name):
22     """
23     Takes a file_name as a string, reads file line by line and
24     adds the line to a list as a list element without newline characters.
25     Returns the list.
26     """
27     print("Reading file into a list of lines:")
28     with open(file_name, 'r') as f:
29         # Use a list comprehension to read lines and strip newline characters
30         lines_list = [line.strip() for line in f]
31     return lines_list
32
33 def main():
34     """
35     Main function to call the file reading functions.
36     """
37     file_name = 'data2.txt'
38     read_file_lineByLine(file_name)
39     list_of_lines = read_file_list(file_name)
40     print(list_of_lines)
41
42 if __name__ == "__main__":
43     main()
44
```

The TERMINAL panel on the right shows the execution of the script. The command `python3 /workspaces/lab-5-sorush-bastani/Lab5a.py` was run, resulting in the output: "Hello World, Welcome to File Handling!" followed by a separator line of 30 equals signs, and then a list of lines from 'data2.txt': ['Hello World, Welcome to File Handling!', 'Line 2', 'Line 3', 'Line 4', 'Line 5']. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current position is Line 42, Column 27, in a Python file.

Lab5b

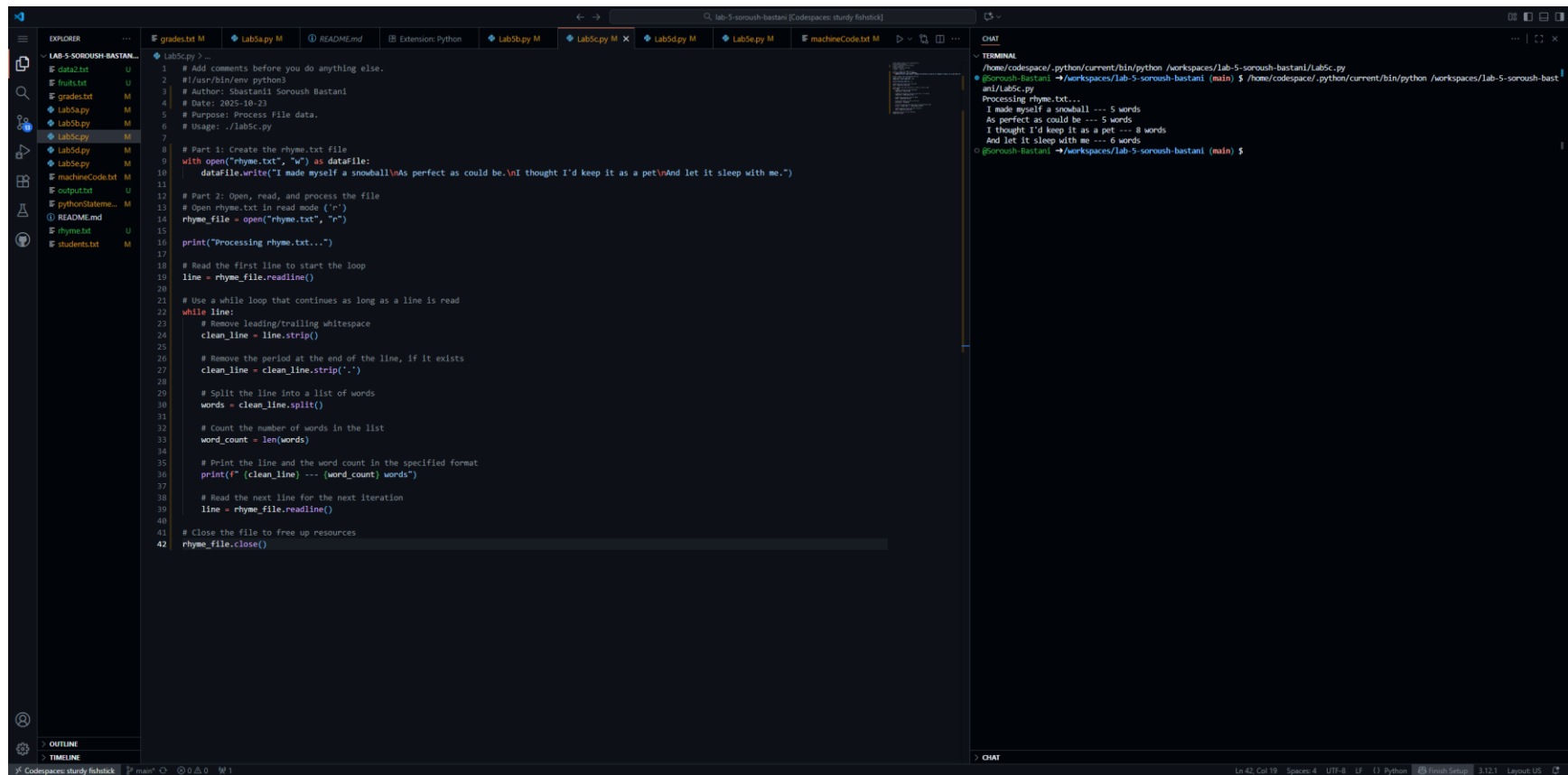
The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Python script named `Lab5b.py` open. The script is a Python program that demonstrates file operations. It includes comments for each step of the process, from adding comments to running the script. The script uses the `open()` function to create and write to a file named `fruits.txt`, and then uses `readline()` to read the file line by line. The terminal window on the right shows the execution of the script, which outputs the contents of `fruits.txt`.

```
1 # Add comments before you do anything else.
2 #!/usr/bin/env python
3 # Author: Shastani1 Soroush Bastani
4 # Date: 2025-10-23
5 # Purpose: Write data to a file.
6 # Usage: ./lab5b.py
7
8 # TO DO 1: Paste the code provided in readme.ad file.
9 # TO DO 2: Run the script.
10 # TO DO 3: Run the 'ls' command.
11 # TO DO 4: Print the contents of fruits.txt in a loop.
12
13 # Part 1: Write to the file
14 # Open 'fruits.txt' in write mode ('w'). This creates the file or overwrites it.
15 f = open('fruits.txt', 'w')
16 # Write a multi-line string to the file. '\n' creates new lines.
17 f.write('1. Apples are crunchy.\n2. Oranges are sweet, sour and juicy.\n3. Strawberries are sweet.\n4. Which fruit do you like?')
18 # It's crucial to close the file to save the changes.
19 f.close()
20 print("File fruits.txt has been created")
21
22 # Part 2: Read from the file
23 print("Reading the file fruits.txt ...")
24 # Open the file for reading ('r')
25 f = open('fruits.txt', 'r')
26 # Read the first line from the file
27 line = f.readline()
28 # Loop as long as 'readline()' does not return an empty string (end of file)
29 while line:
30     # Print the line, using end='' to prevent print() from adding an extra newline
31     print(line, end='')
32     # Read the next line
33     line = f.readline()
34
35 # Close the file to release system resources
36 f.close()
```

The terminal window shows the following output:

```
/home/codepace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani/lab5b.py
File fruits.txt has been created
Reading the file fruits.txt ...
1. Apples are crunchy.
2. Oranges are sweet, sour and juicy.
3. Strawberries are sweet.
4. Which fruit do you like?
$
```

Lab5c



```
1 # Add comments before you do anything else.
2 #!/usr/bin/env python
3 # Author: Shastani1 Soroush Bastani
4 # Date: 2025-10-23
5 # Purpose: Process File data.
6 # Usage: ./lab5c.py
7
8 # Part 1: Create the rhyme.txt file
9 with open("rhyme.txt", "w") as dataFile:
10     dataFile.write("I made myself a snowball\nAs perfect as could be.\nI thought I'd keep it as a pet\nAnd let it sleep with me.")
11
12 # Part 2: Open, read, and process the file
13 # Open rhyme.txt in read mode ('r')
14 rhyme_file = open("rhyme.txt", "r")
15
16 print("Processing rhyme.txt...")
17
18 # Read the first line to start the loop
19 line = rhyme_file.readline()
20
21 # Use a while loop that continues as long as a line is read
22 while line:
23     # Remove leading/trailing whitespace
24     clean_line = line.strip()
25
26     # Remove the period at the end of the line, if it exists
27     clean_line = clean_line.strip('.')
28
29     # Split the line into a list of words
30     words = clean_line.split()
31
32     # Count the number of words in the list
33     word_count = len(words)
34
35     # Print the line and the word count in the specified format
36     print(f"{clean_line} --- {word_count} words")
37
38     # Read the next line for the next iteration
39     line = rhyme_file.readline()
40
41 # Close the file to free up resources
42 rhyme_file.close()
```

CHAT

TERMINAL

```
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani/lab5c.py
@Goroush-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani/lab5c.py
Processing rhyme.txt...
I made myself a snowball --- 5 words
As perfect as could be --- 5 words
I thought I'd keep it as a pet --- 8 words
And let it sleep with me --- 6 words
@Goroush-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani (main) $
```

Ln 42, Col 19 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF Python Finish Setup 3.12.3 Layout US

Lab5d

```
1 # Add comments before you do anything else.
2 #!/usr/bin/env python3
3 # Author: Shantani Soroush Bastani
4 # Date: 2025-10-23
5 # Purpose: Process File data.
6 # Usage: ./lab5d.py
7
8 # Use a single 'with' statement to open all three files safely.
9 # python_file and machine_code_file are opened for reading ('r').
10 # output_file is opened for writing ('w').
11 with open('pythonStatements.txt', 'r') as python_file, \
12     open('machineCode.txt', 'r') as machine_code_file, \
13     open('output.txt', 'w') as output_file:
14
15     # The 'zip' function pairs up lines from both input files.
16     # This is an efficient way to process corresponding lines.
17     for py_line, mc_line in zip(python_file, machine_code_file):
18
19         # 1. Process the Python statement line
20         # Remove leading/trailing whitespace
21         clean_py = py_line.strip()
22
23         # Find the position of the comment character '#'
24         comment_index = clean_py.find('#')
25
26         # If a comment is found...
27         if comment_index != -1:
28             # ...slice the string to keep only the part before the comment.
29             clean_py = clean_py[:comment_index]
30
31         # Strip again to remove any trailing whitespace left before the comment.
32         clean_py = clean_py.strip()
33
34         # 2. Process the machine code line
35         # Just remove leading/trailing whitespace
36         clean_mc = mc_line.strip()
37
38         # 3. Write the formatted output to the new file
39         # Use an f-string to combine the cleaned data with a tab (\t)
40         # and add a newline character (\n) at the end.
41         output_file.write(f'{clean_py}\t\t\t\t\t{clean_mc}\n')
42
43 print("File 'output.txt' has been created successfully.")
44 print("Run 'cat output.txt' to see the contents.")
```

CHAT

TERMINAL

```
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani/lab5d.py
@Gorosh-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-5-sorou
sh-bastani/lab5d.py
File 'output.txt' has been created successfully.
Run 'cat output.txt' to see the contents.
@Gorosh-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani (main) $
```

Lab5e

```
1 # Add comments before you do anything else.
2 #!/usr/bin/env python
3 # Author: Soroush Bastani
4 # Date: 2025-10-23
5 # Purpose: Process file data.
6 # Usage: ./lab5e.py
7
8 # TO DO 1: Copy the files students.txt and grades.txt in folder.
9 # TO DO 2: Follow the instructions from the readme.me file to create the exact output.
10
11 # Create an empty dictionary to store student names and their grades.
12 student_grades = {}
13
14 # Use 'with' to open both files. This ensures they are closed automatically.
15 with open('students.txt', 'r') as students_file, open('grades.txt', 'r') as grades_file:
16     # Use zip to iterate over both files simultaneously, line by line.
17     for name_line, grade_line in zip(students_file, grades_file):
18         # Clean up the lines: remove leading/trailing whitespace.
19         student_name = name_line.strip()
20         # Convert the grade to an integer for calculations.
21         student_grade = int(grade_line.strip())
22
23         # Add the student and their grade to the dictionary.
24         # The name is the key, and the grade is the value.
25         student_grades[student_name] = student_grade
26
27 # Print the final dictionary to verify its contents.
28 print("# Dictionary after reading files")
29 print(student_grades)
30 print("\n# analysis")
31
32 # Analysis 1: Find the student with the highest grade.
33 # The 'max' function with a 'key' argument finds the item that has the maximum value.
34 # 'student_grades.get' tells max to look at the dictionary's values.
35 highest_student = max(student_grades, key=student_grades.get)
36 highest_grade = student_grades[highest_student]
37 print(f"Highest grade: {highest_student} with {highest_grade}")
38
39 # Analysis 2: Calculate the average grade.
40 # Get all the grade values from the dictionary.
41 all_grades = list(student_grades.values())
42 # Calculate the sum of all grades.
43 total_sum = sum(all_grades)
44 # Calculate the number of students.
45 number_of_students = len(all_grades)
46 # Compute the average.
47 average_grade = total_sum / number_of_students
48 # Print the average, formatted to one decimal place.
49 print(f"Average grade: {average_grade:.1f}")
```

TERMINAL

```
/home/codespaces/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani/lab5e.py
@Soroush-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani (main) $ /home/codespaces/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani/lab5e.py
# Dictionary after reading files
{'Avery': 88, 'Jordan': 95, 'Riley': 82, 'Taylor': 91, 'Sasha': 77, 'Amir': 85, 'Priya': 90, 'Kal': 93, 'Lina': 80, 'Diego': 87}

# analysis
Highest grade: Jordan with 95
Average grade: 86.8
@Soroush-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-5-soroush-bastani (main) $
```