

COLLEGE OF COMPUTER STUDIES

IT0011 Integrative Programming and Technologies

EXERCISE

<u>3</u>

String and File Handling

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I. PROGRAM OUTCOME (PO) ADDRESSED

Analyze a complex problem and identify and define the computing requirements appropriate to its solution.

II. LEARNING OUTCOME (LO) ADDRESSED

Utilize string manipulation techniques and file handling in Python

III. INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES (ILO)

At the end of this exercise, students must be able to:

- Perform common string manipulations, such as concatenation, slicing, and formatting.
- Understand and use file handling techniques to read from and write to files in Python.
- Apply string manipulation and file handling to solve practical programming problems.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

String Manipulation:

String manipulation is a crucial aspect of programming that involves modifying and processing textual data. In Python, strings are versatile, and several operations can be performed on them. This exercise focuses on fundamental string manipulations, including concatenation (combining strings), slicing (extracting portions of strings), and formatting (constructing dynamic strings).

Common String Methods:

- len(): Returns the length of a string.
- lower(), upper(): Convert a string to lowercase or uppercase.
- replace(): Replace a specified substring with another.
- count(): Count the occurrences of a substring within a string.

File Handling:

File handling is essential for reading and writing data to external files, providing a way to store and retrieve information. Python offers straightforward mechanisms for file manipulation. This exercise introduces the basics of file handling, covering the opening and closing of files, as well as reading from and writing to text files.

Understanding File Modes:

- 'r' (read): Opens a file for reading.
- 'w' (write): Opens a file for writing, overwriting the file if it exists.
- 'a' (append): Opens a file for writing, appending to the end of the file if it exists.

Understanding string manipulation and file handling is fundamental for processing and managing data in Python programs. String manipulations allow for the transformation and extraction of information from textual data, while file handling enables interaction with external data sources. Both skills are essential for developing practical applications and solving real-world programming challenges. The exercises in this session aim to reinforce these concepts through hands-on practice and problem-solving scenarios.

V. GRADING SYSTEM / RUBRIC

Criteria	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Unsatisfactory (1)
Correctness	Code functions correctly and meets all requirements.	Code mostly functions as expected and meets most requirements.	Code partially functions but may have logical errors or missing requirements.	Code has significant errors, preventing proper execution.	Code is incomplete or not functioning.
Code Structure	Code is well- organized with clear structure and proper use of functions.	Code is mostly organized with some room for improvement in structure and readability.	Code lacks organization, making it somewhat difficult to follow.	Code structure is chaotic, making it challenging to understand.	Code lacks basic organization.
Documentation	Comprehensive comments and docstrings provide clarity on the code's purpose.	Sufficient comments and docstrings aid understanding but may lack details in some areas.	Limited comments, making it somewhat challenging to understand the code.	Minimal documentation, leaving significant gaps in understanding.	documentation
Coding Style	Adheres to basic coding style guidelines, with consistent and clean practices.	Mostly follows coding style guidelines, with a few style inconsistencies.	Style deviations are noticeable, impacting code readability.	Significant style issues, making the code difficult to read.	No attention to coding style; the code is messy and unreadable.
Effort and Creativity	Demonstrates a high level of effort and creativity, going beyond basic requirements.	Shows effort and creativity in addressing most requirements.	Adequate effort but lacks creativity or exploration beyond the basics.	Minimal effort and creativity evident.	Little to no effort or creativity apparent.

VI. LABORATORY ACTIVITY

INSTRUCTIONS:

Copy your source codes to be pasted in this document as well as a screen shot of your running output.

3.1. Activity for Performing String Manipulations

Objective: To perform common and practical string manipulations in Python.

Task: Write a Python program that includes the following string manipulations:

- Concatenate your first name and last name into a full name.
- Slice the full name to extract the first three characters of the first name.
- Use string formatting to create a greeting message that includes the sliced first name

```
Enter your first name: Peter
Enter your last name: Parker
Enter your age: 20
Full Name: Peter Parker
Sliced Name: Pete
Greeting Message: Hello, Pete! Welcome. You are 20 years old.
       first name = input("Please enter your first name: ")
       last_name = input("Please enter your last name: ")
       user_age = input("Please enter your age: ")
       full_name = first_name + " " + last_name
       short_name = first_name[:3]
       greeting_message = f"Hi, {short_name}! Welcome. You are {user_age} years old."
       print("\nFull Name: " + full_name)
       print("Sliced Name: " + short_name)
       print("Greeting Message: "+ greeting message)
  13
 PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS SQL HISTORY TASK MONITOR
 PS C:\Users\User\Desktop\PYTHON FILES\Lab Activity> & C:/Users/User/AppData/Local/Progra
  - String and File Handling/3.1.py"
 Please enter your first name: Adrian
 Please enter your last name: Bulaquia
 Please enter your age: 20
 Full Name: Adrian Bulaquia
 Sliced Name: Adr
 Greeting Message: Hi, Adr! Welcome. You are 20 years old.
 PS C:\Users\User\Desktop\PYTHON FILES\Lab Activity>
```

3.2 Activity for Performing String Manipulations

Objective: To perform common and practical string manipulations in Python.

Task: Write a Python program that includes the following string manipulations:

- Input the user's first name and last name.
- Concatenate the input names into a full name.
- Display the full name in both upper and lower case.
- Count and display the length of the full name

```
Enter your first name: Cloud
Enter your last name: Strife
Full Name: Cloud Strife
Full Name (Upper Case): CLOUD STRIFE
Full Name (Lower Case): cloud strife
Length of Full Name: 12
       first_name = input("Please enter your first name: ")
      last_name = input("Please enter your last name: ")
complete_name = first_name + " " + last_name
   6    name_uppercase = complete_name.upper()
     name_lowercase = complete_name.lower()
   8   name_length = len(complete_name)
  10 print("\nComplete Name: " + complete_name)
  print("Complete Name (All Caps): " + name_uppercase)
  print("Complete Name (All Lowercase): " + name_lowercase)
print("Total Characters in Full Name: " + str(name_length))
 PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS SQL HISTORY TASK MONITOR
 PS C:\Users\User\Desktop\PYTHON FILES\Lab Activity> & C:/Users/User/AppDat
    String and File Handling/3.2.py
 Please enter your first name: Adrian
 Please enter your last name: Bulaquia
 Complete Name: Adrian Bulaquia
 Complete Name (All Caps): ADRIAN BULAQUIA
 Complete Name (All Lowercase): adrian bulaquia
 Total Characters in Full Name: 15
 PS C:\Users\User\Desktop\PYTHON FILES\Lab Activity>
```

3.3. Practical Problem Solving with String Manipulation and File Handling

Objective: Apply string manipulation and file handling techniques to store student information in a file.

Task: Write a Python program that does the following:

- Accepts input for the last name, first name, age, contact number, and course from the user.
- Creates a string containing the collected information in a formatted way.
- Opens a file named "students.txt" in append mode and writes the formatted information to the file.
- Displays a confirmation message indicating that the information has been saved.

```
students.txt :
main.py
   1 Last Name: Rizal
  2 First Name: Jose
  3 Age: 31
  4 Contact Number: 09223008782
   5 Course: BSIT-AGD
 Enter last name: Rizal
Enter first name: Jose
Enter age: 31
Enter contact number: 09223008782
Enter course: BSIT-AGD
Student information has been saved to 'students.txt'.
  2 last_name = input("Please enter your last name: ")
     first_name = input("Please enter your first name:
     age = input("Please enter your age: ")
     contact_number = input("Please enter your contact number: ")
     course = input("Please enter your course: ")
     student_info = (
      f"Last Name: {last_name}\n"
       f"First Name: {first_name}\n"
f"Age: {age}\n"
f"Contact Number: {contact_number}\n"
     with open("students.txt", "a") as file:
     file.write(student_info)
      print("\nThe student information has been successfully saved to 'students.txt'.")
 PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS SQL HISTORY TASK MONITOR
 PS C:\Users\User\Desktop\PYTHON FILES\Lab Activity> & C:\Users\User/AppData/Local/Programs/P
 Please enter your last name: Bulaquia
 Please enter your first name: James Adrian
 Please enter your age: 20
 Please enter your contact number: 63+ 921 507 0203
 Please enter your course: BSIT - CSt
 The student information has been successfully saved to 'students.txt'.
 PS C:\Users\User\Desktop\PYTHON FILES\Lab Activity> [

    students.txt

           Last Name: Bulaquia
           First Name: James Adrian
           Age: 20
           Contact Number: 63+ 921 507 0203
           Course: BSIT - CSt
```

3.4 Activity for Reading File Contents and Display

Objective: Apply file handling techniques to read and display student information from a file.

Task: Write a Python program that does the following:

- Opens the "students.txt" file in read mode.
- Reads the contents of the file.
- Displays the student information to the user

```
Reading Student Information:
 Last Name: Rizal
First Name: Jose
Age: 31
Contact Number: 09223008782
Course: BSIT-AGD
 Activity 03 - String and File Handling > 🕏 3.4.py > ...
    with open("students.txt", "r") as student_file:
           print("Student Information Retrieved:\n")
           for entry in student_file:
           print(entry.strip())
  PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS SQL HISTORY
  PS C:\Users\User\Desktop\PYTHON FILES\Lab Activity> & C:/Users/User
   - String and File Handling/3.4.py"
  Student Information Retrieved:
  Last Name: Bulaquia
  First Name: James Adrian
  Contact Number: 034576364
  Course: BSIT-CST
```

QUESTION AND ANSWER:

1. How does the format() function help in combining variables with text in Python? Can you provide a simple example?

- The format() function lets you insert variables into strings in a more readable way than just using concatenation with the + operator.

For example, in this code name = "James"

name – Jam

age = 20

message = "My name is {} and I am {} years old.".format(name, age)

print(message)

The output would be: "My name is James and I am 20 years old."

2. Explain the basic difference between opening a file in 'read' mode ('r') and 'write' mode ('w') in Python. When would you use each

- "r" Opens the file for reading only. You can't change the file's contents, while "w" is Used when you want to create a new file or overwrite an existing one with new data.

3. Describe what string slicing is in Python. Provide a basic example of extracting a substring from a larger string.

String slicing lets you grab parts of a string by specifying a start and end index.

For example, in this code:

text = "James, BSITA!"

string = text[6:11]

Starts at index 6, goes up to (but not including) index 11

print(string)

The output would be "BSITA"

4. When saving information to a file in Python, what is the purpose of using the 'a' mode instead of the 'w' mode? Provide a straightforward example.

'a' opens the file for writing, but it doesn't erase the existing content. but, it adds the new data to the end of the file while 'w' overwrites the file.

5. Write a simple Python code snippet to open and read a file named "data.txt." How would you handle the case where the file might not exist?

For example in this code:

try:

with open("data.txt", "r") as file:

content = file.read()

print(content)

except FileNotFoundError:

print("Error: data.txt not found.")	
The Usage of Try and except handles the potential error	
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