

**COLLEGE OF COMPUTER STUDIES**

**IT0011**

**Integrative Programming and Technologies**

**EXERCISE**

**3**

**String and File Handling**

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| **Section:** | TC21 |
| **Professor:** | Prof. Joseph Calleja |

**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. | No comments or documentation provided. |
| **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

Sample Output

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**SOURCE CODE:**

fname = input("Enter your first name: ")

lname = input("Enter your last name: ")

age = int(input("Enter your age: "))

fullname = fname + " " + lname

slicename = fullname[0:3]

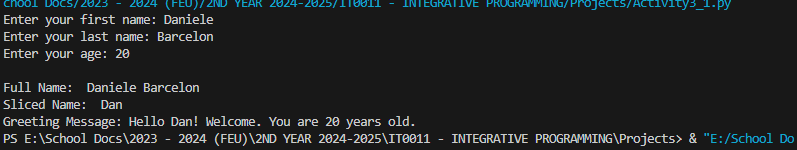
print()

print("Full Name: ", fullname)

print("Sliced Name: ", slicename)

print("Greeting Message: Hello {}! Welcome. You are {} years old.".format(slicename, age))

**OUTPUT:**

****

**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

Sample Output

****

**SOURCE CODE:**

fname = input("Enter your first name: ")

lname = input("Enter your last name: ")

fullname = fname + " " + lname

uppername = fullname.upper()

lowername = fullname.lower()

lengthname = len(fullname)

print()

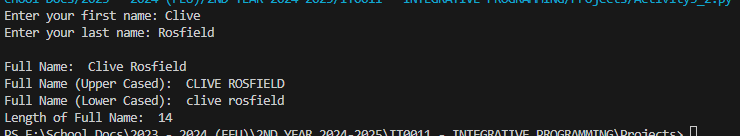
print("Full Name: ", fullname)

print("Full Name (Upper Cased): ", uppername)

print("Full Name (Lower Cased): ", lowername)

print("Length of Full Name: ", lengthname)

**OUTPUT:**

****

**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.

Sample Output

****

**SOURCE CODE:**

lname = input("Enter your last name: ")

fname = input("Enter your first name: ")

age = int(input("Enter your age: "))

Contact = input("Enter your contact number: ")

Course = input("Enter your course: ")

fopen = open("students.txt", "a")

fopen.write("Last Name: " + lname + "\n")

fopen.write("First Name: " + fname + "\n")

fopen.write("Age: " + str(age) + "\n")

fopen.write("Contact Number: " + Contact + "\n")

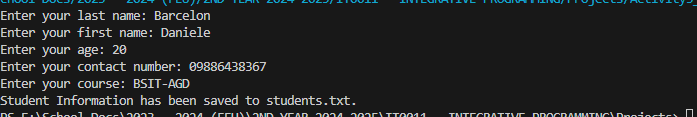
fopen.write("Course: " + Course + "\n")

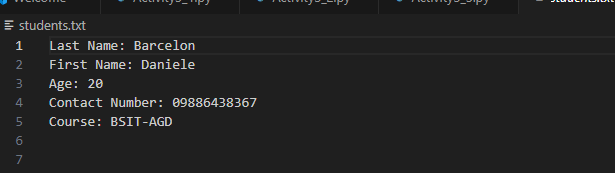
fopen.write("\n")

fopen.close()

print("Student Information has been saved to students.txt.")

**OUTPUT:**

****

****

**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

Sample Output

****

**SOURCE CODE:**

print("Reading Student Information...")

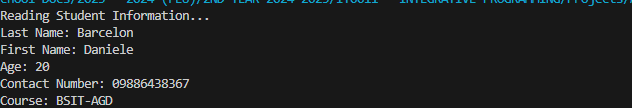
fopen = open("students.txt", "r")

for line in fopen:

    print(line, end="")

fopen.close()

**OUTPUT:**

****

**QUESTION AND ANSWER:**

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

Format() makes printing or outputting strings much more straight forward/easier due to readability. Since instead of having to combine a string and then a variable and then another string and maybe another variable, I can just use the placeholders({}) where variables are meant to go and just have one continuous string and at the end have the variables I need.

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

Main difference between the two is read is meant for viewing the file only and write is to actually put content into the file and if there is already content it overwrites it. Read mode is usually used if you don’t want to at any point change anything in a file and just viewing its contents, while write is usually changing the contents into something entirely new and loses the old content if there was any.

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

String slicing as the name suggests, it takes a part of a string. It would take a range for its argument, example [3:6] with the first number as the starting position and the other as the end but does not include the character at that index.

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” or append mode adds to the file while “w” or write will write into the file and will overwrite the contents in the file if there were any.

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?

try:

    fopen = open("students.txt", "r")

    print()

    print("Reading Student Information...")

    for line in fopen:

        print(line, end="")

    fopen.close()

except FileNotFoundError:

    print()

    print("File Not Found!")

In the case of the “data.txt” file does not exist then a try-except block can be used to catch the no file exception and print an appropriate message to notify the user.