Intro to programming 6

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Terminal cheat sheet reminder

- Bash commands to navigate directories
  - Print Working Directory. Print the path of the current directory

```
pwd
```

  - List all files of the current directory

```
ls folder
```

  - Moving into folder1 and subfolder2 at once.

```
cd folder1/subfolder2
```

  - Moving out of a directory

```
cd ..
```

  - Going back and forth in the directory tree

```
cd ../../folder1/subfolder1
```

  - Going back to the root directory

```
cd ~
```

- "**Tab**" to use the auto-completion
- **Ctrl + C** to stop a program execution
- Many more bash commands to use...

Previously on Intro to Programming (Python)

- Data types:
  - integer
  - float
  - string
  - boolean
- **If**, **For** and **While** loops:
  - syntax
  - indentation
- Data collections:
  - list
  - tuple
  - set
  - dictionary
- Python Standard library
  - Python modules
  - Python built-in functions
- Functions:
  - Parameters and arguments
  - Return values
  - Scope of variable
- Building abstraction with :
  - Recursive functions
  - High order functions

Today

- Read and write files

Manipulate files : Open and read a file 1/3

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- Mode can be:
  - "r" - Read - Default value. Opens a file for reading, error if the file does not exist
  - "a" - Append - Opens a file for appending, creates the file if it does not exist

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- Mode can be:
  - "r" - Read - Default value. Opens a file for reading, error if the file does not exist
  - "a" - Append - Opens a file for appending, creates the file if it does not exist
  - "w" - Write - Opens a file for writing, creates the file if it does not exist

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- Mode can be:
  - "r" - Read - Default value. Opens a file for reading, error if the file does not exist
  - "a" - Append - Opens a file for appending, creates the file if it does not exist
  - "w" - Write - Opens a file for writing, creates the file if it does not exist
  - "x" - Create - Creates the specified file, returns an error if the file exist

Manipulate files : Open and read a file 2/4

- to manipulate and for example print the text you need to read it using **read()**

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- to manipulate and for example print the text you need to read it using **read()**
- All available function are specified here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/io.html
- Example 1:

```
Myfile = open('Survival rules for programming.txt', 'r')
print(Myfile.read())
```

```
## Try by yourself before looking for solutions
##
## Internet is your best friend
##
## Read the manual
##
## There is always a manual
##
## Have you read the fucking manual?
##
## Not yet ? Then read it
##
## Always read the error message
```

```
Myfile.close()
```

Manipulate files : Open and read a file 2/4

- Example 2:

```
Myfile = open('Survival rules for programming.txt', 'r')
print(Myfile.read(5))
```

```
## Try b
```

```
Myfile.close()
```

Manipulate files : Open and read a file 3/4

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- NB 1: if the file is not close the next call of readline() or readlines() will take the subsequent lines of the file even though you specified the first index

Manipulate files : Open and read a file 3/4

- You can also use:
  - readline() can be used to return one line
  - readlines() can be used to return a list of lines

- NB 1: if the file is not close the next call of readline() or readlines() will take the subsequent lines of the file even though you specified the first index

- NB 2: As readlines() return a list you can use all the functions in the built in module **string** such as len(), joins(), split()...

```
Myfile = open('Survival rules for programming.txt', 'r')
print(Myfile.readline())
```

```
## Try by yourself before looking for solutions
```

```
print(Myfile.readlines(1))
```

```
## ['\n', 'Internet is your best friend\n']
```

```
print(Myfile.readlines()[1])
```

```
## Read the manual
```

Manipulate files : create a file

- Note that if you don't specify any path, it will be created in the current directory (ie, same directory as your script). It's called creating a file using a **relative path**

```
import os
path = os.getcwd()

print(os.listdir(path))

MyTestFile = open('test.txt', 'x')

print(os.listdir(path))
```

Manipulate files : create a file

- Note that if you don't specify any path, it will be created in the current directory (ie, same directory as your script). It's called creating a file using a **relative path**

```
import os
path = os.getcwd()

print(os.listdir(path))

MyTestFile = open('test.txt', 'x')

print(os.listdir(path))
```

- If you want to create in a precise directory you can specify it using an **absolute path**

```
MyTestFile = open('/home/henri/Desktop/test.txt', 'x')
```

Manipulate files : write a file

- We need an access mode ‘w’ if we want to create and write anything into a file

Manipulate files : write a file

- We need an access mode 'w' if we want to create and write anything into a file
- Note that to be able to read a just created file you need to close it and open it again in read mode

```
MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'w')
MyTestFile.write("Once upon a time in a Cognitive Master")
```

```
## 38
```

```
MyTestFile.close()
MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'r')
print(MyTestFile.read())
```

```
## Once upon a time in a Cognitive Master
```

Manipulate files : append text to a file

- We need an access mode 'a' if we want to append some text to a file

```
MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'a')

MyTestFile.write("There was a module names Intro to programming")
```

```
## 45
```

```
MyTestFile.close()

MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'r')

print(MyTestFile.read())
```

```
## Once upon a time in a Cognitive MasterThere was a module names Intro to programmi
```

Manipulate files : specific character and new lines

- Inside a string you can use the anti slash to insert special codes:

```
MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'a')

MyTestFile.write("\nWith youngs and bright \tstudents \r!!!!!")
```

```
## 40
```

```
MyTestFile.close()

MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'r')

print(MyTestFile.read())
```

```
## Once upon a time in a Cognitive MasterThere was a module names Intro to progr
## With youngs and bright     students
## !!!!!
```

```
MyTestFile.close()
```

Manipulate files : specific character and new lines

- Inside a string you can use the anti slash to insert special codes:
  - \n return to line

```
MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'a')

MyTestFile.write("\nWith youngs and bright \tstudents \r!!!!!")
```

```
## 40
```

```
MyTestFile.close()

MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'r')

print(MyTestFile.read())
```

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```

```
MyTestFile.close()
```

Manipulate files : specific character and new lines

- Inside a string you can use the anti slash to insert special codes:
  - \n return to line
  - **** add a tab

```
MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'a')

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```

```
## 40
```

```
MyTestFile.close()

MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'r')

print(MyTestFile.read())
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Manipulate files : specific character and new lines

- Inside a string you can use the anti slash to insert special codes:
  - \n return to line
  - **** add a tab
  - **** return to line (same as \n in python)

```
MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'a')

MyTestFile.write("\nWith youngs and bright \tstudents \r!!!!!")
```

```
## 40
```

```
MyTestFile.close()

MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'r')

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MyTestFile.close()
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Manipulate files : specific character and new lines

- Inside a string you can use the anti slash to insert special codes:
  - \n return to line
  - **** add a tab
  - **** return to line (same as \n in python)
  - '' add a quotation mark inside a string delimited itself by “

```
MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'a')

MyTestFile.write("\nWith youngs and bright \tstudents \r!!!!!")
```

```
## 40
```

```
MyTestFile.close()

MyTestFile = open('test2.txt', 'r')

print(MyTestFile.read())
```

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```

```
MyTestFile.close()
```

Manipulate files : Automatic close of the file

- the **with open()** statement automatically close the file

```
lines = ['and one last line', '\n... and one last...']

with open("test2.txt", "a") as MyTestFile:
    for line in lines:
      MyTestFile.write(line)
```

```
## 17
## 20
```

```
MyTestFile = open("test2.txt", "r")
print(MyTestFile.read())
```

```
## Once upon a time in a Cognitive MasterThere was a module names Intro to programmi
## With youngs and bright   students
## !!!!!and one last line
## ... and one last...
```

Exercises

- 1 Write a script that prints the first 10 lines of a file
- 2 Write a script that prints the last 10 lines of a file (or the whole file if it is less than 10 lines long)
- 3 Write a script that opens and read a text file, and print all the lines that contain a given target word
- 4 compute the number of words (removing punctuation) in a text file (Hint: use split() and strip() functions)
- 5 compute the number of occurrences of each word in a text file
- 6 print a bar plot of the word occurrences found in the previous exercises (using matplotlib)