

Dateien

open

close

```
# Du findest die den Text hier https://www.gutenberg.org/files/1787/1787.txt
```

```
file = open("1787.txt", "rt")
```

```
# open() gibt ein File-Objekt zurück, das wir in der Variable file speichern.
```

```
# Da wir hier hamlet.txt ohne weitere Pfadangaben öffnen, wird die Datei im
```

```
# aktuellen Verzeichnis gesucht.
```

```
# Wir öffnen die Datei im Lesemodus (r) und im Textmodus (t), da wir mit
```

```
# Text arbeiten wollen. "rt" ist aber Default und könnte weggelassen werden.
```

```
count = 0
```

```
try:
```

```
    for line in file:
```

```
        if "Ham." in line:
```

```
            print(line.strip())
```

```
            # strip entfernt auch den Zeilenumbruch, den wir mit print() hinzufügen:
```

```
            # Fällt dir eine Alternative dazu ein?
```

```
            count += 1
```

```
    print("Hamlet played", count, "times")
```

```
finally:
```

```
    file.close()
```

```
    # close() wird immer ausgeführt, auch wenn eine Exception geworfen wird,
```

```
    # damit stellen wir sicher, dass die Datei nicht geöffnet und damit gesperrt bleibt.
```

with
Context Manager

```
count = 0
```

```
# Die Verwendung eines Kontextmanagers (with) ist die bessere Variante.
```

```
with open("1787.txt") as file:
```

```
    for line in file:
```

```
        if "Ham." in line:
```

```
            print(line.strip())
```

```
            count += 1
```

```
    print("Hamlet played", count, "times")
```

```
# with schließt die Datei automatisch, auch wenn eine Exception geworfen wird.
```

```
with open("print2file.txt", "wt") as f:
    print("Hello, World!", file=f)
    # print() schreibt hier in eine Datei, statt auf Standardausgabe.
    # Führe das Programm mehrfach aus und schau dir die Datei an.
    # Was fällt dir auf?
    # Was passiert, wenn du die Datei löscht und das Programm erneut ausführst?
    # Ändere nun den Parameter "wt" in "a" und führe das Programm erneut aus.
```

```
##### Allgemeiner Hinweis #####
```

```
## Standardausgabe (sys.stdout) in Python ist die Konsole
## Standardfehlerausgabe (sys.stderr) in Python ist die Konsole
## Standardeingabe (sys.stdin) in Python ist das Keyboard
```

```
# https://www.google.de/images/branding/googlelogo/1x/googlelogo\_light\_color\_272x92dp.png
```

```
with open("googlelogo_light_color_272x92dp.png", "rb") as picture:  
    print(picture.read(10))
```

```
# Du möchtest mehr mit Bildern machen? Schau dir mal PIL an.
```

CSV


```
with open("names.csv") as file:
    for line in file:
        row = line.strip().split(",")
        print(f"{row[0]} wurde geboren im Jahr {row[1]}")
```

Variante 2 mit Sortierung

```
team = []
```

```
with open("names.csv") as file:
    for line in file:
        name, jahr = line.strip().split(",")
        team.append(f"{name} wurde geboren im Jahr {jahr}")
```

```
for member in sorted(team):
    print(member)
```

```
# Variante 3 mit dicts
team = []

with open("names.csv") as file:
    for line in file:
        name, jahr = line.strip().split(",")
        member = {}
        member["name"] = name
        member["jahr"] = jahr
        # oder: member = {"name": name, "jahr": jahr}
        team.append(member)
        # oder: team.append({"name": name, "jahr": jahr})

for member in team:
    print(f"{member['name']} wurde geboren im Jahr {member['jahr']}")
```

```
# Variante 4 mit sortierten dicts
```

```
team = []
```

```
with open("names.csv") as file:
```

```
    for line in file:
```

```
        name, jahr = line.strip().split(",")
```

```
        team.append({"name": name, "jahr": jahr})
```

```
def get_name(member):
```

```
    return member["name"]
```

```
for member in sorted(team, key=get_name):
```

```
    print(f"{member['name']} wurde geboren im Jahr {member['jahr']}")
```

```
# Variante 5 mit sortierten dicts und lambda
team = []

with open("names.csv") as file:
    for line in file:
        name, jahr = line.strip().split(",")
        team.append({"name": name, "jahr": jahr})

for member in sorted(team, key=lambda member: member["name"]):
    print(f"{member['name']} wurde geboren im Jahr {member['jahr']}")
```

```
import csv

movies = []

with open("imdb_top_1000.csv", encoding="UTF-8") as file:
    reader = csv.reader(file)
    next(file) # Überspringt die erste Zeile
    for row in reader:
        movies.append({"title": row[1], "rating": row[6]})

ranked = sorted(movies, key=lambda movie: movie["rating"], reverse=True)
for i in range(10):
    print(f"{ranked[i]['rating']}: {ranked[i]['title']}")
```

```
import csv

name = input("Wie ist deine Name? ")
icecream = input("Was ist dein Lieblingseis? ")

with open("favorites.csv", "a", newline="") as file:
    writer = csv.writer(file)
    writer.writerow([name, icecream])
```

Datenbanken

SQL

Structured Query Language

Was gibt es sonst noch? NoSQL: Document, Graph, (...)

Table

name	level	class	race
Conan	20	Fighter	Human
Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

SQL Databank Management Systeme

- MySQL
 - Microsoft SQL
 - PostgreSQL
 - SQLite
- (...)

SQL Datentypen

- SQLite
 - TEXT
 - NUMERIC
 - INTEGER
 - REAL
 - BLOB
- MySQL
 - CHAR(size)
 - VARCHAR(size)
 - SMALLINT
 - INT
 - BIGINT
 - FLOAT
 - DOUBLE
 - ...

CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE characters (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
    name TEXT NOT NULL,  
    level INTEGER NOT NULL,  
    class TEXT NOT NULL,  
    race TEXT NOT NULL  
);
```

Constraints

- CHECK
- DEFAULT
- NOT NULL
- PRIMARY KEY
- UNIQUE
- ...

INSERT

```
INSERT INTO characters
```

```
    (name, level, class, race)
```

```
VALUES ('Conan', 20, 'Fighter', 'Human');
```

```
SELECT * FROM characters;
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

```
SELECT name, level FROM characters;
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves


```
SELECT * FROM characters WHERE id = 4;
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

```
SELECT * FROM characters WHERE race = 'Human';
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

```
SELECT * FROM characters WHERE level < 15;
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

```
SELECT * FROM characters WHERE level < 15  
      AND class = ,Fighter';
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

```
SELECT * FROM characters WHERE level < 15  
OR class = ,Fighter';
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

```
SELECT * FROM characters WHERE class IN  
    (,Wizard', ,Thief');
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

```
SELECT * FROM characters WHERE race LIKE  
    ,%l%';
```

id	name	level	class	race
1	Conan	20	Fighter	Human
2	Gandalf	20	Wizard	Human
3	Frodo	4	Thief	Halfling
4	Gimli	8	Fighter	Dwarf
5	Legolas	8	Archer	Elves

Funktionen

- AVERAGE
- COUNT
- MAX
- MIN
- SUM
- ...

UPDATE

UPDATE characters

SET level = 21

WHERE name = 'Conan'

AND class = 'Fighter';

DELETE

```
DELETE FROM characters WHERE race = 'Halfling';
```

CRUD

Sonstiges

- LIMIT
- ORDER BY
- GROUP BY
- HAVING
- ...

FOREIGN KEYS

Entity Relationship (ER)

id	name	level	race	class
1	Conan	20	1	4
2	Gandalf	20	1	2
3	Frodo	4	3	3
4	Gimli	8	4	4
5	Legolas	8	2	5

id	class
1	Archer
2	Wizard
3	Thief
4	Fighter

id	race
1	Human
2	Elves
3	Halfling
4	Dwarf

SQLite3

SQLite CLI

- `.mode TABLE`
- `.table`
- `.schema`
- `.quit`
- ...

SQLite version 3.41.2 2023-03-22 11:56:21

Enter ".help" for usage hints.

```
sqlite> SELECT COUNT(title) FROM movies WHERE id IN (SELECT movie_id FROM stars WHERE person_id =  
(SELECT id FROM people WHERE name = 'John Belushi'));
```

7

SQLite version 3.41.2 2023-03-22 11:56:21

Enter ".help" for usage hints.

```
sqlite> SELECT title,year FROM movies WHERE id IN (SELECT movie_id FROM stars WHERE person_id = (SELECT
id FROM people WHERE name = 'John Belushi'));
```

title	year
Goin' South	1978
National Lampoon's Animal House	1978
1941	1979
Old Boyfriends	1979
The Blues Brothers	1980
Continental Divide	1981
Neighbors	1981