

Introduction to Computer
Programming Lecture 6.1:

Reading and Writing Files, User Input

Hemma Philamore

Department of Engineering Mathematics

Introduction to Computer
Programming Lecture 6.1.a:

Reading and Writing Files

Hemma Philamore

Department of Engineering Mathematics

Reading/Writing files

Functions for reading and writing to external files:

open, read, write, close

Data structures can be **populated** based on data in another format (text file, database, etc.)

open(file_path, mode_specifier)

r : open an existing file to read

w : open an existing file to write to.

If no file exists: creates a new file.

If file exists : over-writes previous contents.

a : open an existing file to write to.

If no file exists: creates a new file.

If file exists : appends text to end of file.

r+ : open a text file to read from **or** write to.

File must already exist.

If file exists : over-writes previous contents.

w+ : open a text file to read from **or** write to.

If no file exists: creates a new file.

If file exists : over-writes previous contents.

a+ : open a text file to read from **or** write to.

If no file exists: creates a new file.

If file exists : appends text to end of file.

Why do we need to close a file?

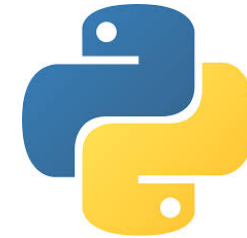
1. Not automatically closed.
2. Risk of overwriting.
3. Saves changes to file.
4. Depending on OS, you may not be able to open a file simultaneously for reading and writing.

Example: If a program attempts to open a file that is already open (has not been closed), an error may be generated.

HighScore Table

The table should be saved to a file

1	John Mayer	550
2	Mary Loe	480
3	Tony Times	380
4	Kent Clear	305
5	Sara Knight	150



Writing Files

```
text = "Hemma 33"  
file = open("scores.txt", "w")  
file.write(text + "\n")  
file.close()
```

Mode specifier to
write

```
text = "Farhad 44"  
file = open("scores.txt", "a")  
file.write(text + "\n")  
file.close()
```

Mode specifier to
append

Open the file using a text editor to confirm it's contents.

Writing Files

Open file before
for loop

Close file after for
loop

```
scores = {"Manesha " : 80,  
          "Hannah " : 67,  
          "Sajid "   : 50  
}
```

Dictionary

```
file = open("scores.txt", "a")  
  
for k, v in scores.items():  
    file.write( k + str(v) + "\n" )  
  
file.close()
```

Use for loop to
write dictionary to
text file

Open the file using a text editor to confirm it's contents.

Reading Files

Open returns an
iterable object.
Use for loop to iterate

```
file = open("scores.txt", "r")  
  
for line in file:  
    i = line.split()  
    names.append( i[0] )  
    scores.append( int(i[1]) )  
  
file.close()
```

Open with mode
specifier "r"

Remember to close
the file!

Reading Files

Each line is a string

```
file = open("scores.txt", "r")

names = []
scores = []

for line in file:
    i = line.split()
    names.append( i[0] )
    scores.append( int(i[1]) )

file.close()
```

Split divides the line: items separated by spaces, into string items of list. Alternative delimiter can be selected

```
index = scores.index( max(scores) )

print("highest score player: " +
      names[index] +
      "\n player scored " + str(scores[index])
      )
```

Finding the highest scoring player

Reading Files

Each item (line) is a string

File is an iterable object

```
file = open("scores.txt", "r")

for line in file:
    i = line.split()
    names.append( i[0] )
    scores.append( int(i[1]) )

file.close()
```

Reading Files

```
file = open("scores.txt", "r")  
msg = file.read()  
print(msg)
```

Hemma 33
Farhad 44
Manesha 80
Hannah 67
Sajid 50

File contents as a **single string**

```
file = open("scores.txt", "r")  
msg = file.readlines()  
print(msg)  
words = [line.strip() for line in msg]  
print(words)
```

['Hemma 33\n', 'Farhad 44\n', 'Manesha 80\n', 'Hannah 67\n', 'Sajid 50\n']

File contents as a **list** of lines as **strings**

['Hemma 33', 'Farhad 44', 'Manesha 80', 'Hannah 67', 'Sajid 50']

Newline “/n” removed using **strip()**

Introduction to Computer
Programming Lecture 6.1.b:

Automatically Closing Files, User Input

Hemma Philamore

Department of Engineering Mathematics

Automatically close files using **with**

```
file = open("scores.txt", "a")  
file.write("Lisa 50")  
file.close()
```

It can be difficult to remember to close the file

with open opens the file...

...it is closed again automatically when the code unindents

```
with open("scores.txt", "a") as file:  
    file.write("Lisa 50" + "\n")  
    file.write("Zoe 50" + "\n")  
    file.write("Ben 50" + "\n")  
  
a = 10
```

Read and write

Mode specifier
allows read and
write

```
new = "Tim 87"

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

    file.write(new + "\n")

    names = []
    scores = []

    for line in file:
        print(line, end="")
        i = line.split()
        #print(i)
        names.append( i[0] )
        scores.append( int(i[1]) )

    # file.close()

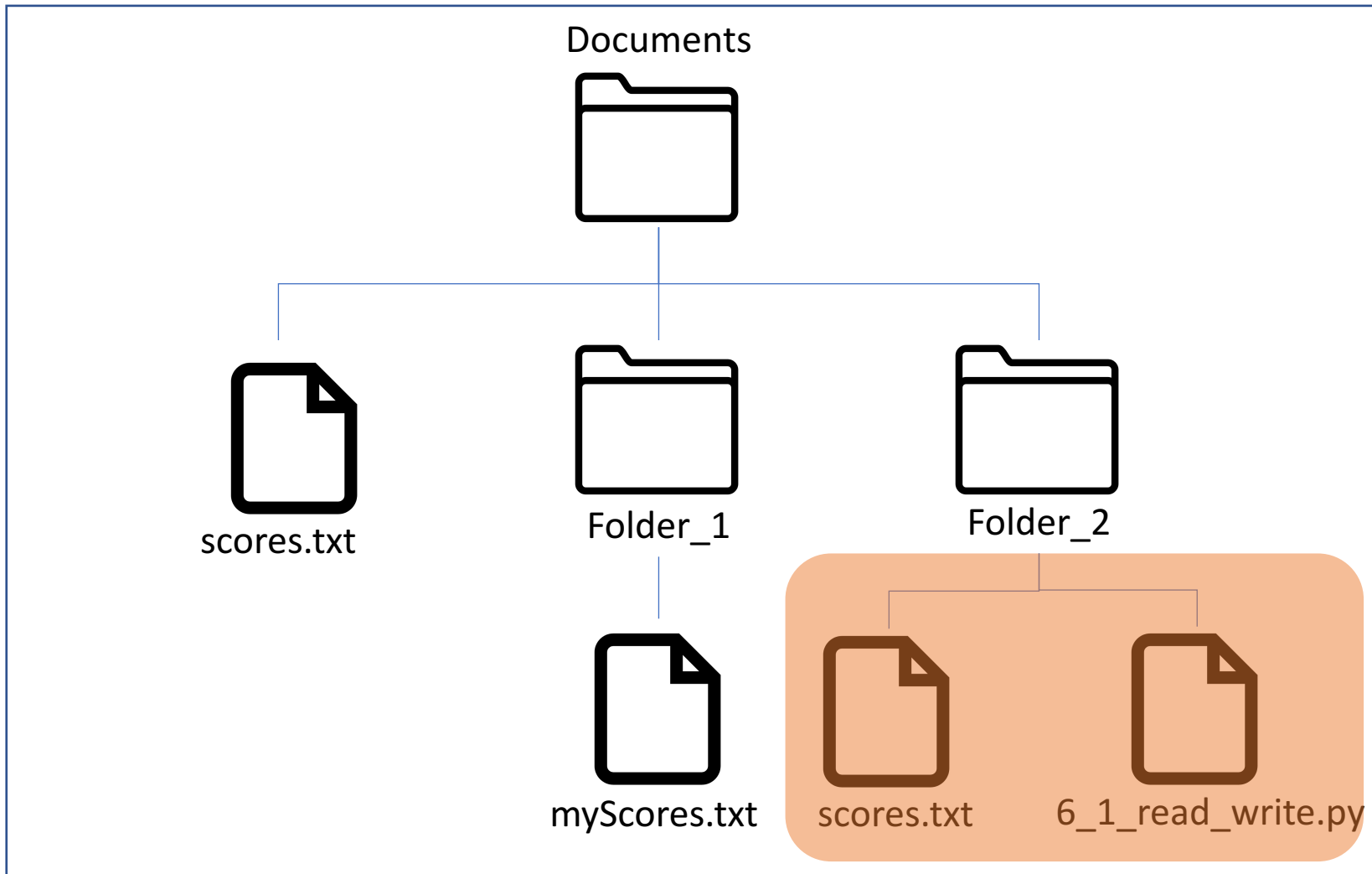
print(scores)
```

write

read

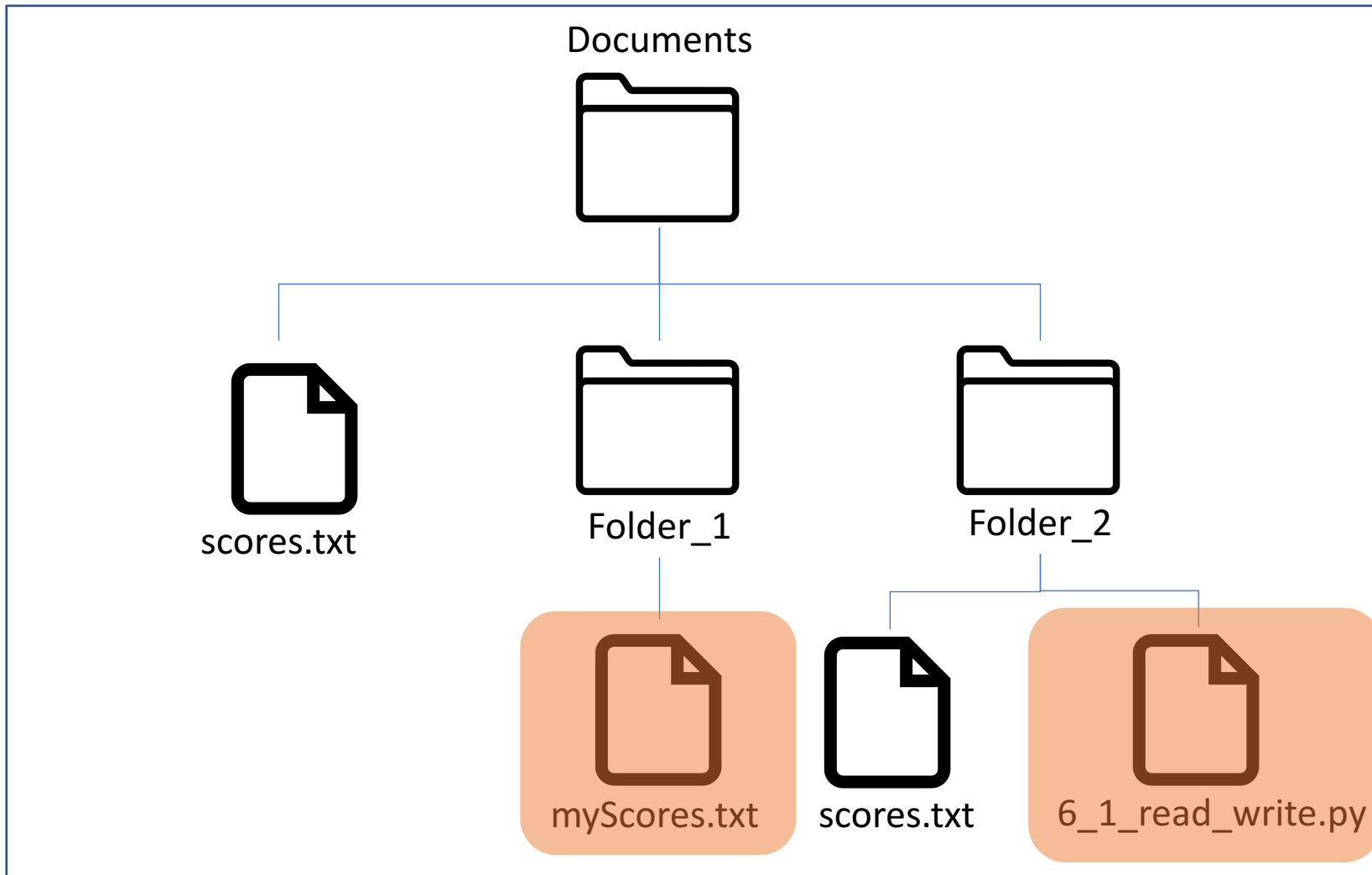
`open(file_path, mode_specifier)`

`open("scores.txt", w)`



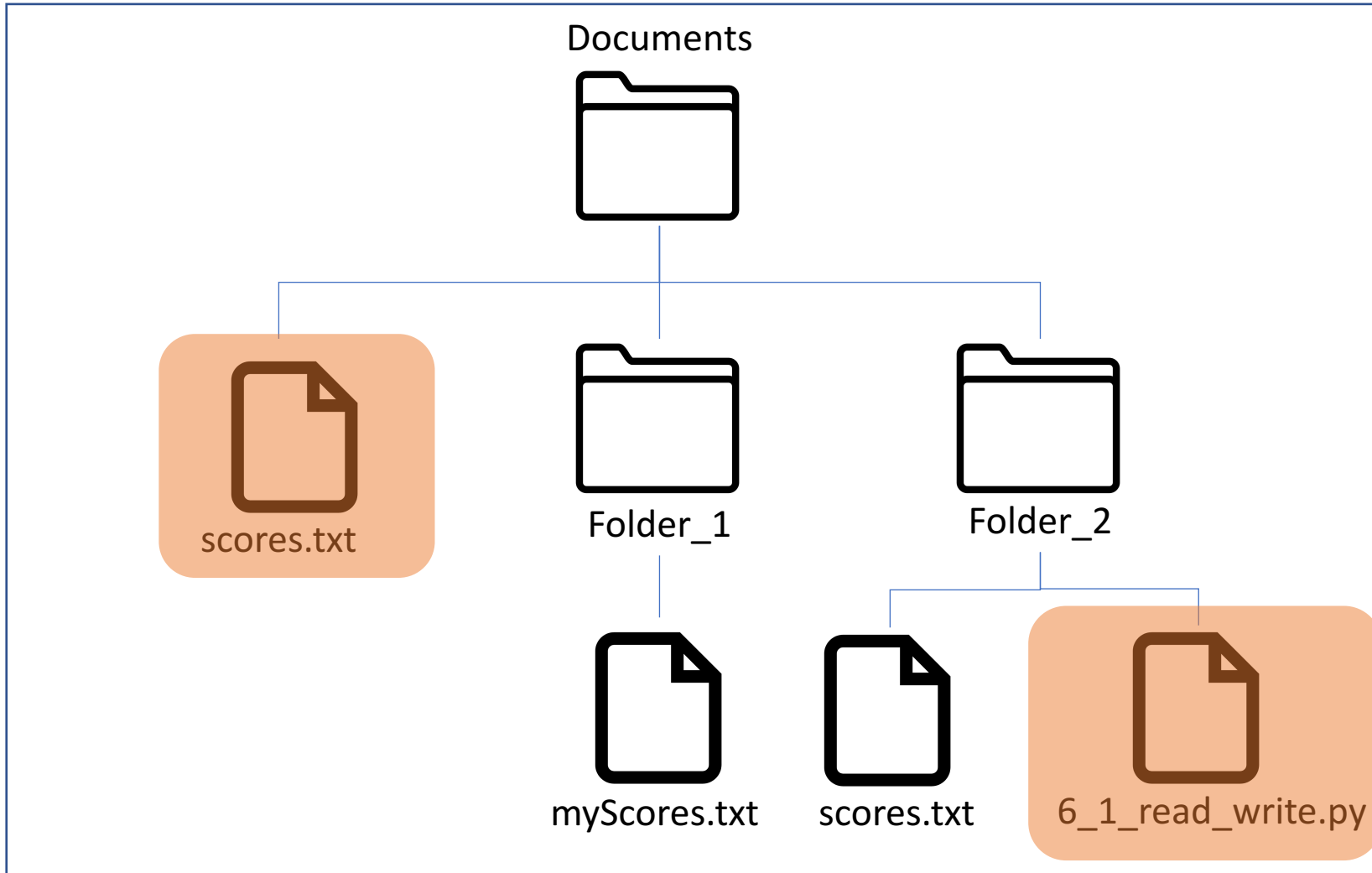
```
open(file_path, mode_specifier)
```

```
open( "../Folder_1/myScores.txt", w)
```



`open(file_path, mode_specifier)`

`open("../scores.txt", w)`



Input

Variable to store the user input

```
1 score = 15
2 name = input("Enter player name: ")
3
4 with open("scores.txt", "a") as file:
5     file.write(name + " " + str(score) + "\n")
```

Prompt shown to the user

```
1 user_input = input("enter 3 words : ")
2 split_input = user_input.split()
3 split_input
```

enter 3 words : I am here

```
['I', 'am', 'here']
```

Delimited values returned as a list