



Introduction to the Python programming language

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Lab #6

- global variables
- file handling

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global variables

```
3  PI = 3.14159          # "constant"
4
5  counter = 0
6
7
8  def f2():
9      global counter
10     counter = 42
11
12
13  def f1():
14     counter = 5
15     print('f1:', counter)
16
17
18  def f0():
19     print('f0:', counter)
20
21
22  def main():
23     print('PI:', PI)
24     f0()
25     f1()
26     f2()
27     print('main:', counter)
28
29  #####
30
31  if __name__ == "__main__":
32     main()
```

Convention: "constants" are written with capital letters

global variables

A global variable can be modified, but then we must use the „global” keyword.

counter is a local variable here, which hides the global *counter*

Global variables are visible from every function. By default, their values cannot be changed.

Reduce the number of global variables that you modify.

If something is a constant, then try NOT to modify it.

reading from a file

```
>>> f = open("text.txt", "r")
>>> for line in f:
...     print(line, end="")
...
First line.
Second line.
Third line.
>>>
>>> f.close()
```

```
First line.
Second line.
Third line.
~
```

text.txt

'\n' is part of a line

or:

```
for line in f:
    line = line.rstrip('\n')
    print(line)
```

Opening modes:

r	--	read
w	--	write
a	--	append

Don't forget to **close** the file!

```
>>> f = open('text.txt', 'r')
>>> lines = f.readlines()
>>> print(lines)
['First line.\n', 'Second line.\n', 'Third line.\n']
```

It reads the whole file and the lines are returned in a list.
'\n' is still part of the lines.

```
>>> f = open('text.txt', 'r')
>>> text = f.read()
>>> text
'First line.\nSecond line.\nThird line.\n'
```

It reads the whole file and the content of the file is returned in a string.

Question: which method(s) to use in the case of large files?

```
First method.  
Second method.  
~
```

writing to a file

```
>>> f = open("out.txt", "w")  
>>> f.write("First method.\n")  
14  
>>> print("Second method.", file=f)  
>>> f.close()  
>>>  
-----  
>>> import sys  
>>> print("Evacuate! Reactor meltdown!", file=sys.stderr)  
Evacuate! Reactor meltdown!
```

Use this method if you want to write to the standard error.

Old method:

```
5 def main():
6     f = open(INPUT, 'r')
7
8     # Process the content of the file.
9     # However! If an exception occurs
10    # here, the file won't be closed
11    # correctly.
12
13    f.close()
```

Modern method:

```
6 def main():
7     with open(INPUT, 'r') as f:
8
9         # Process the content of the file.
10        # Even if an exception occurs, the
11        # file will be closed correctly.
12        # The "with" block guarantees that.
13        print(f.read())
```

There is no need to explicitly call `f.close()` .

Example: creating a copy of a text file.

from Python 2.7

```
7 def main():
8     with open(INPUT, 'r') as f1, open(OUTPUT, 'w') as to:
9         for line in f1:
10            to.write(line)
```

Exercise: rewrite this example using the old method.

Exercise

Remove the comments from the file `string1.py` .
For the sake of simplicity, just remove the lines that start with a '#' symbol.
Write the output to a file called `string1_clean.py` .

Link: <https://arato.inf.unideb.hu/szathmary.laszlo/pmwiki/index.php?n=EnPy3.20121006d>



Exercises #1

1. [[20121006d](#)] file handling (removing comments)
2. [[20120818h](#)] one hundred 50-digit long numbers (PE #13) [version **B**]
3. [[20130218c](#)] character count
4. [[20120818g](#)] largest product of five adjacent digits (PE #8)
5. [[20130211a](#)] anagram
6. [[20130919b](#)] a-z; reversed: z-a (Ouch! Requires thinking!)
7. [[20130902e](#)] parentheses
8. [[20130902b](#)] Hamming distance

Exercises #2



homework



1. [[20120815g](#)] PI verse (*list comprehension-nel*)
2. [[20120818i](#)] sum of digits (PE #16)
3. [[20130902c](#)] sentence without extra spaces