





# Introduction to the Python programming language

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#### Lab #6

- global variables
- file handling

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#### global variables



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

**Convention:** "constants" are written with capital letters

global variables

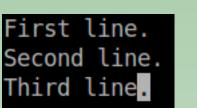
A global variable can be modified, but then we must use the "global" keyword.

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.



text.txt



#### reading from a file

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

#### Opening modes:

r	 read
W	 write
а	 append

'\n' is part of a line

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

or:

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

```
The state of the s
```

```
>>> 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    # 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:

```
def main():
    with open(INPUT, 'r') as f:
    # Process the content of the file.
    # Even if an exception occurs, the
    # file will be closed correctly.
    # The "with" block guarantees that.
    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: <a href="https://arato.inf.unideb.hu/szathmary.laszlo/pmwiki/index.php?n=EnPy3.20121006d">https://arato.inf.unideb.hu/szathmary.laszlo/pmwiki/index.php?n=EnPy3.20121006d</a>





## 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. [<u>20130902e</u>] parentheses
- 8. [20130902b] Hamming distance





### Exercises #2

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