

[220 / 319] Files

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Readings:

Chapter 14 of Downey book

Learning Objectives Today

Basic file interactions

- opening/closing
- reading/writing

OS module

- listdir, mkdir, exists, isdir, isfile, join

File exceptions

Encodings

File objects

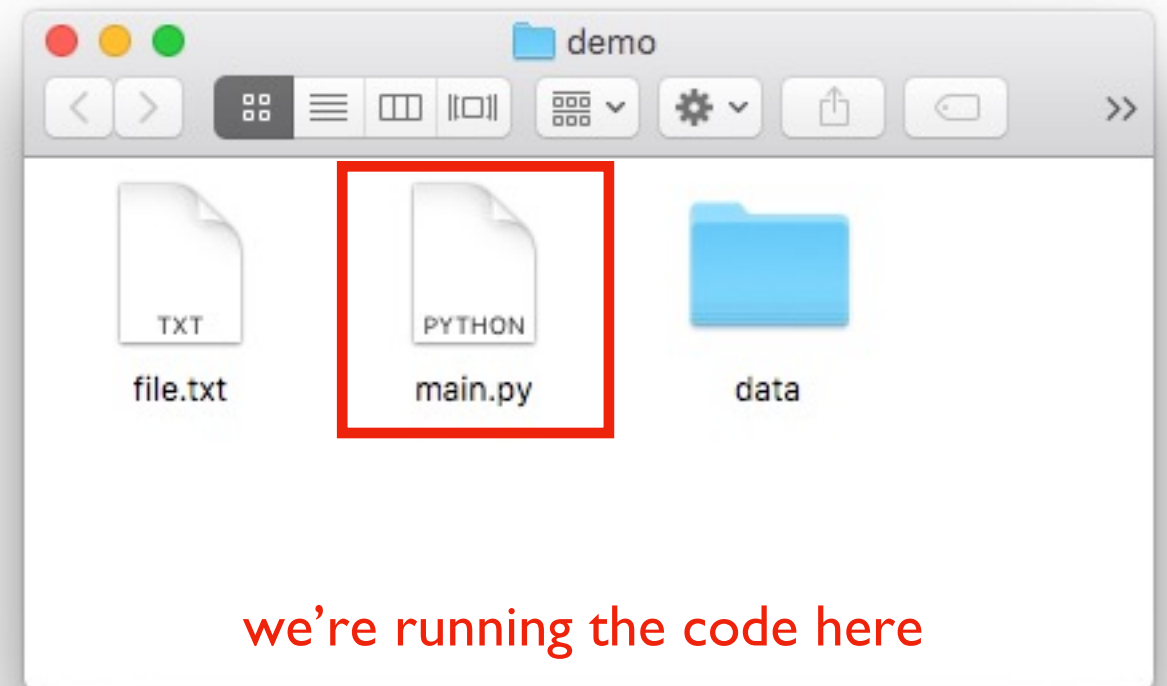
main.ipynb: `f = open(path)`

built-in open function

file object

file path

```
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f  
  
f.close()
```



File objects

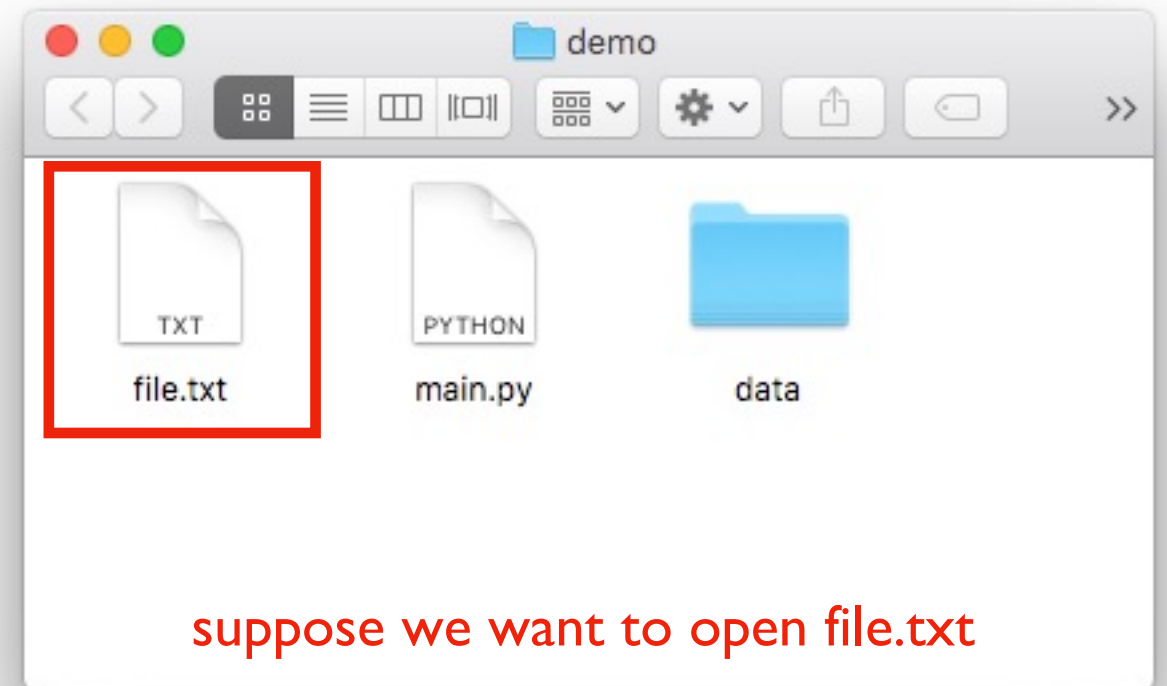
main.ipynb: `f = open("file.txt")`

built-in open function

file object

file path

```
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f  
  
f.close()
```



File objects

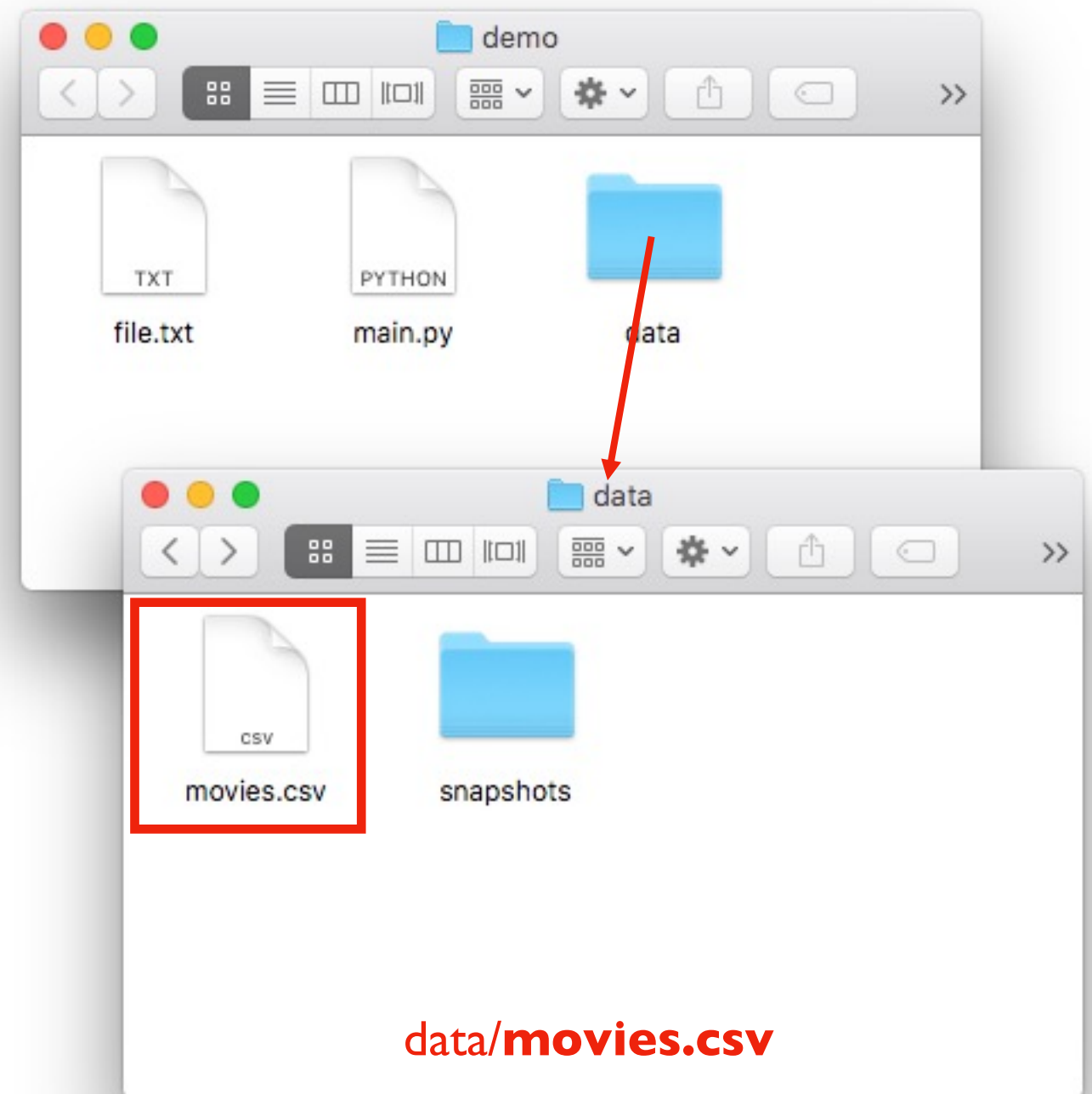
main.ipynb: `f = open(`
 `"data/movies.csv")`
 `# read data from f`
 `# OR`
 `# write data to f`

`f.close()`

built-in open function

file object

file path



File objects

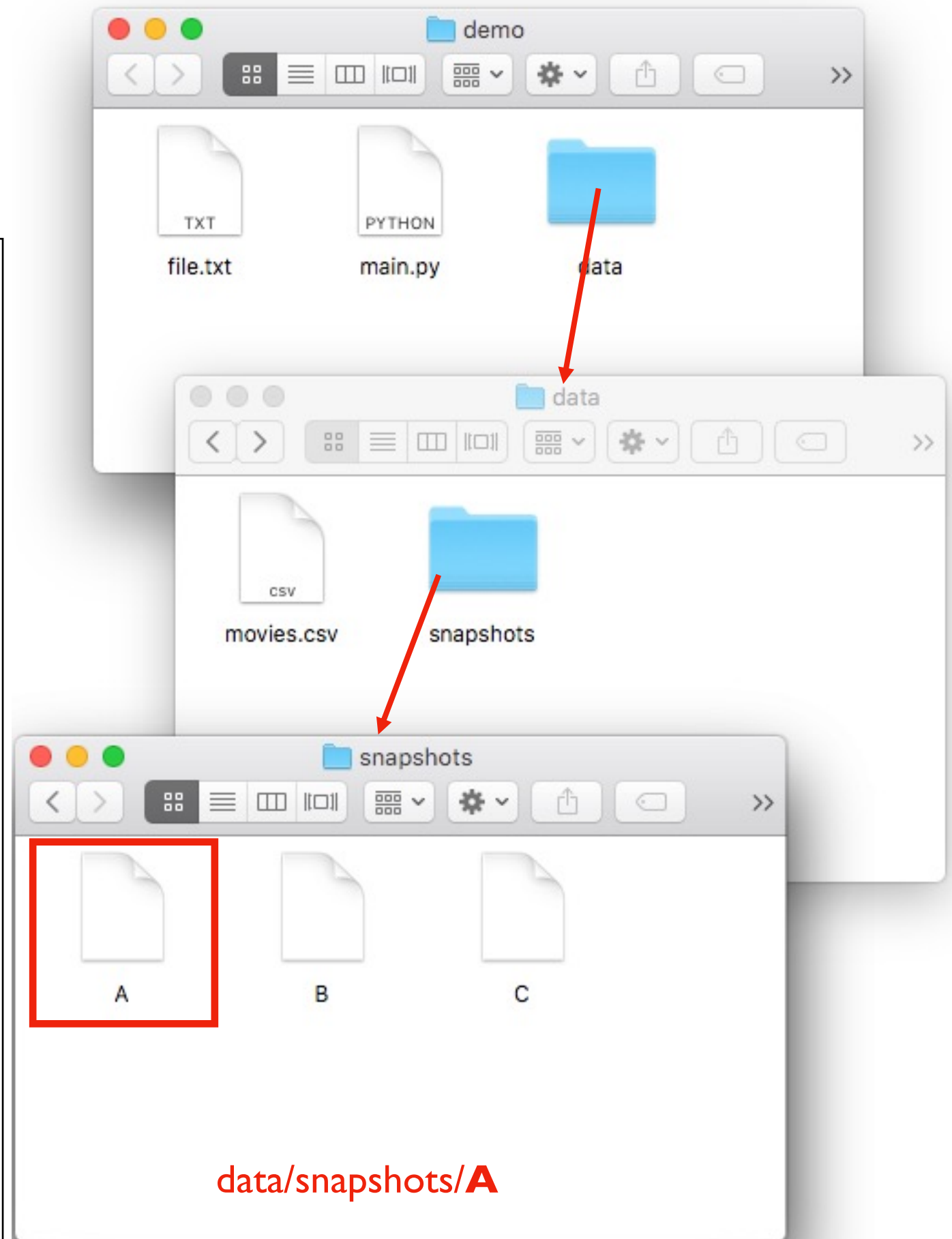
main.ipynb: `f = open(`
 `"data/snapshots/A")`
 `# read data from f`
 `# OR`
 `# write data to f`

`f.close()`

built-in open function

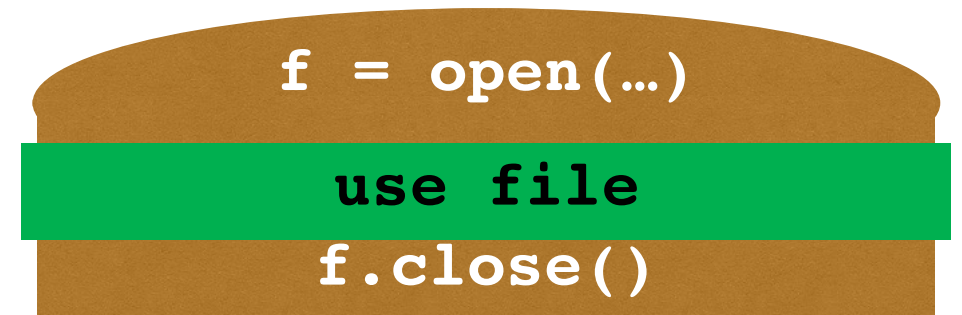
file object

file path



File objects

imagine a *file object* as a *sandwich*...



main.ipynb: `f = open("file.txt")`

```
# read data from f  
# OR  
# write data to f
```

using file

```
f.close()
```

cleanup

Reasons for closing

- avoid data loss
- limited number of open files

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Reading a file

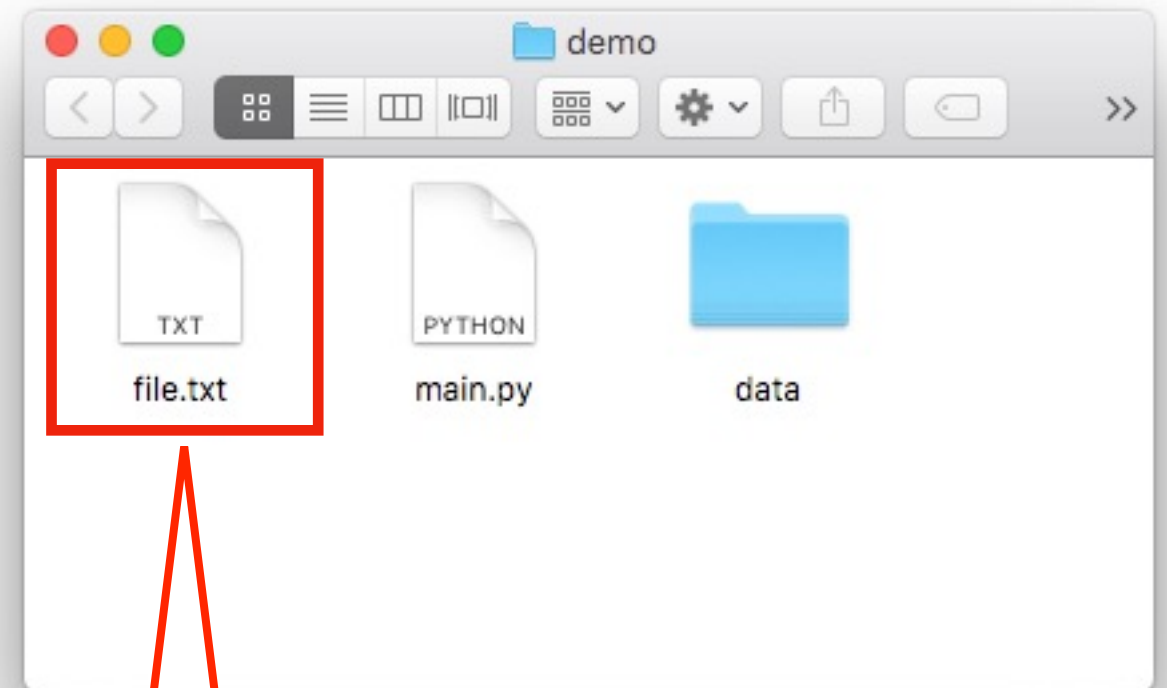
```
f = open("file.txt")
```

```
# read data from f
```

```
# OR
```

```
# write data to f
```

```
f.close()
```



I promise
to always
close my files

Reading a file

```
f = open("file.txt")
```

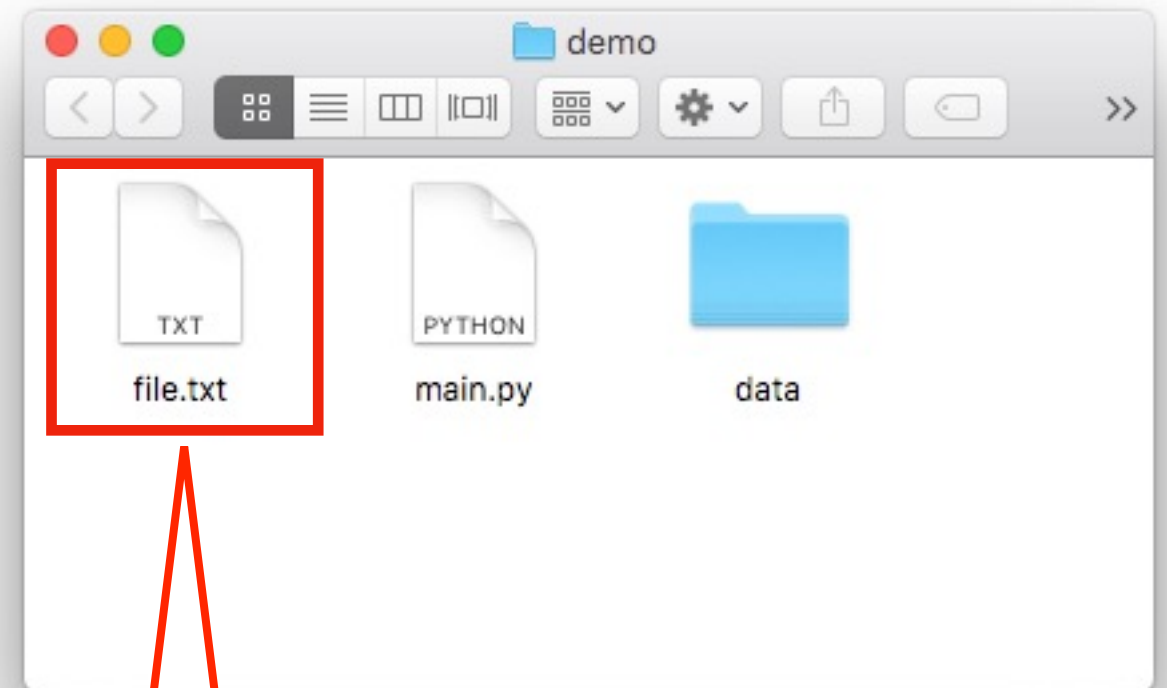
```
data = f.read()
```

Option 1

```
print(data)
```

```
f.close()
```

data is: "I promise\n to always\nclose my files"



I promise
to always
close my files

read() method

- fetch entire file contents
- return as a string

Reading a file

```
f = open("file.txt")
```

```
# read data from f
```

```
# OR
```

```
# write data to f
```

```
f.close()
```

Option 2

file objects can be iterated over, using a for loop!

Reading a file – alternate ways

```
f = open("file.txt")  
lines = list(f)  
f.close()
```

convert it to a list

```
f = open("file.txt")  
for l in f:  
    print(l)  
f.close()
```

iterate over f with a for loop

Write a file

“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

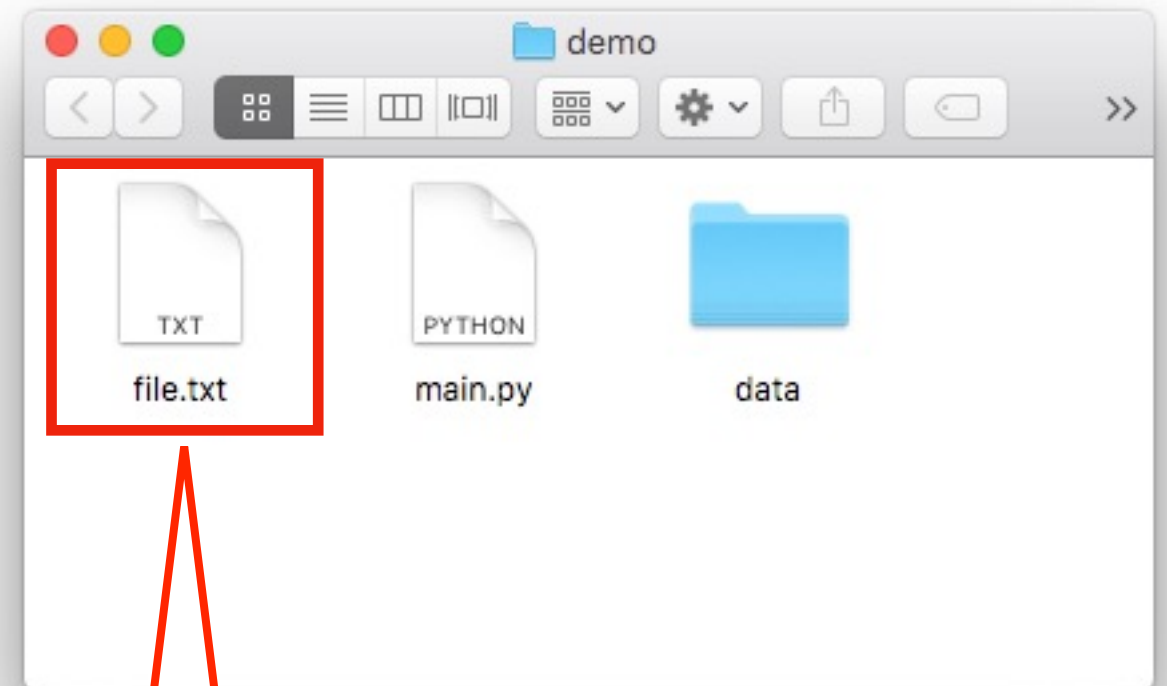
```
f = open("file.txt", "w")
```

```
# read data from f
```

```
# OR
```

```
# write data to f
```

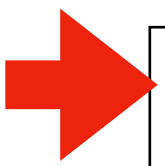
```
f.close()
```



**I promise
to always
close my files**

Write a file

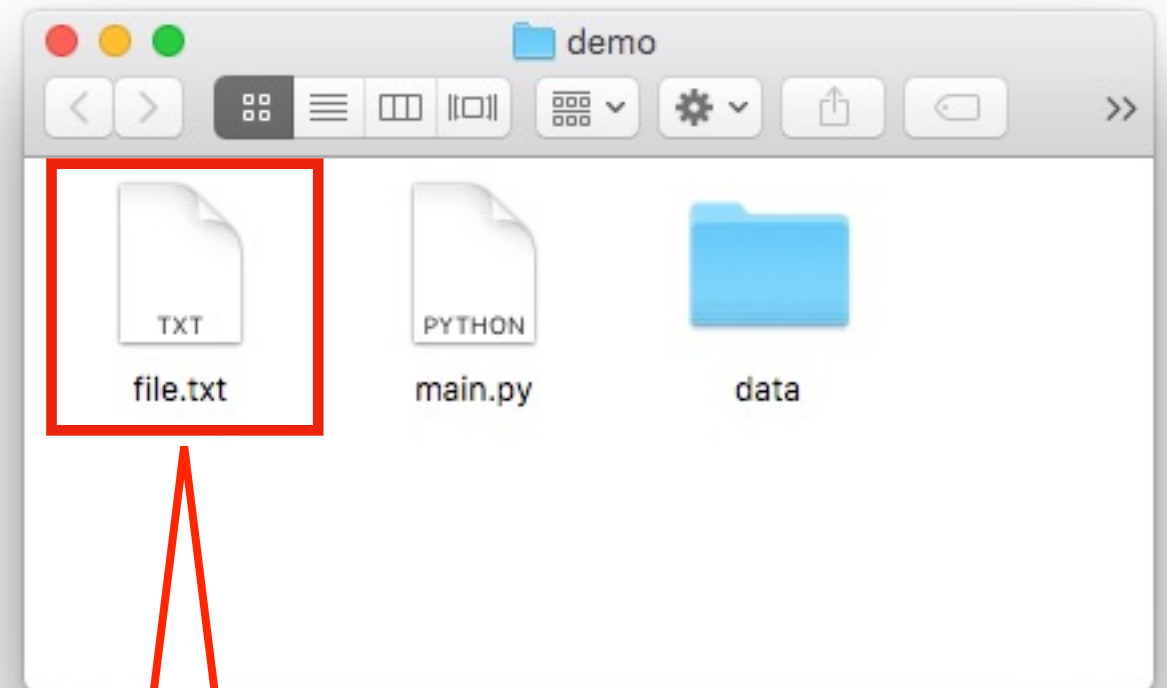
“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file



```
f = open("file.txt", "w")
```

```
f.write("hello")  
f.write(" world\n")  
f.write("!!!!!\n")
```

```
f.close()
```



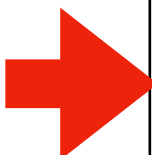
I promise
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close my files

let's run it!

Write a file

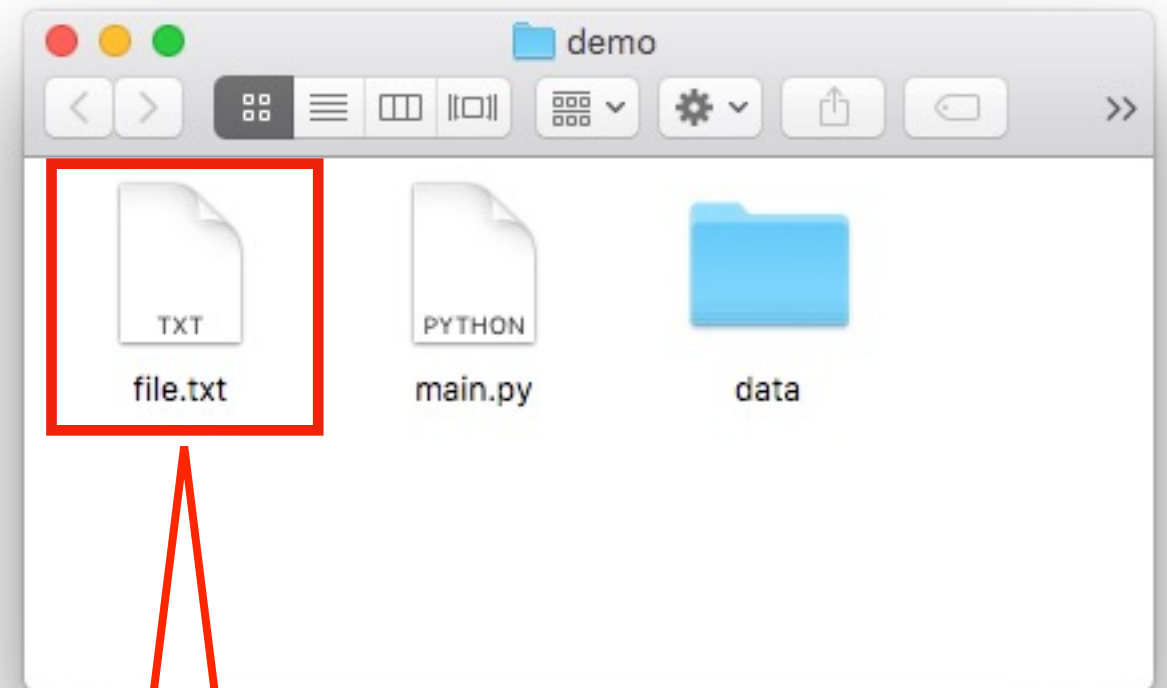
“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

```
f = open("file.txt", "w")
```



```
f.write("hello")  
f.write(" world\n")  
f.write("!!!!!\n")
```

```
f.close()
```



opening with “w” is dangerous. It immediately wipes out your file.

(or creates a new one if there isn't already a file.txt)

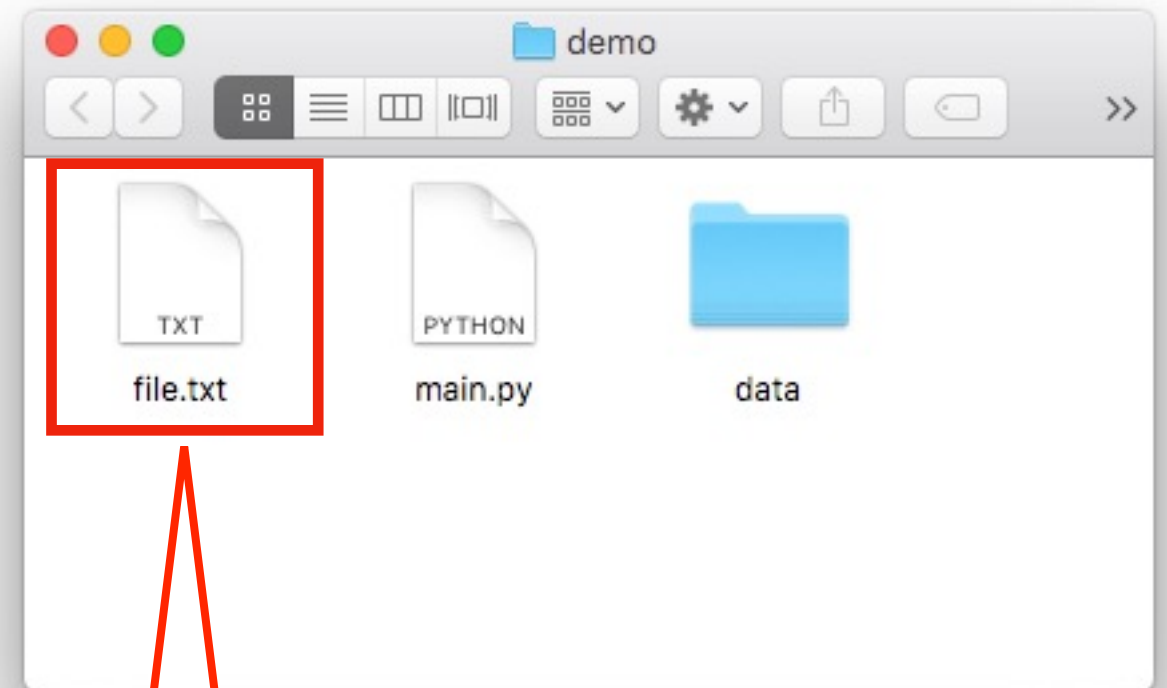
Write a file

“w” mode indicates we want to write to this file

```
f = open("file.txt", "w")
```

```
f.write("hello")  
f.write(" world\n")  
f.write("!!!!!\n")
```

```
f.close()
```



hello world
!!!!!!

be careful with newlines
(write doesn't add them like print does)

Learning Objectives Today

Basic file interactions

- opening/closing
- reading/writing

OS module

- `listdir`, `makedirs`, `exists`, `isdir`, `isfile`, `join`

File exceptions

Encodings

OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in `os` and `os.path` for working w/ files

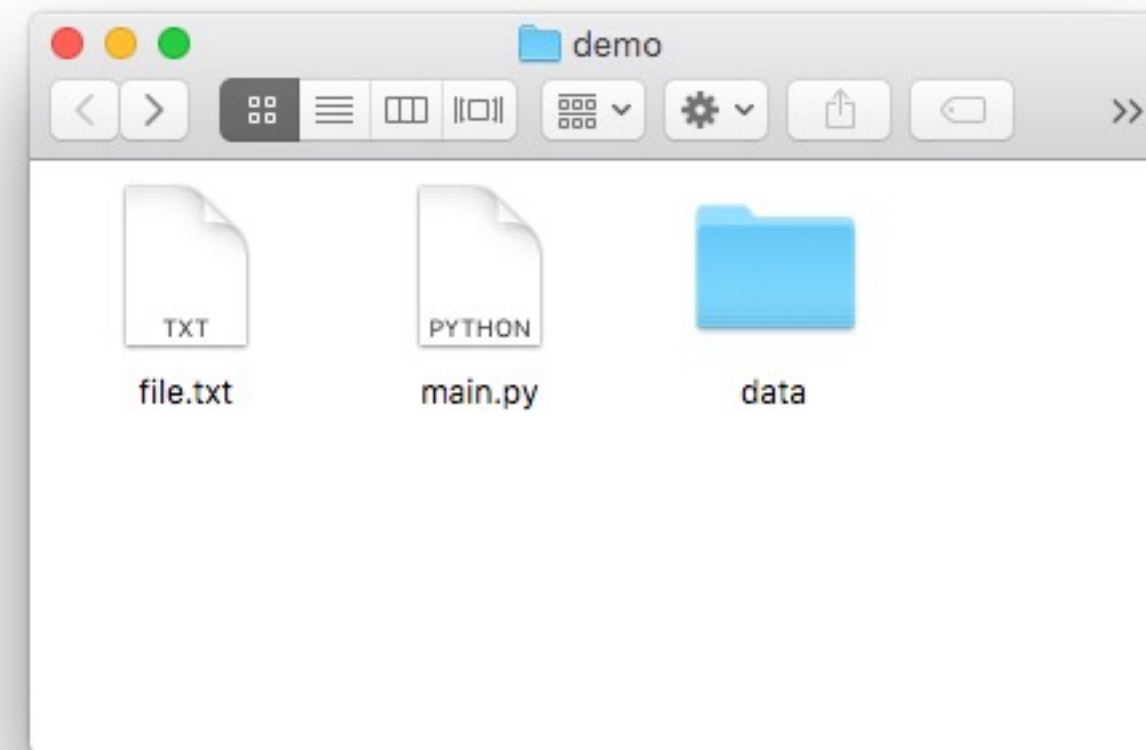
- `os.listdir`
- `os.mkdir`
- `os.path.exists`
- `os.path.isfile`
- `os.path.isdir`
- `os.path.join`

OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in `os` and `os.path` for working w/ files

- **`os.listdir`**
- `os.mkdir`
- `os.path.exists`
- `os.path.isfile`
- `os.path.isdir`
- `os.path.join`

```
>>> import os
>>> os.listdir(".")
["file.txt", "main.ipynb", "data"]
```

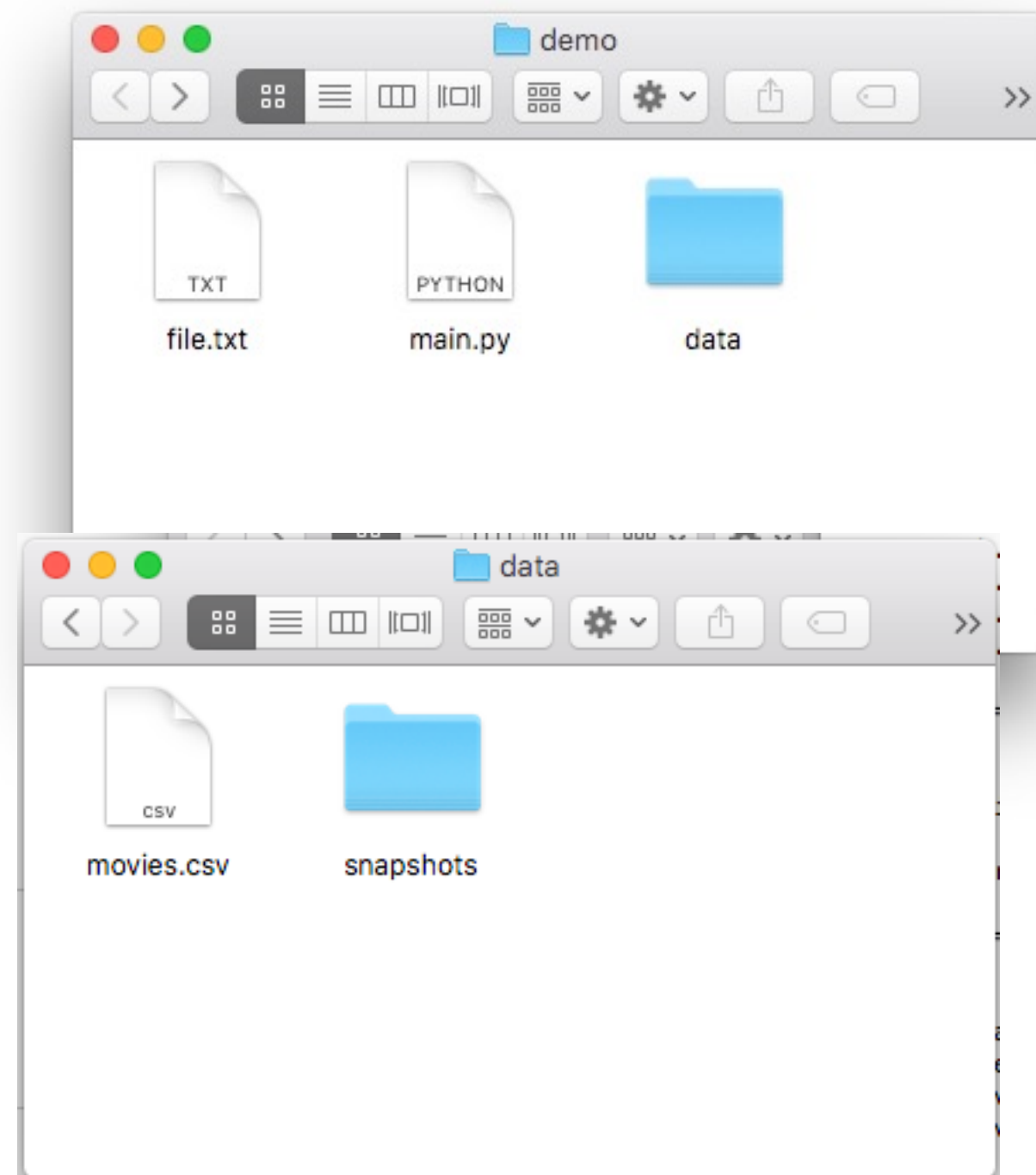


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- **`os.listdir`**
- `os.mkdir`
- `os.path.exists`
- `os.path.isfile`
- `os.path.isdir`
- `os.path.join`

```
>>> import os
>>> os.listdir("data")
["movies.csv", "snapshots"]
```

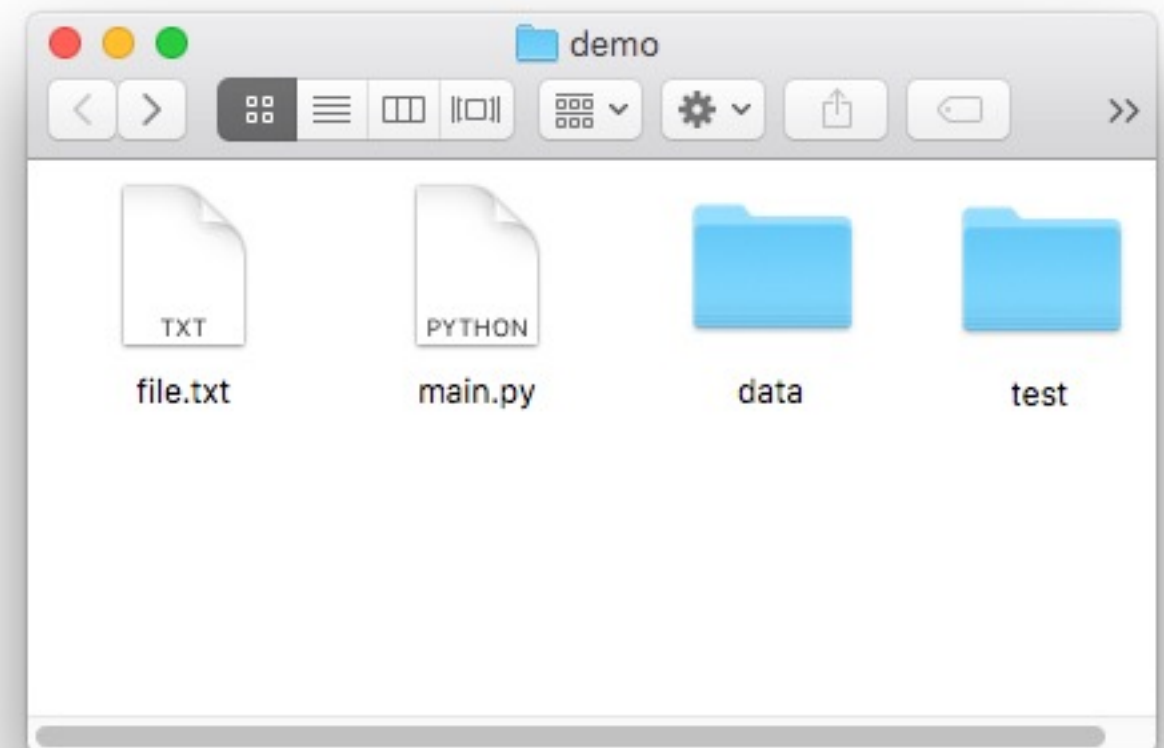


OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in `os` and `os.path` for working w/ files

- `os.listdir`
- **`os.mkdir`**
- `os.path.exists`
- `os.path.isfile`
- `os.path.isdir`
- `os.path.join`

```
>>> import os  
>>> os.mkdir("test")
```

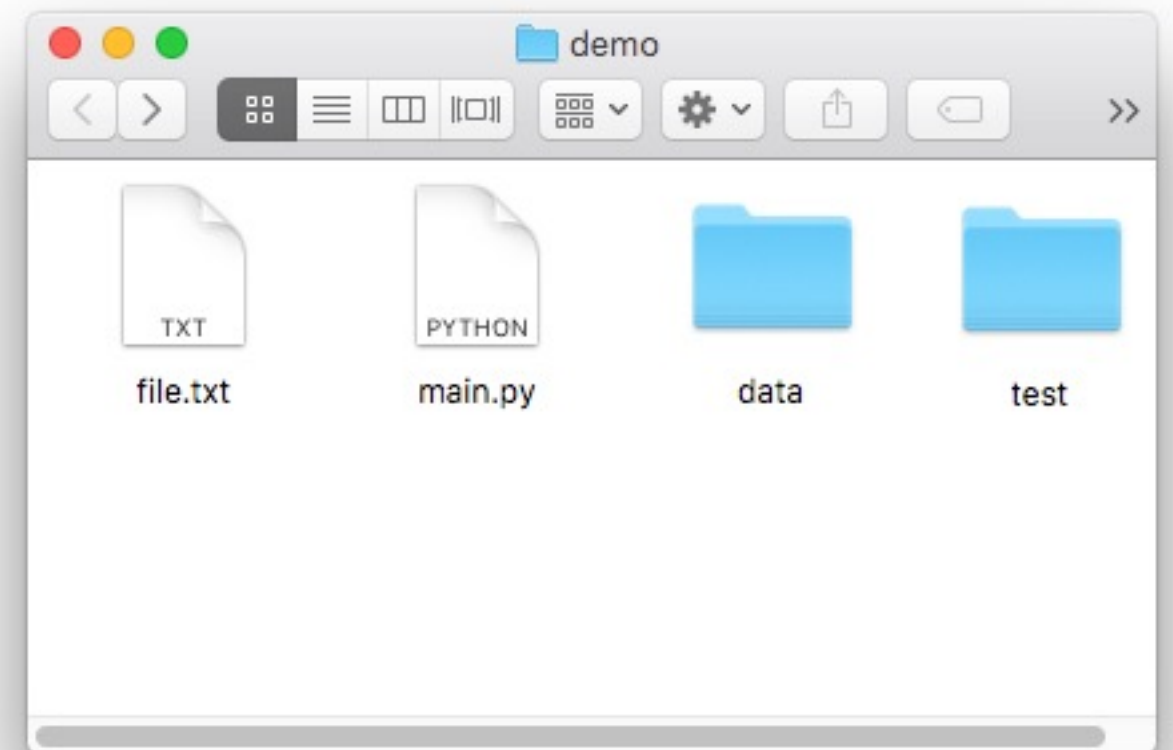


OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in `os` and `os.path` for working w/ files

- `os.listdir`
- `os.mkdir`
- **`os.path.exists`**
- `os.path.isfile`
- `os.path.isdir`
- `os.path.join`

```
>>> import os
>>> os.path.exists("file.txt")
True
>>> os.path.exists("haha.txt")
False
```

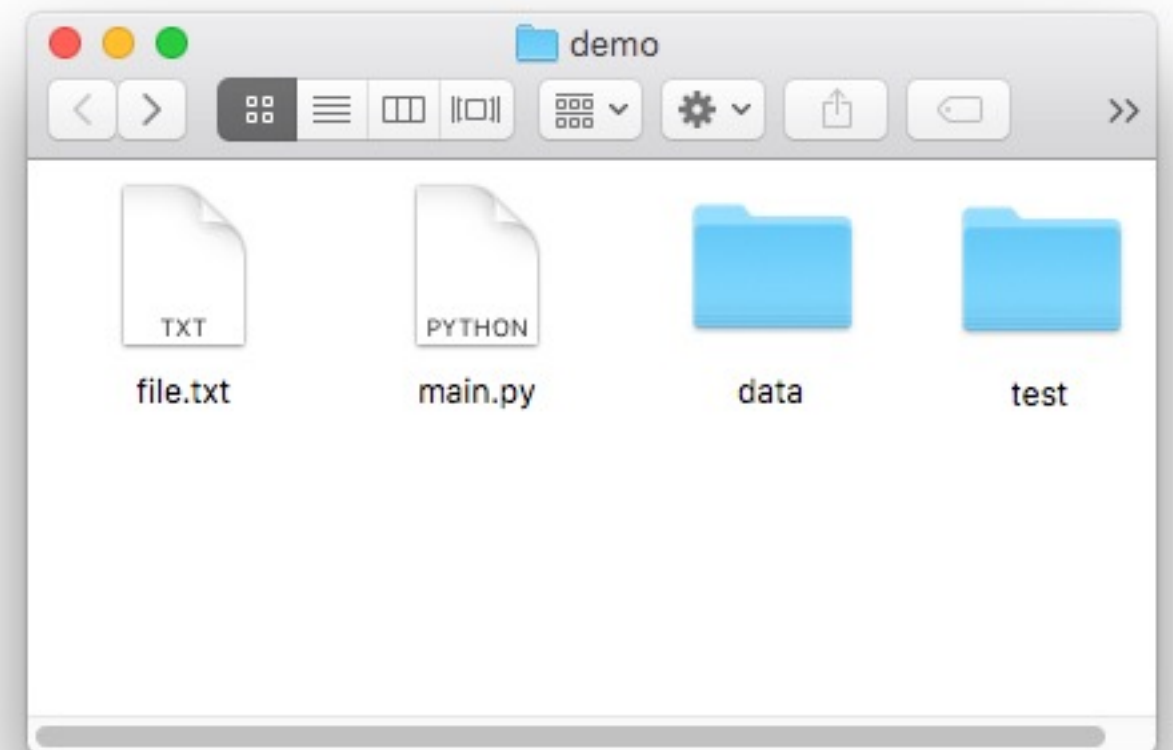


OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in `os` and `os.path` for working w/ files

- `os.listdir`
- `os.mkdir`
- `os.path.exists`
- **`os.path.isfile`**
- `os.path.isdir`
- `os.path.join`

```
>>> import os
>>> os.path.isfile("haha.txt")
False
>>> os.path.isfile("file.txt")
True
>>> os.path.isfile("data")
False
```

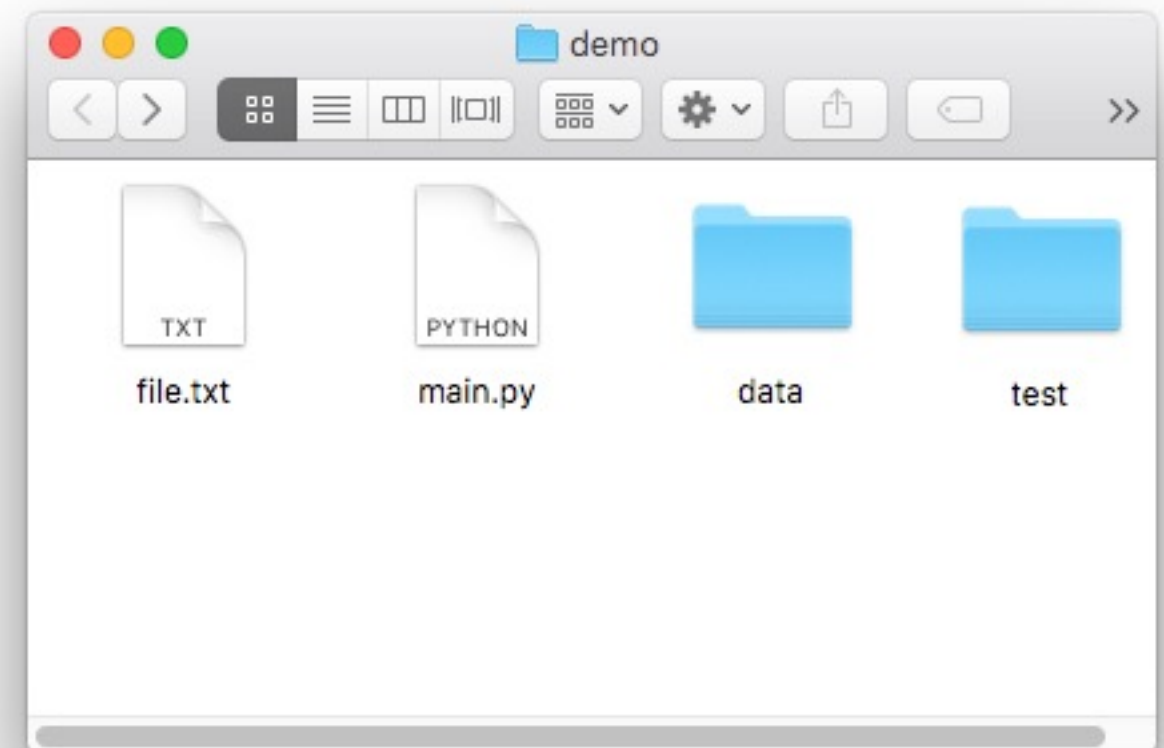


OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in `os` and `os.path` for working w/ files

- `os.listdir`
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- **`os.path.isdir`**
- `os.path.join`

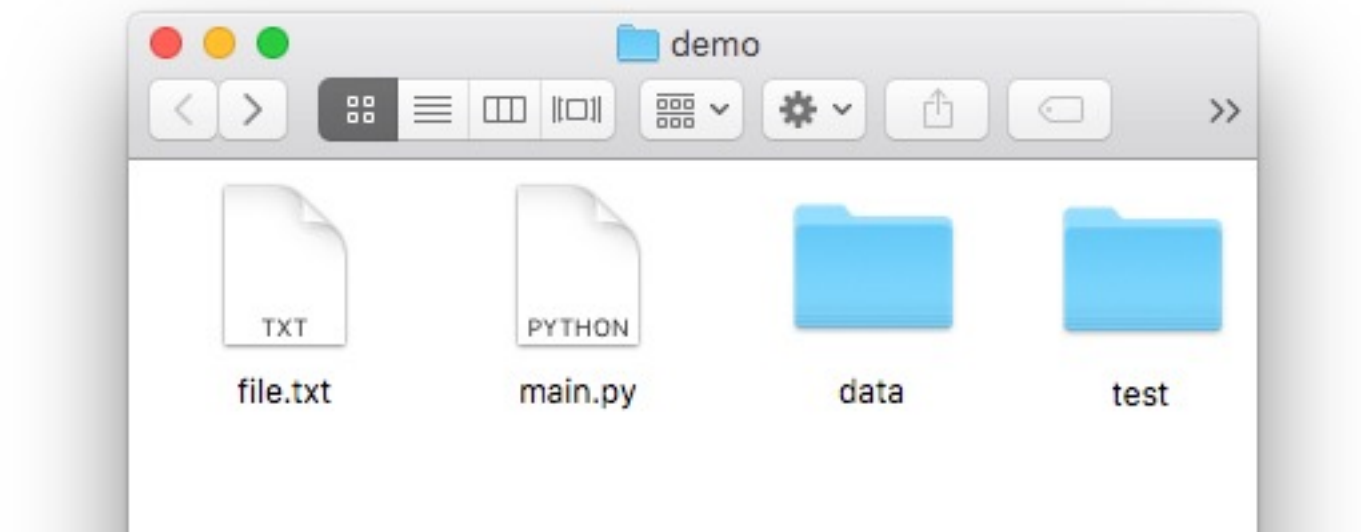
```
>>> import os
>>> os.path.isdir("data")
True
```



OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in `os` and `os.path` for working w/ files

- `os.listdir`
- `os.mkdir`
- `os.path.exists`
- `os.path.isfile`
- `os.path.isdir`
- **`os.path.join`**



```
>>> import os
>>> os.path.join("data", "movies.csv")
data/movies.csv
```

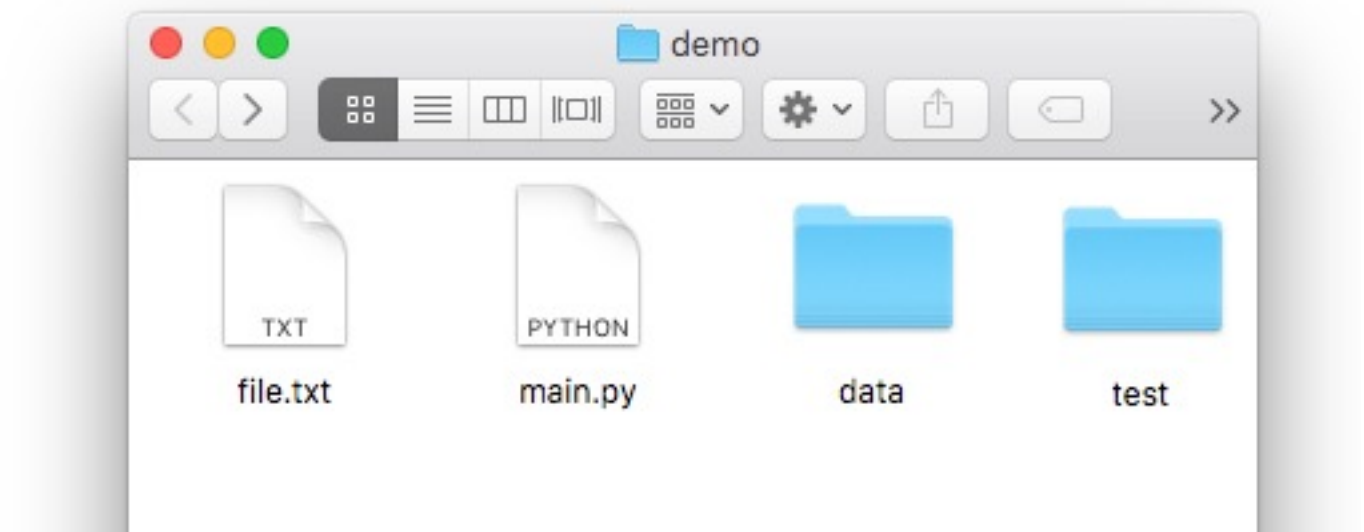


on Mac/Linux

OS Module (Operating System)

Many functions in `os` and `os.path` for working w/ files

- `os.listdir`
- `os.mkdir`
- `os.path.exists`
- `os.path.isfile`
- `os.path.isdir`
- **`os.path.join`**



```
>>> import os
>>> os.path.join("data", "movies.csv")
data\\movies.csv
```

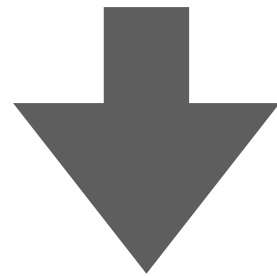


on Windows

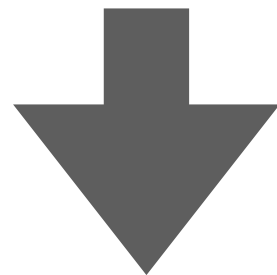
Windows

Your project:

```
path = "\".join("data", "movies.csv")  
f = open(path)  
...
```



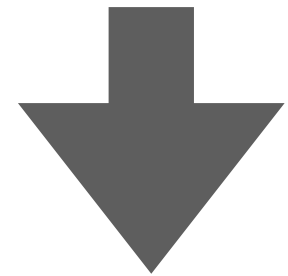
you run test.py



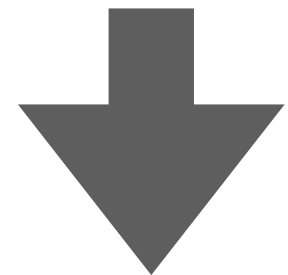
Linux

submit

...



we run test.py



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OS module

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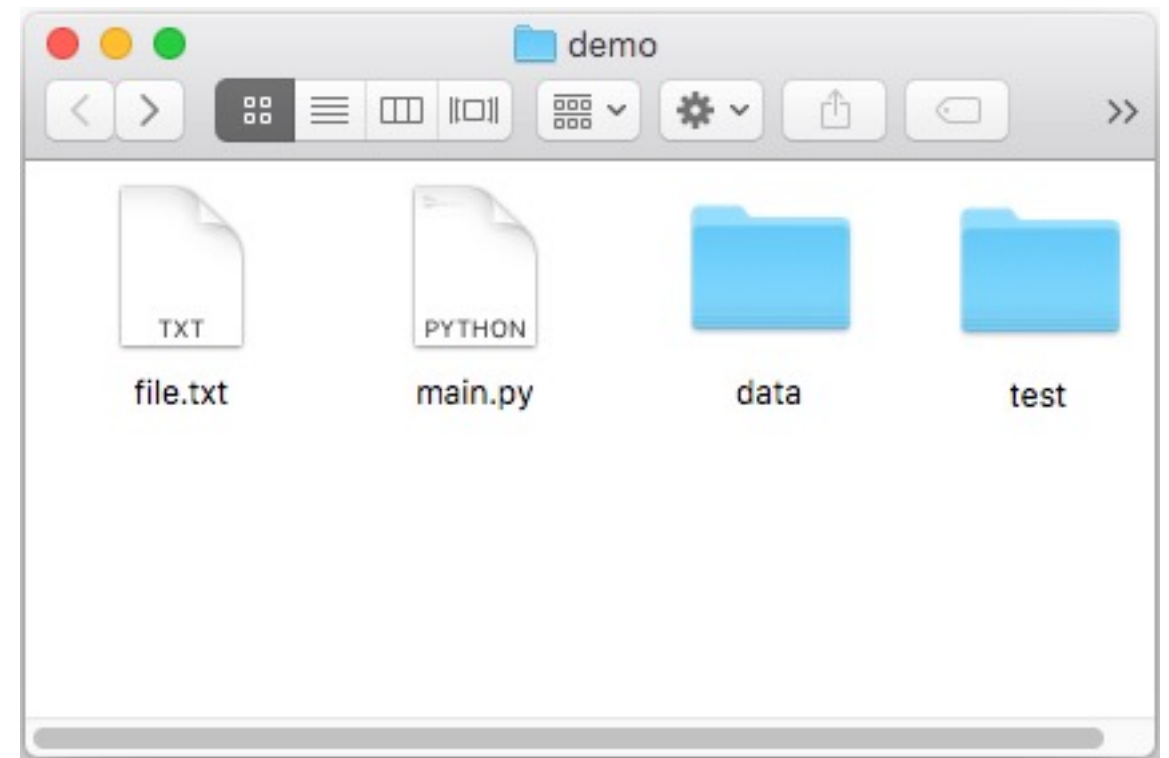
File exceptions

Encodings

Exceptions

Working with files leads to many exceptions

- missing files
- lacking permissions
- not enough space
- mixing up directories and files
- corrupt formats
- etc, etc



```
import os
```

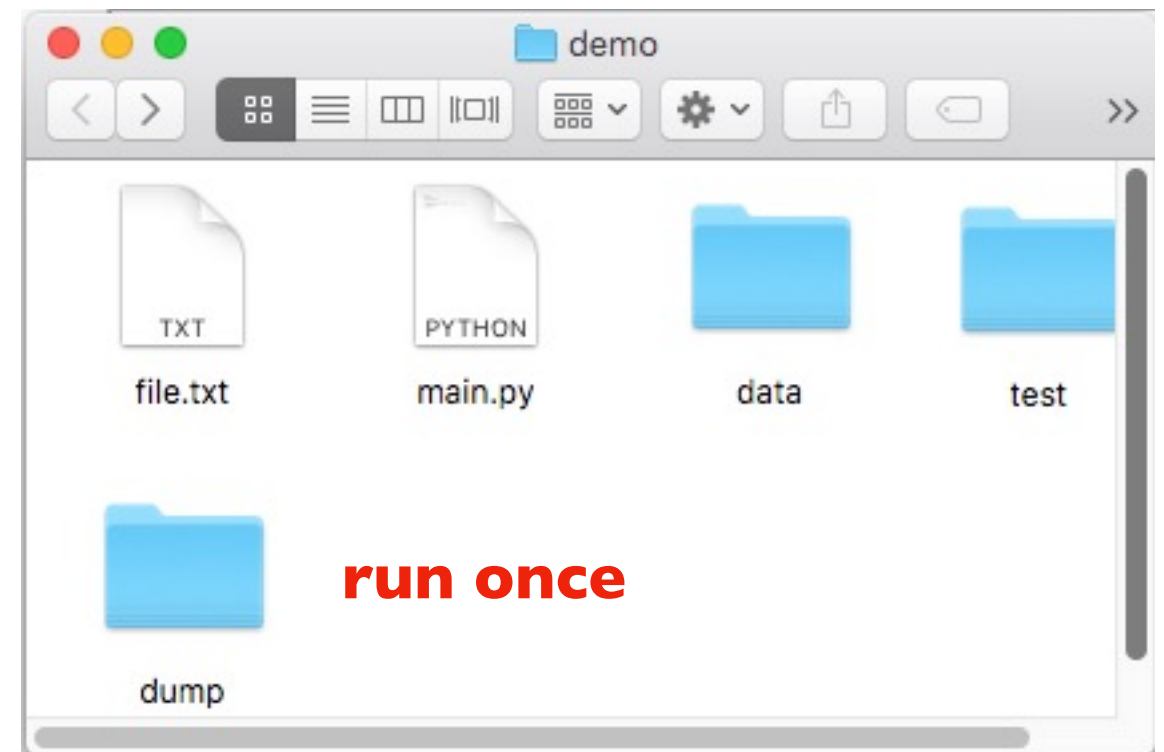
```
os.mkdir('dump')
```

```
f = open(os.path.join('dump', 'out.txt'), 'w')  
f.write('hi')  
f.close()
```

Exceptions

Working with files leads to many exceptions

- missing files
- lacking permissions
- not enough space
- mixing up directories and files
- corrupt formats
- etc, etc



```
import os
```

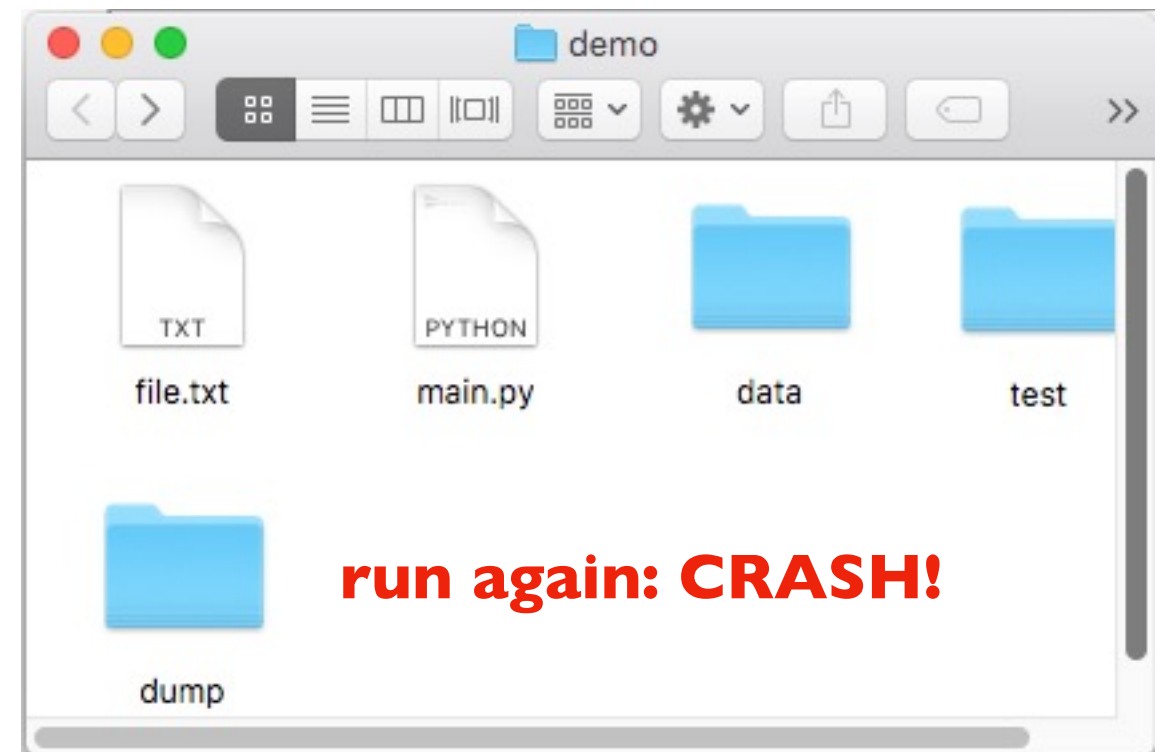
```
os.mkdir('dump')
```

```
f = open(os.path.join('dump', 'out.txt'), 'w')  
f.write('hi')  
f.close()
```

Exceptions

Working with files leads to many exceptions

- missing files
- lacking permissions
- not enough space
- mixing up directories and files
- corrupt formats
- etc, etc



```
import os
```

```
os.mkdir('dump')
```

```
f = open(os.path.join('dump', 'out.txt'), 'w')
```

```
f.write('hi')
```

```
f.close()
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "test2.py", line 3, in <module>

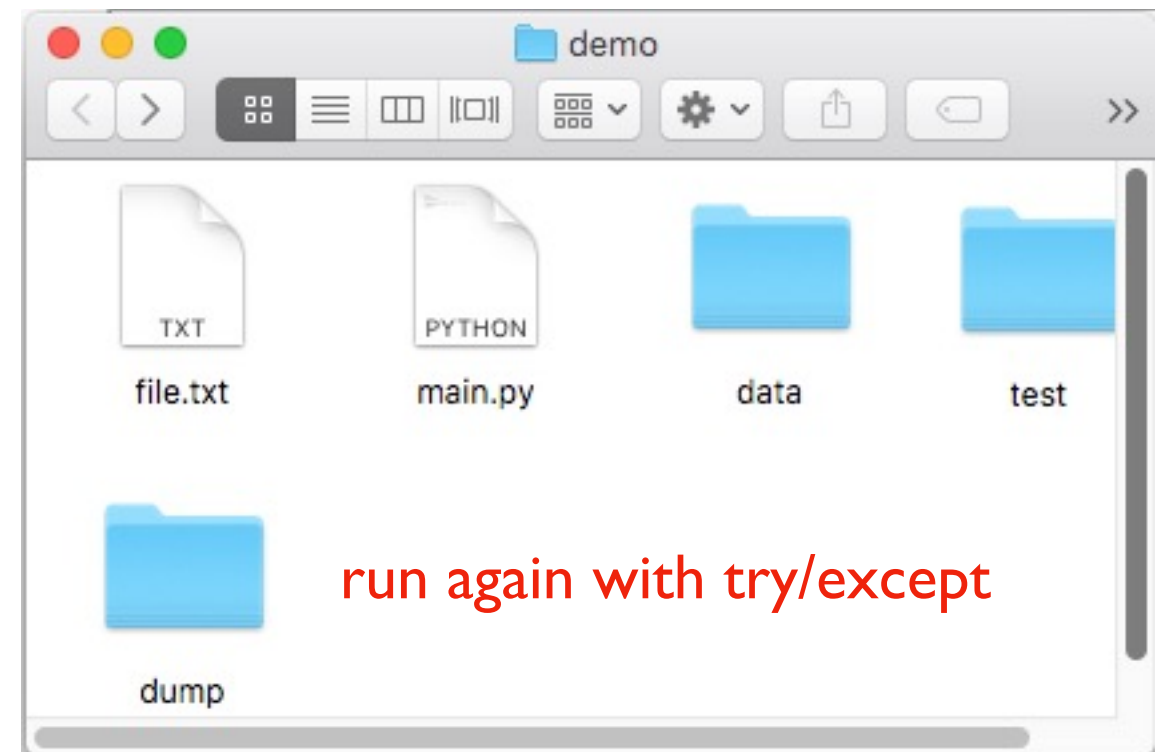
os.mkdir('dump')

FileExistsError: [Errno 17] File exists: 'dump'

Exceptions

Working with files leads to many exceptions

- missing files
- lacking permissions
- not enough space
- mixing up directories and files
- corrupt formats
- etc, etc



```
import os

try:
    os.mkdir('dump')
except FileExistsError:
    pass # ignore it if dump already existed

f = open(os.path.join('dump', 'out.txt'), 'w')
f.write('hi')
f.close()
```


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Encodings

Exercise: person 1 encodes a word with encoding 1,
person 2 decodes with encoding 2

Word: ukulele

A	00001	N	01110
B	00010	O	01111
C	00011	P	10000
D	00100	Q	10001
E	00000	R	10010
F	00110	S	10011
G	00111	T	10100
H	01000	U	10101
I	01001	V	10110
J	01010	W	10111
K	01011	X	11000
L	11111	Y	11001
M	01101	Z	11010

encoding 1

A	00001	N	01110
B	00010	O	01011
C	00011	P	10000
D	00100	Q	10001
E	00000	R	10010
F	00110	S	10011
G	00111	T	10100
H	01000	U	01100
I	01001	V	10110
J	01010	W	10111
K	01111	X	11000
L	10101	Y	11001
M	01101	Z	11010

encoding 2

Exercise: person 1 encodes a word with encoding 1,
person 2 decodes with encoding 2

Word: ~~ukulele~~
lol?e?e

A	00001	N	01110
B	00010	O	01111
C	00011	P	10000
D	00100	Q	10001
E	00000	R	10010
F	00110	S	10011
G	00111	T	10100
H	01000	U	10101
I	01001	V	10110
J	01010	W	10111
K	01011	X	11000
L	11111	Y	11001
M	01101	Z	11010

encoding 1

A	00001	N	01110
B	00010	O	01011
C	00011	P	10000
D	00100	Q	10001
E	00000	R	10010
F	00110	S	10011
G	00111	T	10100
H	01000	U	01100
I	01001	V	10110
J	01010	W	10111
K	01111	X	11000
L	10101	Y	11001
M	01101	Z	11010

encoding 2

Encoding Defaults Done Wrong

Mac

```
f = open('example.txt', 'w',  
        encoding='utf-8')  
f.write('baño')  
f.close()
```

example.txt

Windows

```
f = open('example.txt', 'r',  
        encoding='cp1252')  
print(f.read())  
f.close()
```

example.txt

Windows computer prints **“baÑ±o”** instead of **“baño”**

Encoding Defaults Done Wrong

Mac

```
f = open('example.txt', 'w',  
        encoding='utf-8')  
f.write('baño')  
f.close()
```

example.txt

Windows

```
f = open('example.txt', 'r',  
        encoding='cp1252')  
print(f.read())  
f.close()
```

example.txt

Takeaway: if you see weird characters printed by your program, it's a good time to learn more about encodings

Coding Demos

Demo 1: add numbers in a file

Goal: read all lines from a file as integers and add them

Input:

- file containing **50 million numbers** between 0 and 100

Output:

- The sum of the numbers

Example:

Sum of numbers: 2499463617

Two ways:

- Put all lines in a list first
- Directly use iterable file

Bonus: create generator function that does the str => int conversion

Challenge - Demo I: Score Tracker

Goal: tally up points, and print who is winning

Input:

- Person who just scored

Output:

- Everybody's score

Example:

```
"Enter winner's name": alice  
alice: 1
```

```
"Enter winner's name": bob  
alice: 1  
bob: 1
```

```
"Enter winner's name": alice  
alice: 2  
bob: 1
```


Challenge - Demo 2: File Finder

Goal: search directories (recursively) for a given file name, then print that file

Input:

- The filename to search for

Output:

- The contents of that file

Challenge - Demo 3: sorting files by line length

Goal: output file contents, with shortest line first

Input:

- a text file

Output:

- print lines sorted