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Python 100

Assignment05

## Advanced Collections and Error Handling

In this assignment I implement the use of dictionaries to store sets of data. I also use error handling methods, to make sure the program runs well.

### Writing the Code

I started with switching the student\_data list to a dictionary, and changing the file name to call a json file. Then I wrote the code to put the contents of the file into the list of students. I opened the file in 'r' mode and used json.load() for that. I added in the exception handling for if the file doesn't exist, and any other error that may occur. It prints a message saying what happened, and some details of the error. In the finally statement I make sure the file gets closed.

```
32
33 # When the program starts, read the file data into a list of lists (table)
34 # Extract the data from the file
35 try:
36     file = open(FILE_NAME, "r")
37     students = json.load(file)
38     file.close()
39 except FileNotFoundError as e:
40     print('File does not exist \n')
41     print("--Error Message-- ")
42     print(e, e.__doc__, type(e), sep='\n')
43 except Exception as e:
44     print('There was an unspecific error \n')
45     print("--Error Message-- ")
46     print(e, e.__doc__, type(e), sep='\n')
47 finally:
48     if file.closed == False:
49         file.close()
50
```

Figure 1: Loading in JSON file contents

Option 1 got the addition of error handling there as well. I put the input lines into a try statement, used raise ValueError to make sure no numbers were entered. I also check to make sure there was something entered using 'len' to make sure the value is greater than 0. With the entered data, I format it into student\_data as a dictionary.

```
# Input user data
if menu_choice == "1": # This will not work if it is an integer!
    try:
        student_first_name = input("Enter the student's first name: ")
        if not student_first_name.isalpha():
            raise ValueError('First name cannot contain numbers')
        if len(student_first_name) == 0:
            print('Must enter a name')
        student_last_name = input("Enter the student's last name: ")
        if not student_last_name.isalpha():
            raise ValueError('Last name cannot contain numbers')
        if len(student_last_name) == 0:
            print('Must enter a name')
        course_name = input("Please enter the name of the course: ")
        if len(course_name) == 0:
            print('Must enter a course')
        student_data = {'firstName': student_first_name, 'lastName': student_last_name, 'courseName': course_name}
        students.append(student_data)
        print(f"You have registered {student_first_name} {student_last_name} for {course_name}.")

    except ValueError as e:
        print(e)
        print("---Error Message-- ")
        print(e, e.__doc__, type(e), sep='\n')
    except Exception as e:
        print('There was an unspecific error \n')
        print("---Error Message-- ")
        print(e, e.__doc__, type(e), sep='\n')
    continue
```

Figure 2: Menu option 1

I initially had trouble with option 2, and getting it to give me a formatted output, like I had trouble with last week. At first, at the startup, I was taking the contents from the file one by one using a for loop. For some reason with the for loop, I could not format what it had put into the list of students. When I changed it to json.load(), the formatting worked fine.

For option 3, I opened the file in 'w' and used json.dump() to put the contents of students into the file. I used the same error handling as at the start, to handle if there is no file, and any other errors.

```

# Present the current data
elif menu_choice == "2":

    # Process the data to create and display a custom message
    print("-"*50)
    for student in students:
        print(f'{student["firstName"]} {student["lastName"]} is enrolled in {student["courseName"]}')
    print("-"*50)
    continue

# Save the data to a file
elif menu_choice == "3":
    try:
        file = open(FILE_NAME, "w")
        json.dump(students, file)
    except FileNotFoundError as e:
        print('The file does not exist \n')
        print("--Error Message-- ")
        print(e, e.__doc__, type(e), sep='\n')
    except Exception as e:
        print("There was a non-specific error!\n")
        print("--Error Message-- ")
        print(e, e.__doc__, type(e), sep='\n')
    finally:
        file.close()
    print("The following data was saved to file!")
    for student in students:
        print(f'{student["firstName"]} {student["lastName"]} is enrolled in {student["courseName"]}')
    continue

```

Figure 3: Menu options 2 and 3

## Testing the Code

The code works in both PyCharm and the command prompt. I am able to load the data from the JSON file, add more data, save the new data, and print it all out.

```
---- Course Registration Program ----  
Select from the following menu:  
1. Register a Student for a Course.  
2. Show current data.  
3. Save data to a file.  
4. Exit the program.  
-----
```

```
What would you like to do: 2  
-----
```

```
kayden ward is enrolled in python 100  
john smith is enrolled in python 100  
-----
```

Figure 4: Code running in pyCharm

```
-----  
What would you like to do: 3  
The following data was saved to file!  
kayden ward is enrolled in python 100  
john smith is enrolled in python 100
```

```
---- Course Registration Program ----  
Select from the following menu:  
1. Register a Student for a Course.  
2. Show current data.  
3. Save data to a file.  
4. Exit the program.  
-----
```

```
What would you like to do: 2  
-----
```

```
kayden ward is enrolled in python 100  
john smith is enrolled in python 100  
-----
```

```
---- Course Registration Program ----  
Select from the following menu:  
1. Register a Student for a Course.  
2. Show current data.  
3. Save data to a file.  
4. Exit the program.  
-----
```

```
What would you like to do:
```

Figure 5: Code running in command prompt

## Summary

I did not have a lot of issues with this assignment, It was pretty easy to convert the starter to using a dict instead of list, and csv to json. Writing error handling was also a lot less harder than I thought it was going to be. I feel confident in my ability to do these things now.