How to write and save html file in python?

Ask Question

This is what I know how to write and save it

26

```
Html_file= open"(filename","w")
Html_file.write()
Html_file.close
```

7

But how do I save to the file if I want to write a really long codes like this:

```
1    <table border=1>
2      <tr>
3        <th>Number</th>
4        <th>Square</th>
5      </tr>
6      <indent>
7      <% for i in range(10): %>
8        <tr>
9        <td><%= i %></td>
10       <td><%= i**2 %></td>
11       </tr>
12     </indent>
13   </table>
```

python

edited May 13 '13 at 14:05

asked May 13 '13 at 13:59

Erika Sawajiri
444   1   7   16

Out of interest, what number are you expecting len(s) to be? – Tom May 13 '13 at 14:03

1   What's wrong with `html_file.write(<td><font style="background-color:%s;">%s<font></td>' % (colour[j % len(colour)], k))` etc? – timss May 13 '13 at 14:03

Also, you're mixing `print "string"` and `print("string")`. Stick with the one that is default in the python version you're using – timss

13 '13 at 14:16

1   I understood you. You can have multi-
line strings by putting them in triple
quotes: `"""` `long string goes`
`here` `"""` . So just store your HTML
in a string variable: `html_str =`
`"""long html string"""` . Then
pass that variable to `write` :
`HTML_file.write(html_str)` .
Does that help? – Anubhav C May 13
'13 at 15:28 ✎

6 Answers

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45

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✓

You can create multi-line strings by
enclosing them in triple quotes. So
you can store your HTML in a string
and pass that string to `write()` :

```
html_str = """
<table border=1>
    <tr>
      <th>Number</th>
      <th>Square</th>
    </tr>
    <indent>
    <% for i in range(10): %>
      <tr>
        <td><%= i %></td>
        <td><%= i**2 %></td>
      </tr>
    </indent>
</table>
"""

Html_file= open("filename","w")
Html_file.write(html_str)
Html_file.close()
```

answered May 13 '13 at 15:37

Anubhav C
1,884   13   22

```
print('<tr><td>%04d</td>' % (i+1),
```

3

answered May 13 '13 at 14:02

GWW
33.5k   6   90   98

▲

▼

4   This will only work in using the python
3 print function, so you'd need to add
`from __future__ import`
`print_function` to use it with the

available, shouldn't you stick with the one, "preferred" way, `file.write()` ? – timss May 13 '13 at 14:08 ✎

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You can also do this without having to call `close()` using the `with` keyword. For example:

```
# HTML String
html = """
<table border=1>
    <tr>
      <th>Number</th>
      <th>Square</th>
    </tr>
    <indent>
    <% for i in range(10): %>
      <tr>
        <td><%= i %></td>
        <td><%= i**2 %></td>
      </tr>
    </indent>
</table>
"""

# Write HTML String to file.html
with open("file.html", "w") as fil
    file.write(html)
```

See https://stackoverflow.com/a/11783672/2206251 for more details on the `with` keyword in Python.

edited Feb 11 at 6:03

answered Aug 15 '17 at 18:20

Greenstick
3,422　1　12　24

2

You can try:

```
colour = ["red", "red", "green", "

with open('mypage.html', 'w') as m
    myFile.write('<html>')
    myFile.write('<body>')
    myFile.write('<table>')

    s = '1234567890'
    for i in range(0, len(s), 60):
        myFile.write('<tr><td>%04d
    for j, k in enumerate(s[i:i+60
        myFile.write('<td><font st
(colour[j %len(colour)], k));

    myFile.write('</tr>')
    myFile.write('</table>')
    myFile.write('</body>')
    myFile.write('</html>')
```

49   5

I'm not sure how optimized Python's
`file.write()` is, but it strikes me
as a bad idea to use it every time you
want to append something, and that
you should probably save it to a list
(stack) before doing the IO. In other
words have a `content = []` and do
`content.extend("<html>")` etc. –
timss May 13 '13 at 14:12

You can use itertools.cycle to simplify
the background colour selection. e.g.
create iterator using `colour =
itertools.cycle(["red", ...])`
then use `next(colour)` to retrieve
the next colour. – Shawn Chin May 13
'13 at 14:13 ✎

This is going to write a file that is one
line long since there are no line-
breaks output anywhere. That's really
long codes... – martineau May 13 '13
at 14:15

1   Python's `file.write()` is buffered,
so I wouldn 't worry about calling it a
lot or trying to optimize calls to it. –
martineau May 13 '13 at 14:16 ✎

You can do it using *write()* :

0

```
#open file with *.html* extension
file= open("my.html","w")
#write then close file
file.write(html)
file.close()
```

answered Jul 31 '17 at 1:11

Nurul Akter Towhid
1,500   17   26

shorter version of Nurul Akter
Towhid's answer (the fp.close is
automated):

-1

```
with open("my.html","w") as fp:
    fp.write(html)
```

edited Jun 24 '18 at 9:05

answered Jun 21 '18 at 8:09

mousomer
1,226   1   12   16