

Python OS Module Cheatsheet

The `os` module lets you interact with your operating system — navigate files, handle paths, read env variables, and automate tasks.

Directory Operations

Action	Command	Description
Get current working directory	<code>os.getcwd()</code>	Returns the current directory path
Change directory	<code>os.chdir(path)</code>	Switch to another directory
List files/folders	<code>os.listdir(path='.')</code>	Lists contents of the directory
Create a directory	<code>os.mkdir('folder')</code>	Creates a new single folder
Create nested directories	<code>os.makedirs('a/b/c')</code>	Creates directories recursively
Remove a directory	<code>os.rmdir('folder')</code>	Removes an empty folder
Remove nested directories	<code>os.removedirs('a/b/c')</code>	Removes directories recursively

File Operations

Action	Command	Description
Rename a file/folder	<code>os.rename('old.txt', 'new.txt')</code>	Renames or moves a file
Get file stats	<code>os.stat('file.txt')</code>	Returns metadata (size, timestamps, etc.)

Tip:

Use `datetime.fromtimestamp(os.stat('file.txt').st_mtime)` to get *last modified time* in readable format.

Directory Traversal

Action	Command	Description
Walk through directories		

```
for dirpath, dirnames, filenames in os.walk('.'):
    print(dirpath, dirnames, filenames)
```

| Recursively lists all folders & files |

Environment Variables

Action	Command	Description
Get all environment	<code>os.environ</code>	Returns a dict of system variables
Get specific variable	<code>os.environ.get('HOME')</code> or <code>os.environ.get('USERPROFILE')</code>	Returns user home path

Path Operations (`os.path`)

Action	Command	Description
Join paths safely	<code>os.path.join(path, 'file.txt')</code>	Handles slashes
Get file name	<code>os.path.basename(path)</code>	Extracts only the file
Get directory name	<code>os.path.dirname(path)</code>	Extracts only the directory name
Check if path exists	<code>os.path.exists(path)</code>	True if path exists
Check if path is file	<code>os.path.isfile(path)</code>	True if it's a file
Check if path is directory	<code>os.path.isdir(path)</code>	True if it's a folder
Split file and extension	<code>os.path.splitext('file.txt') → ('file', '.txt')</code>	Splits name and ext

Pro Tip

For modern projects, explore the `pathlib` module:

```
from pathlib import Path
home = Path.home()
for file in home.rglob('*.py'):
    print(file)
```

It's cleaner, more readable, and cross-platform compatible.

Quick Reference

```
import os
dir(os) # Lists all available methods in os module
```