

计算思维通识教育

Computational Thinking

第2章 计算设备处理信息-使用编程语言

主讲人: 曹轶臻

联系方式: caoyizhen@cuc.edu.cn

学习程序设计的目标,绝不是把每个学习者都培养成专业的程序员, 而是帮助每个人建立系统化的逻辑思维方式。

- 01 编程语言是什么
- 02 编程语言的基本规则
- 03 编程语言的结构与交互
- 04 编写一段Python程序

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04

编写一段Python程序

文件与目录 4-1

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文件File是磁盘上的命名位置,用于存储相关信息。它们用于将数据永久存储在非易失性存储器(例如硬盘)中。

当我们想要读取或写入文件时,我们需要先打开它。 完成后,需要将其关闭,以便释放与文件绑定的资源。

在 Python 中, 文件操作按以下顺序进行:

- 1. Open a file
- 2. Read or write (perform operation)
- 3. Close the file

请参考: https://www.runoob.com/python3/python3-file-methods.html





1.打开文件

Python 有一个内置的 open() 函数来打开文件。此函数返回一个文件对象,可用于相应地读取或修改文件。

我们可以在打开文件时指定模式mode

Mode	Description
r	Opens a file for reading. (default)
t	Opens in text mode. (default)
b	Opens in <mark>binary</mark> mode.
w	Opens a file for writing. Creates a new file if it does not exist or truncates the file if it exists.
a	Opens a file for appending at the end of the file without truncating it. Creates a new file if it does not exist.
+	open for updating (reading and writing)

```
>>> f = open('test.txt') # 在当前目录中打开文件test.txt
>>> f = open('C:/Python38/README.txt') # 指定完整路径
```

open() 函数常用形式是接收两个参数: 文件名(filename)和模式(mode)

```
f1 = open('test.txt') # 相当于第二个参数是r或rt
f2 = open('test.txt', 'w') # 打开文件以文本模式写入
f3 = open('img.bmp', 'r+b') # 打开文件以二进制模式读写
# 打开文件以文本模式写入,可指定编码类型
f4 = open("test.txt", mode='w', encoding='utf-8')
```





2.读文件

要在 Python 中读取文件, 我们必须以读取r模式打开文件

有多种方法可 用于读文件

read(): This function reads the entire file and returns a string

readline(): This function reads lines from that file and returns as a string.

readlines(): This function returns a list where each element is single line of that file.



```
f = open('test.txt', 'r')

#读test.txt文件完整内容,以字符串形式赋值给变量text
text = f.read()
print(text)

f.close()
```



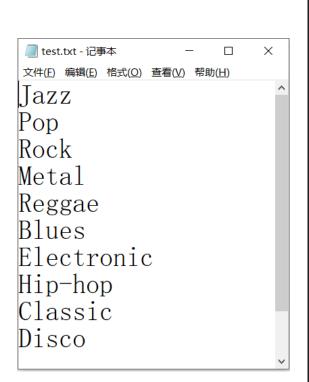


2.读文件

read(): This function reads the entire file and returns a string

readline(): This function reads lines from that file and returns as a string.

readlines(): This function returns a list where each element is single line of that file.



```
f = open('test.txt', 'r')
print(f.readline().rstrip())
print(f.readline().rstrip())
print('======')
while True:
  line = f.readline() # 只读取一行
  if not line: # 判断是否读到文件末尾
    break
  else:
    print(line.rstrip()) # rstrip()删除字符串末尾的换行符
f.close()
         7 昇心準地広教育 COMputational Inmking
```







2.读文件

Test.txt - 记事本
文件(E) 编辑(E) 格式(Q) 查看(V)

Jazz

Pop

Rock

Metal

Reggae

Blues

Electronic

Hip-hop

Classic

Disco

read(): This function reads the entire file and returns a string readline(): This function reads lines from that file and returns as a string.

readlines(): This function returns a list where each element is single line of that file.

```
f = open('test.txt', 'r')
lines = f.readlines()
i = 0
for line in lines:
  s = line.rstrip().upper() # 消除换行符, 改大写
  if i \% 2 == 0:
     print(s + ' ', end=")
  else:
     print(s)
  i += 1
f.close()
```



JAZZ POP

ROCK METAL

REGGAE BLUES

ELECTRONIC HIP-HOP

CLASSIC DISCO



3.写文件

使用write()方法完成写入字符串或字节序列(用于二进制文件) 此方法返回写入文件的字符数。

如果当前目录不存在 userinput.txt,此句 将在当前目录中新创 建一个文件

我们必须自己包含 换行符(\n)以区分 不同的行

```
#Open the file for reading and
#appending at the end of the file
text_file = open('userinput.txt','a+')
for i in range (1, 5):
  line = input("Enter data: ")+'\n'
  text_file.write(line)
#positioning at the beginning of file
text_file.seek(0)
print(text_file.read())
#don't forget to close the file
text_file.close()
```

如果打开模式改为w+会怎么样?

我们需要**小心w模式**,因为如果 文件已经存在,它将覆盖到文 件中。因此,所有先前的数据 都将被删除(truncate)。

seek() 函数用于设置文件指针的位置,而 tell() 函数用于返回当前文件指针的位置。



4.关闭文件

当我们对文件执行完操作后,我们需要正确 关闭文件,释放与文件绑定的资源。

```
f = open("test.txt", encoding = 'utf-8')
# perform file operations
f.close()
```



这种方法并不完全安全。如果在我们对文件执行某些操作时**发生异常**,程序会退出而不关闭文件。







更安全的方法是使用try...finally块

```
try:
    f = open("test.txt", encoding = 'utf-8')
    # perform file operations
finally:
    f.close()
```

即使异常导致程序停止,也能保证文件正确关闭



关闭文件的最佳方法是使用with语句。这可确保在with退出语句内的块时关闭文件。我们不需要显式调用该close()方法。它是在内部完成的。

```
with open("test.txt", encoding = 'utf-8') as f:
    # perform file operations
```



4.关闭文件

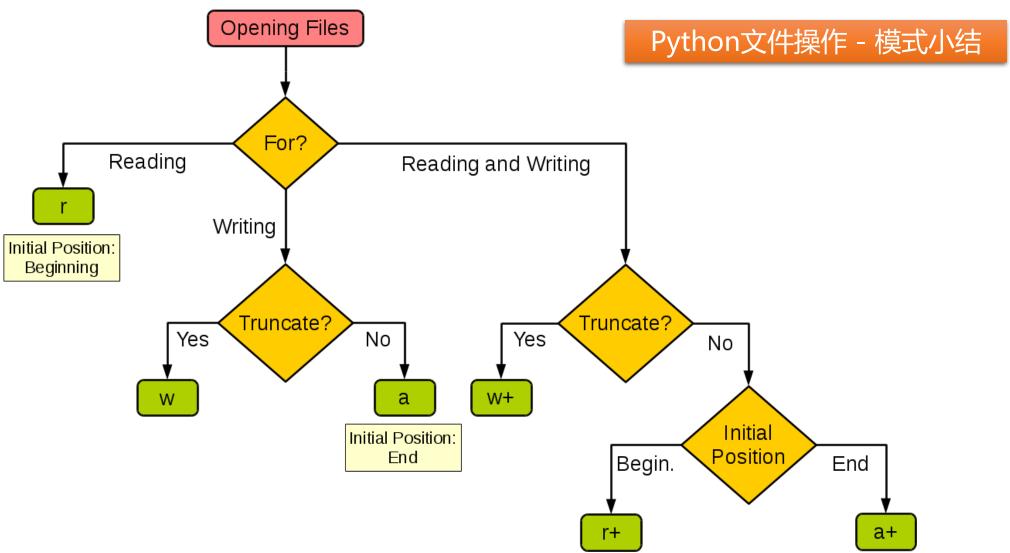
```
text_file = open('userinput.txt','a+')
for i in range (1, 5):
  print("Please enter data: ")
  line = input()+\n'
  text_file.write(line)
text_file.seek(0)
print(text_file.read())
#don't forget to close the file
text_file.close()
```



```
with open('userinput.txt', 'a+') as text_file:
    for i in range(1, 5):
        print("Please enter data: ")
        line = input() + '\n'
        text_file.write(line)

text_file.seek(0)
    print(text_file.read())
```





图源:<u>https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6648493/how-to-open-a-file-for-both-reading-and-writing</u>





操作目录的常用方法

目录 (directory) 或文件夹 (folder) 是文件和子目录的集合。 Python 的 os 模块提供了许多处理目录 (以及文件) 的方法。

```
import os
# Get Current Directory
print(os.getcwd())
# Changing Directory
os.chdir('c:\\users')
print(os.getcwd())
# List Directories and Files
print(os.listdir())
print(os.listdir('d:\\'))
```

```
import os
# Making a New Directory
os.mkdir('test')
# Renaming a Directory or a File
os.rename('test', 'new_one')
os.rename('1.txt', 'new.txt')
# Removing Directory or File
os.remove('Old.txt') # delete file
os.rmdir('new folder') # remove directory
```

目录及文件的操作详见: https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.html#os-file-dir

4-2 Python实例 (1.词频统计)





问题描述

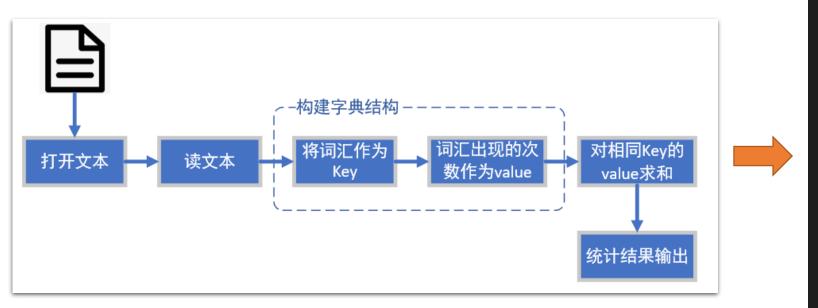
统计文本内词汇出现的次数(词频统计问题),在做文本分析时经常需要



4-2 Python实例 (1.词频统计)



实现方案



```
with open('test.txt') as f:
  fulltext = f.read()
text_list = fulltext.split()
word_dict = {}
for word in text_list:
  if word in word_dict:
     word_dict[word] += 1
  else:
     word_dict[word] = 1
for word in word_dict:
  print(f'{word}:{word_dict[word]}')
```

4-2 Python实例 (1.词频统计)





代码重构 – 使用模块和函数

There are seven days in a week

They are monday tuesday wednesday thursday friday saturday and sunday Today is sunday and tomorrow is monday I love monday

word_count.py

```
def count(text):
  text_list = text.split()
  dict1 = \{\}
  for w in text_list:
     if w in dict1:
        dict1[w] += 1
     else:
        dict1[w] = 1
   return dict1
```

main.py

```
import wordcount
with open('test.txt') as f:
  fulltext = f.read()
  word_dict = wordcount.count(fulltext)
for word in word_dict:
  print(f'{word}:{word_dict[word]}')
```

```
There:1
are:2
seven:1
days:1
in:1
a:1
week:1
They:1
monday:3
tuesday:1
wednesday:1
thursday:1
friday:1
saturday:1
and:2
sunday:2
Today:1
is:2
tomorrow:1
1:1
love:1
```

4-2

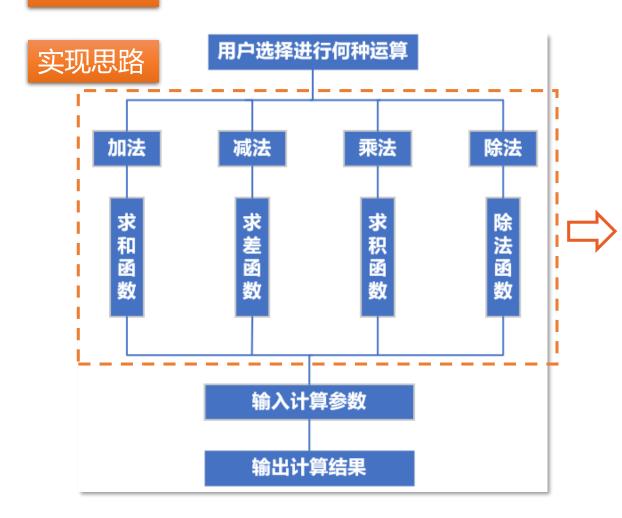
Python实例 (2.设计简单计算器)





问题描述

设计简单的计算器程序,实现加减乘除运算,要求用函数的方法实现基本功能



```
MyCalculator.py
# Program make a simple calculator
# This function adds two numbers
def add(x, y):
                                        求和函数定义
  return x + y
# This function subtracts two numbers
def subtract(x, y):-
                                        求差函数定义
  return x - y
# This function multiplies two numbers
def multiply(x, y):
                                        求积函数定义
  return x * y
# This function divides two numbers
def divide(x, y):
                                        求积函数定义
  return x / y
```

print("Invalid Input")





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```
一点(<u>)、</u>
from MyCalculator import *
```

```
while True:
  # take input from the user
  choice = input('Enter choice(1/2/3/4):')
  # check if choice is one of the four options
  if choice in ('1', '2', '3', '4'):
     num1 = float(input('Enter first number:'))
     num2 = float(input('Enter second number:'))
     if choice == '1':
        print(num1, '+', num2, '=', add(num1, num2))
     elif choice == '2':
        print(num1, '-', num2, '=', subtract(num1, num2))
     elif choice == '3':
        print(num1, '*', num2, '=', multiply(num1, num2))
     elif choice == '4':
        print(num1, '/', num2, '=', divide(num1, num2))
     # check if user wants another calculation
     # break the while loop if answer is no
     next_calculation = input("Let's do next calculation? (yes/no): ")
     if next_calculation == "no":
        break
  else:
```

确保程序的多轮执行

等待用户输入

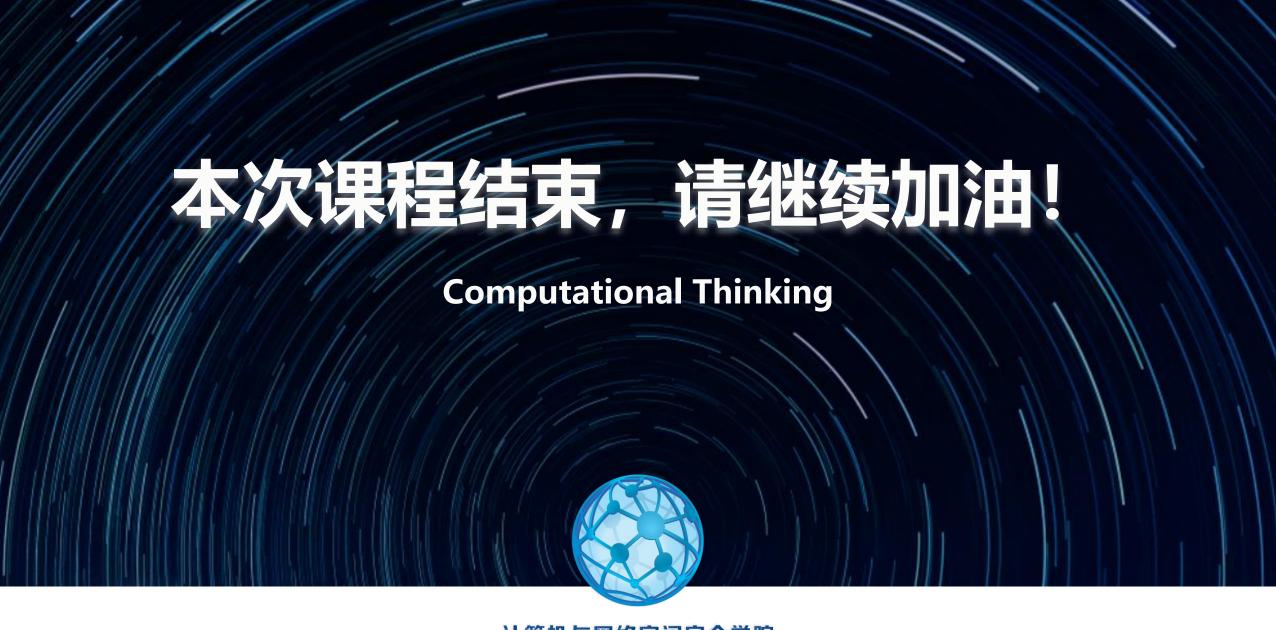
如果用户输入的是"1" 四个字符中的任何一个

系统接受用户输入两个数值num1和num2 (转化为浮点型)

内嵌分支语句,实现不同函数调用

根据用户选择,决定是否进行下一轮运算, 如果用户输入"no",程序将退出。

如果用户输入的不是"1"、"2"、 四个字符中的任何一个,系统输出错误信息



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