



Welcome to this CoGrammar Tutorial: Text File IO and Exception-Handling

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat.
We'll have dedicated moderators
answering questions.



CoGrammar Text File 10

September 2024

Software Engineering Session Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: [Questions](#)

Software Engineering Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query: www.hyperiondev.com/support
- We would love your **feedback** on lectures: [Feedback on Lectures](#)

Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



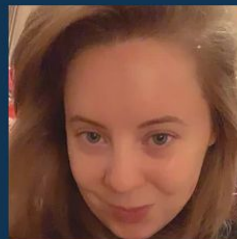
Ian Wyles
Designated Safeguarding
Lead



Simone Botes



Rafiq Manan



Charlotte Witcher



Nurhaan Snyman



Ronald Munodawafa



Tevin Pitts

Scan to report a
safeguarding concern



or email the Designated
Safeguarding Lead:
Ian Wyles

safeguarding@hyperiondev.com



Skills Bootcamp Progression Overview

To be eligible for a certificate of completion, students must fulfil three specific criteria. These criteria ensure a high standard of achievement and alignment with the requirements for the successful completion of a Skills Bootcamp.

✓ **Criterion 1 - Meeting Initial Requirements**

Criterion 1 involves specific achievements within the first two weeks of the program. To meet this criterion, students need to:

- Attend a minimum of 7-8 hours per week of guided learning (lectures, workshops, or mentor calls) within the initial two-week period, for a total minimum of **15 guided learning hours (GLH)**, by no later than **15 September 2024**.
- Successfully complete the Initial Assessment by the end of the first 14 days, by no later than **15 September 2024**.



Skills Bootcamp Progression Overview

✓ Criterion 2 - Demonstrating Mid-Course Progress

Criterion 2 involves demonstrating meaningful progress through the successful completion of tasks **within the first half** of the bootcamp.

To meet this criterion, students should:

- Complete **42 guided learning hours** and the first half of the assigned tasks by the end of week 7, no later than **20 October 2024**.

Skills Bootcamp Progression Overview

✓ Criterion 3 - Demonstrating Post-Course Progress

Criterion 3 involves showcasing students' progress after completing the course. To meet this criterion, students should:

- Complete all mandatory tasks before the bootcamp's end date. This includes any necessary resubmissions, no later than **22 December 2024**.
- Achieve at least 84 guided learning hours by the end of the bootcamp, **22 December 2024**.

Poll

Which of the following is the correct way to handle a potential ZeroDivisionError in Python?

```
try:  
    result = 10 / 0  
except ZeroDivisionError:  
    print("Cannot divide by zero")
```

A

```
try:  
    result = 10 / 0  
except:  
    print("An error occurred")
```

B

```
try:  
    result = 10 / 0  
except ZeroDivisionError:  
    print("Cannot divide by zero")
```

C

```
if 10 / 0 == ZeroDivisionError:  
    print("Cannot divide by zero")  
else:  
    result = 10 / 0
```

D

Poll

Which of the following code snippets is the correct one for opening the hello.txt file for **writing**?

- a. `output_file = openFile("hello.txt", "w")`
- b. `output_file = open("hello.txt", "w")`
- c. `output_file = File("hello.txt", "w")`
- d. `output_file = open("hello.txt", "r")`

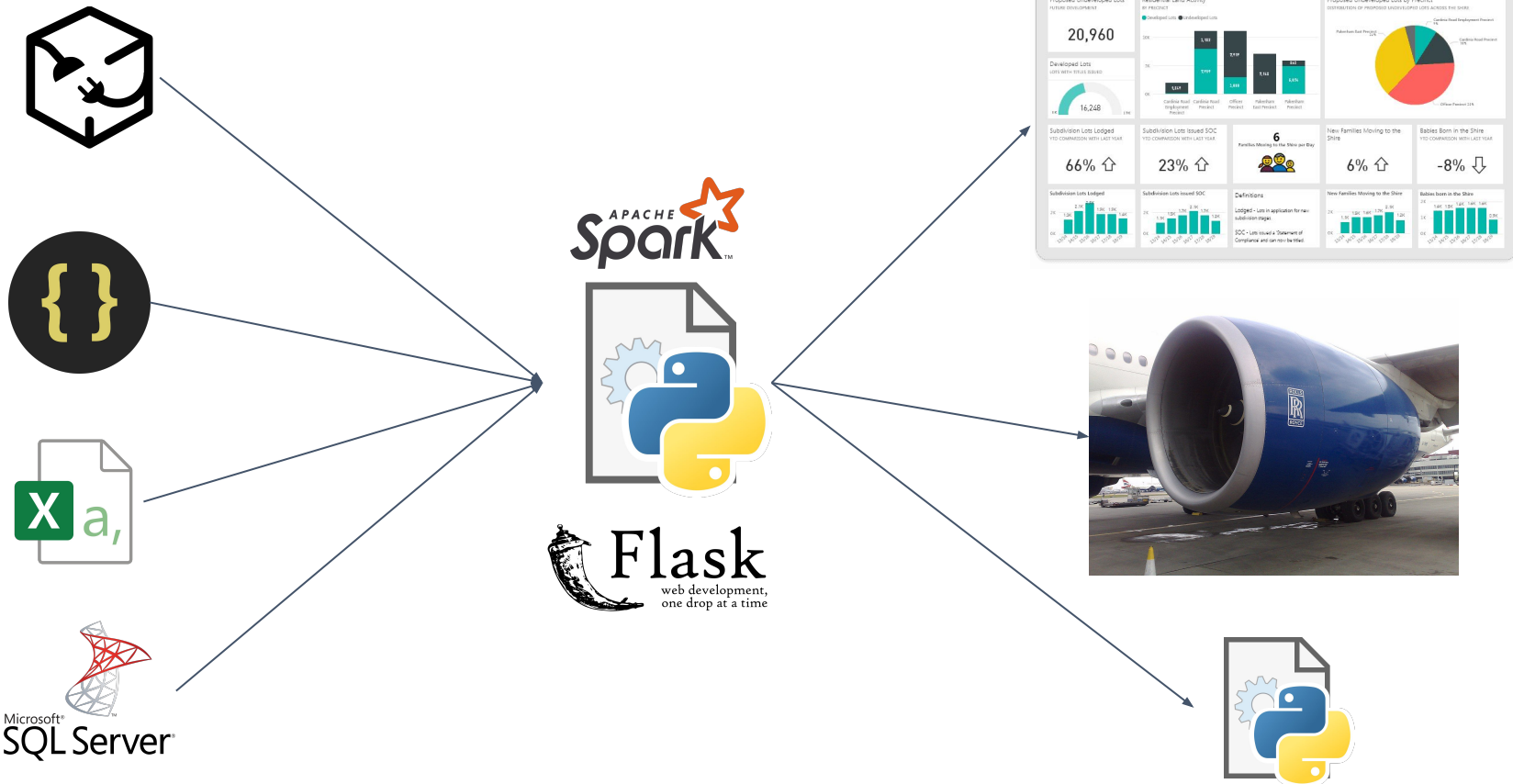
Learning Objectives & Outcomes

- Perform common file operations such as reading from and writing to text files.
- Use the 'with' statement to manage file resources efficiently, ensuring files are properly closed after operations.
- Apply best practices for managing resources to prevent memory leaks and other resource-related issues.
- Write try and except blocks to catch and handle exceptions.
- Differentiate between various built-in exceptions and handle them appropriately.
- Implement finally blocks to manage cleanup tasks such as closing files or releasing resources.
- Use custom exceptions to provide more informative error messages and improve error handling in their code

Text File IO



Introduction



File Access Modes

Table 1: Python File modes

Mode	Description
'r'	Opens a file for reading.
'w'	Open a file for writing. If file does not exist, it creates a new file. If file exists it truncates the file.
'a'	Open a file in append mode. If file does not exist, it creates a new file.
'+'	Open a file for reading and writing (updating)

Resource Management: Explicit Method

```
file = open("filename.txt", "access_mode")  
content = file.read()  
file.close()
```

Read Only	r
Read and Write	r+
Write Only	w
Write and Read	w+
Append Only	a
Append and Read	a+

opening

closing



Text file (.txt)

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File Access Modes

Must be closed
to avoid issues
like memory
leaks

Resource Management: Implicit Method

```
with open("filename.txt", "access_mode") as file:  
    content = file.read()
```

Read Only	r
Read and Write	r+
Write Only	w
Write and Read	w+
Append Only	a
Append and Read	a+

opening

closing



Text file (.txt)

Must be closed
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leaks

File Handling (Reading)

Read from a File Python Methods

read()
Reads the entire
contents of the
file and returns it
as a string.

readline()
Reads a single
line from the file
and returns it as
a string.

readlines()
Reads all lines
from the file and
returns them as
a list of strings.

File Handling (Writing)

Write to a File Python Methods

write()
This method is used to write data to the file. It takes a string argument and adds it to the end of the file.

writelines()
This method writes a sequence of strings to the file. It takes a list of strings as an argument and writes each string to the file.

Let's take a short Break



Custom Exceptions



Exception Handling

- An **Error/Exception** is an unexpected event that interrupts the normal execution of a computer program, preventing it from achieving its intended outcome.
- **Exception handling** in Python allows you to gracefully manage errors that may occur during program execution, including when working with files.

File Exception Handling

IsADirectoryError

```
with open("directory_name.txt", 'r') as file:  
    content = file.read()
```

FileNotFoundError

```
with open("filename.txt", 'r') as file:  
    content = file.read()
```

PermissionError

```
with open("filename.txt", 'w') as file:  
    content = file.read()
```

Custom Exceptions in Python Using “raise”

- The **raise** keyword allows you to trigger exceptions in Python.
- You can raise any built-in exception class to handle errors as needed.

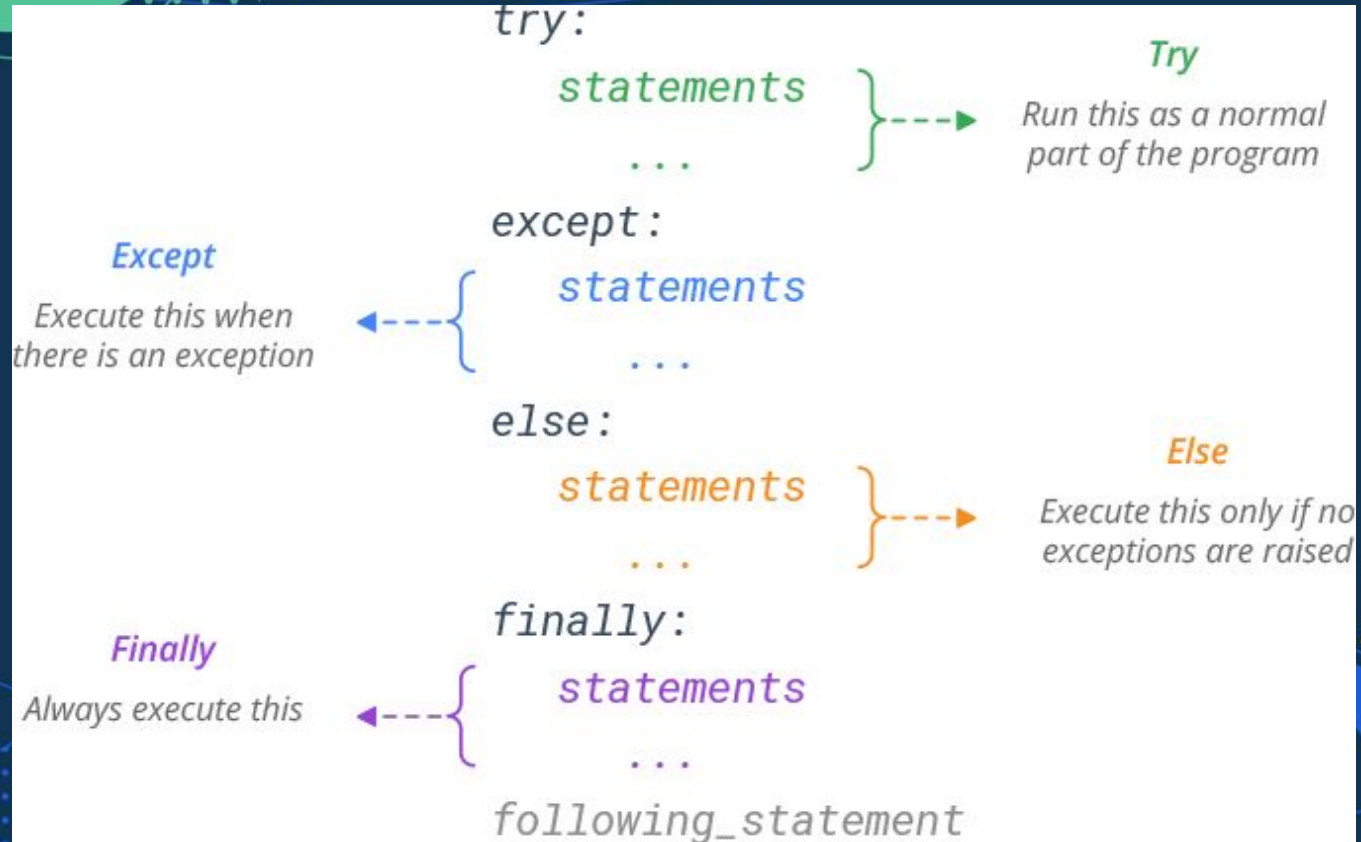
```
raise ExceptionType("Custom error message")
```

- **ExceptionType**: Any valid built-in exception (e.g., **ValueError**, **TypeError**, **ValueError**, **FileNotFoundError**).
- **"Custom error message"**: Descriptive message for the raised exception.

Custom Exceptions in Python Using “raise”

```
def divide(a, b):  
    if b == 0:  
        raise ValueError("Cannot divide by zero")  
    return a / b  
  
try:  
    result = divide(10, 0)  
except ValueError as e:  
    print(f"Error occurred: {e}")
```

Try / Except / Finally Structure



Lesson Conclusion and Recap

- **File Operations in Python:**
 - Opening and closing files using `open()` and `close()`, and the advantages of using the `with` statement for automatic file management.
- **Reading and Writing to Files:**
 - Techniques for reading from (`read()`, `readline()`, `readlines()`) and writing to files (`write()`, `writelines()`), and the different file modes (`read`, `write`, `append`).
- **Exception Handling Basics:**
 - The structure of `try`, `except`, and `finally` blocks to catch and manage errors, ensuring programs handle unexpected situations gracefully.
- **Specific Exception Management:**
 - How to catch and handle specific exceptions like `FileNotFoundError`, and how to raise exceptions using the `raise` keyword for custom error handling.
- **Best Practices for File I/O and Error Handling:**
 - Importance of resource management (e.g., always closing files), avoiding silent failures, and writing readable, maintainable code when dealing with exceptions.

Tutorial: ATM Simulator

- **Objectives:** Create a program that simulates an ATM process. The customer can withdraw or deposit money based on their needs.
- **Steps to Implement:**
 - Allow the customer to input a withdrawal or deposit amount.
 - Ensure the withdrawal amount is valid (a positive number and not exceeding the balance)
 - Ensure the deposit amount is valid (a positive number).
 - Update the customer's balance after each transaction (withdrawal or deposit).
 - Log each transaction (successful or failed) into a transaction log file, including details like the transaction type, amount, remaining balance, and timestamp.
 - Provide the option to view the transaction log.

Questions and Answers



Thank you for attending



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