

# Digital Career Institute

## Python Course: Input & Output



# Using the File System

When files are being created ...



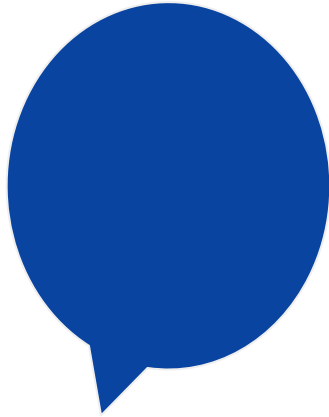
Does the file already exist?

Does the directory exist?

What other files are in the directory?

# Using the File System

When files are being created ...



Create a directory

Delete a directory

Explore a directory

Delete a file

These are all operations on **paths**.

# The pathlib Module

The **pathlib** module is a utility library that provides access to various operations with paths in the file system.

# Create a File

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

file = Path("/home/PythonCourse/text.txt")
file.open("w").write("My notes")
```

Files can also be created using **pathlib**.

The **Path** object has a method **open** that returns a stream.

# Delete a File

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

file = Path("/home/PythonCourse/test.py")
file.unlink()
```

A directory cannot be removed this way.

```
$ python3 paths.py
```

# Delete a File

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

file = Path("/does/not/exist.py")
file.unlink()
```

By default, the **unlink** method will raise an exception if the file does not exist.

```
$ python3 paths.py
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory:
'does/not/exist.py'
```



# Delete a File

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

file = Path("/does/not/exist.py")
file.unlink(missing_ok=True)
```

The **missing\_ok** argument will prevent the exception if it is set to **True**.

```
$ python3 paths.py
$
```

# Remove a Directory

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

directory = Path("/home/PythonCourse/test/")
directory.rmdir()
```

A directory **must be empty** before it can be deleted.

```
$ python3 paths.py
```

# Create a Directory

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

directory = Path("test")
directory.mkdir()
```

```
$ python3 paths.py
```

# Get the Current Directory

**/home/PythonCourse/paths.py**

```
from pathlib import Path

print(Path.cwd())
```

```
$ python3 paths.py
/home/PythonCourse
```

# Rename a File or Directory

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

file = Path("foo.txt")
file.open("w").write("Some text")
new_file = Path("bar.txt")
file.replace(new_file)
print(new_file.open().read())
```

```
$ python3 paths.py
Some text
```

# List the Directory Content

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

books = Path("books")
for item in books.iterdir():
    print(item)
```

```
$ python3 paths.py
the_hobbit.bin
the_hobbit.txtt
todo_list.txt
io
```

# Search a Directory

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

books = Path("books")
for path in books.glob("*.txt"):
    print(path)
```

```
$ python3 paths.py
books/the_hobbit.txt
books/dracula.txt
books/frankenstein.txt
$
```

**glob** returns any path object (files and directories) matching the indicated pattern.

# Search a Directory

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

books = Path("books")
for path in books.glob("*/*"):
    print(path)
```

```
$ python3 paths.py
books/fantasy
books/horror
books/biography
$
```

**glob** can be used to match subdirectories.



# Search a Directory

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

books = Path("books")
for path in books.glob("**/*.txt"):
    print(path)
```

```
$ python3 paths.py
books/frankenstein.txt
books/fantasy/the_hobbit.txt
books/horror/dracula.txt
$
```

**glob** can also be used recursively.

# Get the File Path

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

print(__file__)
file = Path(__file__)
print(file.resolve())
```

**resolve** returns the full path of the file.

**\_\_file\_\_** is a reference to the current file.

```
$ python3 paths.py
paths.py
/home/DCI/PythonCourse/paths.py
```

# Get the File's Directory Path

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

file_path = Path("the_hobbit.txt")
print(file_path.parent)
print(file_path.resolve().parent)
print(file_path.parent.resolve())
```

**parent** returns the parent directory of the provided path.

If the **file\_path** is relative **resolve** can be used either before or after using **parent**.

```
$ python3 paths.py
.
/home/DCI/PythonCourse
/home/DCI/PythonCourse
```

# Get the Object Name

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

file = Path("/home/DCI/main.py")
print(file.name)

directory = Path("/home/DCI")
print(directory.name)
```

**name** returns the name of the object.

```
$ python3 paths.py
main.py
DCI
```

# Join Paths

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

home = Path("/home")
user = "DCI"
course = "PythonCourse"
path = home.joinpath(user, course)
print(path)
```

The **joinpath** method will return a new path merging the inputs into the original path.

```
$ python3 paths.py
/home/DCI/PythonCourse
```

# Join Paths

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

home = Path("/home")
user = "DCI"
course = "PythonCourse"
path = home / user / course
print(path)
```

The `/` operator and the `joinpath` method serve the same purpose.

```
$ python3 paths.py
/home/DCI/PythonCourse
```

# Existence of a Path

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

path = Path("/home/DCI/PythonCourse/")
print(path.exists())
```

We can use either a file path  
or a directory path.

```
$ python3 paths.py
True
```

Ask **forgiveness**,  
not permission.

*In Python, Exceptions have a very small cost in performance. Smaller than most operations.*



# Existence of a Path: Asking Forgiveness

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

path = Path("/path/")
if path.exists():
    file = path.open()
else:
    print("Does not exist")
```

Asking permission

## path\_example.py

```
from pathlib import Path

path = Path("/path/")
try:
    file = path.open()
except FileNotFoundError:
    print("Does not exist")
```



Asking forgiveness

# Nature of a Path

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

path = Path("/home/DCI/PythonCourse/")
print(path.is_absolute())
print(Path("the_hobbit.txt").is_absolute())
```

**is\_absolute** returns **True**  
if the path is **absolute**.

```
$ python3 paths.py
True
False
```

# Nature of a Path

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

path = Path("/home/DCI/PythonCourse/")
print(path.is_file())
```

**is\_file** returns **True**  
if the path is a **file**.

```
$ python3 paths.py
False
```

# Nature of a Path

## paths.py

```
from pathlib import Path

path = Path("/home/DCI/PythonCourse/")
print(path.is_dir())
```

**is\_dir** returns **True**  
if the path is a **directory**.

```
$ python3 paths.py
True
```

The **os** module is a utility interface to various operations that concern the **operating system** where the code is being executed.

The **os** module can perform many operations on the operating system, such as getting information, working with environment variables or executing system processes.

It also has some feature to work with paths.

# Walk the Directory Tree

## os\_example.py

```
import os
from pathlib import Path
```

**walk** loops through all the directory tree and returns every directory, its subdirectories and its files.

```
for dir_name, subdirs, files in os.walk(Path.cwd()):
    print("*" * 20)
    print("Directory:", dir_name)
    print("Subdirectories:", subdirs)
    print("Files:", files)
```

# Walk the Directory Tree

## os\_example.py

```
import
```

```
for dir
```

```
    pri
```

```
    pri
```

```
    pri
```

```
    pri
```

```
$ python3 os_example.py
```

```
*****
```

```
Directory: /home/DCI/PythonCourse
```

```
Subdirectories: ['io']
```

```
Files: ['the_hobbit.bin', 'the_hobbit.txt', 'todo_list.txt']
```

```
*****
```

```
Directory: /home/DCI/PythonCourse/io
```

```
Subdirectories: []
```

```
Files: ['test.py']
```

# The os.path Module

The **os.path** module is a utility interface to various operations that concern the **File System** where the code is being executed.

This module is scarcely used and it is being replaced by **pathlib**, but it has some additional features.



# Properties of a Path

## path\_example.py

```
import os

print(os.path.getsize("the_hobbit.txt"))
print(os.path.getmtime("the_hobbit.txt"))
```

**getsize** returns the size of a path.

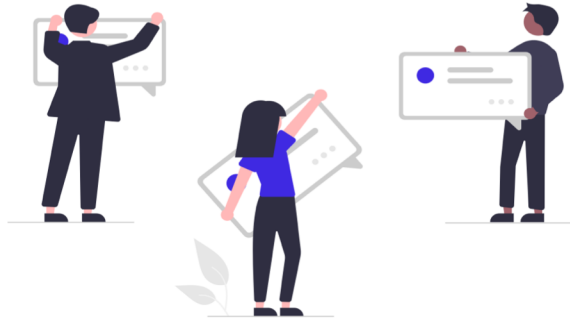
**getmtime** returns the timestamp of the last modification.

```
$ python3 path_example.py
247
1629893207.7288237
```

# We learned

...

- That we can use the **pathlib** module to create, delete and explore directories or delete files.
- That **pathlib** also provides information about paths, their nature and their properties.
- That it is better to catch the **FileNotFoundError** exception than using **os.path.exists** to prevent it.
- That the **os** module provides additional features to work with paths and the operating system.



# Reflection Round

## Suggested Topics

- Discuss advantages and disadvantages of storing data in files rather than in the database.
- Name 10 possible uses of a file based approach.
- Discuss the convenience (or not) of using IO streams to manipulate simple text. Compare it to using simple `str` objects.

# Documentation

- File I/O
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/inputoutput.html#reading-and-writing-files>
  - [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python\\_files\\_io.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python_files_io.htm)
  - [https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\\_file\\_handling.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_file_handling.asp)
  - [https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\\_file\\_open.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_file_open.asp)
  - [https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\\_file\\_write.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_file_write.asp)
- Bytes-like objects
  - <https://www.w3resource.com/python/python-bytes.php>
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#bytes>
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#bytearray>
  - <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0257/>

- Streams  
<https://docs.python.org/3/library/io.html>
- File system  
<https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.html#module-os>  
<https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.path.html#module-os.path>
- User I/O  
<https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#print>
- Application I/O  
<https://pypi.org/project/requests/>

A large group of people, mostly young adults, are sitting on the floor in a room, facing towards the camera. They are arranged in several rows, filling most of the room. In the background, there is a large screen or window. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "THANK YOU" in large, white, sans-serif capital letters.

# THANK YOU

Contact Details  
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