

# File I/O

# File I/O

and understanding primary/secondary memory

# Review of Python Memory

---

# Review of Python Memory

---

**Actual footage of a real-life variable being declared (colorized):**

# Review of Python Memory

---

**Actual footage of a real-life variable being declared (colorized):**

```
>>> x = 1
```

# Review of Python Memory

---

**Actual footage of a real-life variable being declared (colorized):**

```
>>> x = 1  
>>>
```

# Review of Python Memory

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being declared (colorized):

```
>>> x = 1  
>>>
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
00000010	10001000
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory

**Actual footage of a real-life variable being declared (colorized):**

```
>>> x = 1  
>>>
```

Memory:

→

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
00000010	10001000
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000



# Review of Python Memory

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being declared (colorized):

```
>>> x = 1  
>>>
```



Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
00000010	10001000
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being declared (colorized):

```
>>> x = 1  
>>>
```

Memory:



Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000001</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being updated (colorized):

```
>>> x = 1  
>>>
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000001</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being updated (colorized):

```
>>> x = 1
```

```
>>> x = 2
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000001</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being updated (colorized):

```
>>> x = 1
```

```
>>> x = 2
```

haha, you're a 2 now



Cpt. Python

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000001</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being updated (colorized):

```
>>> x = 1
```

```
>>> x = 2
```

haha, you're a 2 now



Cpt. Python

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000010</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

## Review of Python Memory (continued)

**Actual footage of a real-life variable being updated (again):**

```
>>> x = 1
>>> x = 2
>>>
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000010</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

## Review of Python Memory (continued)

### Actual footage of a real-life variable being updated (again):

```
>>> x = 1
>>> x = 2
>>> x = x + 1
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000010</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000



# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being updated (again):

```
>>> x = 1
>>> x = 2
>>> x = x + 1
```



Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000010</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being updated (again):

```
>>> x = 1  
>>> x = 2  
>>> x = x + 1
```



Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000011</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being released:

```
>>> x = 1
>>> x = 2
>>> x = x + 1
>>>
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000011</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being released:

```
>>> x = 1
>>> x = 2
>>> x = x + 1
>>> quit()
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000011</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being released:

```
>>> x = 1
>>> x = 2
>>> x = x + 1
>>> quit()
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
<b>x</b>	<b>00000011</b>
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000



# Review of Python Memory (continued)

## Actual footage of a real-life variable being released:

```
>>> x = 1
>>> x = 2
>>> x = x + 1
>>> quit()
```

Memory:

Address	Contents
00000000	01101011
00000001	11001100
00000010	00000011
00000011	10101110
⋮	⋮
11111111	00100000

Alright, we're done  
here. Time to go.



Cpt. Garbage Collector

# Volatile Memory

---

# Volatile Memory

---

Python stores variables in your computer's *primary memory*



# Volatile Memory

---

Python stores variables in your computer's *primary memory*

Primary memory is **fast** — it is maintained by electrical currents

# Volatile Memory

---

Python stores variables in your computer's *primary memory*

Primary memory is **fast** — it is maintained by electrical currents

Primary memory is usually *volatile* — when you exit the program or cut the power, it is lost forever

# Volatile Memory

---

Python stores variables in your computer's *primary memory*

Primary memory is **fast** — it is maintained by electrical currents

Primary memory is usually *volatile* — when you exit the program or cut the power, it is lost forever

In your desktop computer or laptop, primary memory = RAM

# Non-volatile Memory

---

# Non-volatile Memory

---

To store data for the long-term, you need to save a *file* in your *secondary memory*

# Non-volatile Memory

---

To store data for the long-term, you need to save a *file* in your *secondary memory*

Secondary memory is **slow** — requires physically moving or realigning components

# Non-volatile Memory

---

To store data for the long-term, you need to save a *file* in your *secondary memory*

Secondary memory is **slow** — requires physically moving or realigning components

Secondary memory is usually *non-volatile* — it stays, even after you cut the power

# Non-volatile Memory

---

To store data for the long-term, you need to save a *file* in your *secondary memory*

Secondary memory is **slow** — requires physically moving or realigning components

Secondary memory is usually *non-volatile* — it stays, even after you cut the power

In a computer or laptop, secondary memory = disk, thumb drive, or CD



# Primary vs. Secondary Memory

---

# Primary vs. Secondary Memory

---

Primary memory

Secondary memory

# Primary vs. Secondary Memory

---

## Primary memory

RAM
global variables
local variables
named constants
arguments
return values
temp values

## Secondary memory

# Primary vs. Secondary Memory

---

## Primary memory

RAM
global variables
local variables
named constants
arguments
return values
temp values

## Secondary memory

Disk
text files
pdf files
images
audio files
python scripts
save files

# Concept Check!

---

Which of the following are saved in secondary *non-volatile* memory?

1. A plain text file?
2. A Python variable: `x = 3`?
3. A Python script?
4. A digital photograph?
5. A Python dictionary:  
`myDict = {"item": "beans", "price": 1.99}`?
6. An mp3 file?

# Concept Check!

---

Which of the following are saved in secondary *non-volatile* memory?

1. A plain text file
2. A Python variable: `x = 3`?
3. A Python script?
4. A digital photograph?
5. A Python dictionary:  
`myDict = {"item": "beans", "price": 1.99}`?
6. An mp3 file?



# Concept Check!

---

Which of the following are saved in secondary *non-volatile* memory?




1. A plain text file
2. A Python variable: `x = 3`?
3. A Python script?
4. A digital photograph?
5. A Python dictionary:  
`myDict = {"item": "beans", "price": 1.99}`?
6. An mp3 file?



# Concept Check!

---

Which of the following are saved in secondary *non-volatile* memory?

1. A plain text file 
2. A Python variable: `x = 3`? 
3. A Python script? 
4. A digital photograph?
5. A Python dictionary:  
`myDict = {"item": "beans", "price": 1.99}`
6. An mp3 file?



# Concept Check!

---






Which of the following are saved in secondary *non-volatile* memory?

- 1. A plain text file ✓
- 2. A Python variable: `x = 3`? ✗
- 3. A Python script? ✓
- 4. A digital photograph? ✓
- 5. A Python dictionary:  
`myDict = {"item": "beans", "price": 1.99}`?
- 6. An mp3 file?

# Concept Check!

---







Which of the following are saved in secondary *non-volatile* memory?

1. A plain text file 
2. A Python variable: `x = 3`? 
3. A Python script? 
4. A digital photograph? 
5. A Python dictionary:  
`myDict = {"item": "beans", "price": 1.99}`? 
6. An mp3 file?

# Concept Check!

---

Which of the following are saved in secondary *non-volatile* memory?

1. A plain text file? 
2. A Python variable: `x = 3`? 
3. A Python script? 
4. A digital photograph? 
5. A Python dictionary:  
`myDict = {"item": "beans", "price": 1.99}`? 
6. An mp3 file? 

# How to save a file in Python?

---

# How to save a file in Python?

---

- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "w")` – “w” = write a new file

# How to save a file in Python?

---

- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "w")` – “w” = write a new file
- ▶ `myFile.write("Any string you'd like to write")`

# How to save a file in Python?

---

- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "w")` – “w” = write a new file
- ▶ `myFile.write("Any string you'd like to write")`
- ▶ `myFile.write(str(myVar))`

# How to save a file in Python?

---

- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "w")` – “w” = write a new file
- ▶ `myFile.write("Any string you'd like to write")`
- ▶ `myFile.write(str(myVar))`
- ▶ `myFile.close()`



# How to save a file in Python?

---

- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "w")` – “w” = write a new file
- ▶ `myFile.write("Any string you'd like to write")`
- ▶ `myFile.write(str(myVar))`
- ▶ `myFile.close()`
- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "a")` – “a” = append to existing file

# How to read a file in Python?

---

# How to read a file in Python?

---

► `myFile = open("filename.txt", "r")` – “r” = read a file

# How to read a file in Python?

---

- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "r")` – “r” = read a file
- ▶ `myVar1 = myFile.readline()`

# How to read a file in Python?

---

- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "r")` – “r” = read a file
- ▶ `myVar1 = myFile.readline()`
- ▶ `myVar2 = myFile.readline()`

# How to read a file in Python?

---

- ▶ `myFile = open("filename.txt", "r")` – “r” = read a file
- ▶ `myVar1 = myFile.readline()`
- ▶ `myVar2 = myFile.readline()`
- ▶ `myFile.close()`

# Read in a loop

---

# Read in a loop

---

► `myList = []`



## Read in a loop

---

```
▶ myList = []  
▶ myFile = open("filename.txt", "r")
```

## Read in a loop

---

```
▶ myList = []  
▶ myFile = open("filename.txt", "r")  
▶ for line in myFile:  
    myList.append(line)
```

## Read in a loop

---

```
▶ myList = []  
▶ myFile = open("filename.txt", "r")  
▶ for line in myFile:  
    myList.append(line)  
▶ myFile.close()
```



# Safely reading

---

If an error occurs while reading, then your files won't be closed

# Safely reading

---

If an error occurs while reading, then your files won't be closed

Use a `with` clause to have them automatically close:

# Safely reading

---

If an error occurs while reading, then your files won't be closed

Use a with clause to have them automatically close:

```
myList = []  
with open("filename.txt", "r") as myFile:  
    for line in myFile:  
        myList.append(line)
```

## More about files

---

`https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/inputoutput.html#reading-and-writing-files`