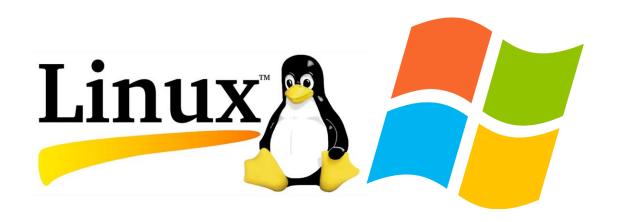
# CS350 PROJECT REPORT



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Part 2

**Project Topic:** Write your Python (.py) code to analyze file count, size and type information on two different operating systems.

# **Challenges to Solve:**

- Coding the back-end side of our file analysis program
- Creating a GUI design.
- Coding the front-end side.
- Running our application on two different operating systems.

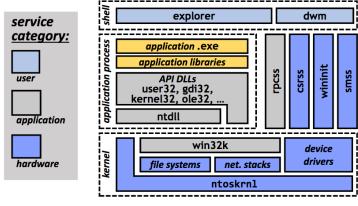
# **Operating Systems That We Are Using in This Project:**

- Windows
- linux

### **Libraries We Used**

- OS Library
- Tkinter Library

# **OS Library**

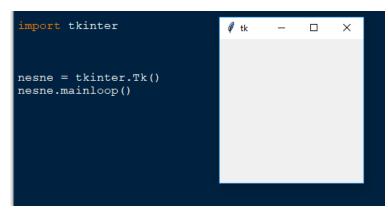


In Python, the OS module has functions for dealing with the operating system. Python's standard utility modules include OS.

Python's OS module includes functions for creating and removing directories (folders), retrieving their contents, altering and identifying the current directory, and more.

# **Tkinter Library**

With Tkinter, we developed the GUI side of our application, which is the front-end part.



# To create a tkinter app:

- Importing the module tkinter
- Create the main window (container)
- Add any number of widgets to the main window
- Apply the event Trigger on the widgets.

# **Detailed Explanation:**

### **BACKEND**

```
1 #Fatih Memiş | Tolga Gümüşçü
 2 import os
 3
 4 def find_number(directory):
        number_of_files = 0
 5
        number_of_directories = 0
 6
 7 -
        for root, dirs, files in os.walk(directory):
            number_of_files += files.__len__()
 8
 9
            number_of_directories += dirs.__len__()
        return number_of_files, number_of_directories
10
11
12
13 def find_size(directory):
14
        total_size = 0
        size_list = []
15
        for r, d, f in os.walk(directory):
16 -
17 -
            for name in f:
               dir = (os.path.abspath(os.path.join(r, name)))
18
                size = os.stat(dir).st_size
19
20
                total size += size
21
                size_list.append(size)
22
        return total_size, size_list
23
24
25 def find_type(directory):
26
        type_list = []
        for root, dirs, files in os.walk(directory):
27 -
28 -
            for file in files:
29
                name, extension = os.path.splitext(file)
                type_list.append(extension)
30
        return type_list
31
32
33
34 r def find_name(directory):
        file_list = []
35
        for root, dirs, files in os.walk(directory):
36 ₹
            for file in files:
37 ₹
               file list.append(file)
38
39
40
        return file list
41
```

**find\_number** = In this function, we can count the number of all files in the target file and get a total number.

**find\_size** = In this function, we access the size of the files in the target file.

**find\_type** = In this function, we can learn the types of files we access in the target file.

**find\_name** = In this function, we can learn the names of the files we access in the target file.

In Python, how does os.walk() work?

OS.walk() generates file names in a directory tree by walking top-down or bottom-up through it. It returns a 3-tuple for each directory in the tree rooted at directory top (including top itself) (dirpath, dirnames, filenames). **root :** Prints only the directories that you specify.

**dirs**: Prints subdirectories from the root directory.

**files:** Prints all files in the current directory and subdirectories.

### **FRONTEND**

```
1 import backend
 2
 3 from tkinter import *
 4
    from tkinter import ttk
 5 from tkinter import filedialog
                                                                  the size of our application.
 7 gui = Tk()
 8 gui.geometry("765x610")
     gui.title("CS 350 Project")
 9
 10
                                                                   Thanks to our choose_file and find_path
 11
 12 def choose_file():
 13
          selected = filedialog.askdirectory()
                                                                   target file specified by the user.
 14
          folderPath.set(selected)
 15
 16
 17 def find_path():
 18
         folder_path = folderPath.get()
 19
         number_files, number_dirs = backend.find_number(folder_path)
         file_list = backend.find_name(folder_path)
 20
         type_list = backend.find_type(folder_path)
 21
 22
         a, size_list = backend.find_size(folder_path)
         file_list_type.delete(0, 'end')
file_list_name.delete(0, 'end')
file_list_size.delete(0, 'end')
 23
 24
 25
         a = str(a / 1000)
 26
         total_size['text'] = 'Total size: ' + a + 'KB'
total_files['text'] = 'Total number of files: ' + str(number_files)
 27
 28
 29 -
          for i in range(number_files):
              file_list_name.insert(i, file_list[i])
 30
              file_list_type.insert(i, type_list[i])
 31
              file_list_size.insert(i, str(size_list[i] / 1000) + ' KB')
 32
 33
 34
 35 folderPath = StringVar()
                                                38 selection.grid(row=0, column=0, ipadx=40)
                                                39
                                               41 enter_file.grid(row=0, column=1)
                                                42
```

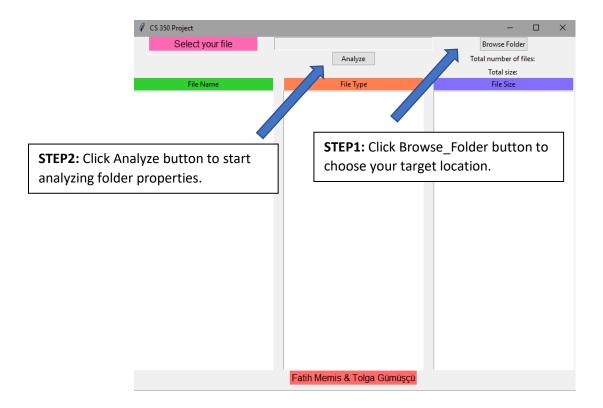
In the continuation of the front-end part, we define and create the visual components of our application. In this way, we create a program that the user can easily use.

On our front-end, we first set our size and

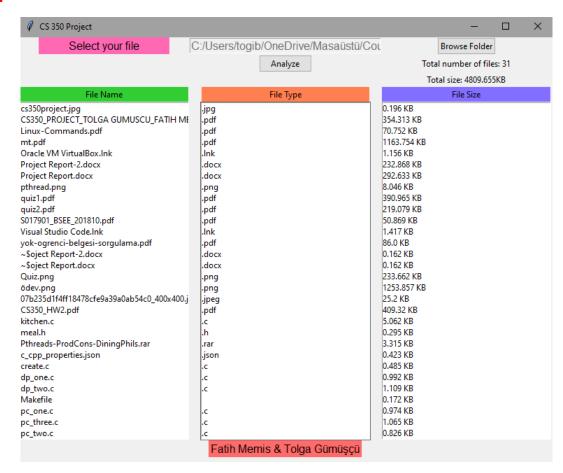
functions, we can reach the source of the

```
37 selection = Label(gui, text="Select your file", font="13", bg='hot pink')
 40 enter_file = Entry(gui, textvariable=folderPath, state='disabled', width=30, font=11)
 43 browse_folder = ttk.Button(gui, text="Browse Folder", command=choose_file)
 44 browse_folder.grid(row=0, column=2)
 45
  46 analyze_button = ttk.Button(gui, text="Analyze", command=find_path)
  47 analyze_button.grid(row=2, column=1)
  49 total_size = Label(gui, text='Total size: ')
     total_size.grid(row=3, column=2)
 51 total_files = Label(gui, text='Total number of files: ')
     total_files.grid(row=2, column=2)
 52
 53
 54 file_name = Label(gui, text='File Name', bg='lime green')
  55 file_name.grid(row=4, column=0, ipadx=91)
  56
  57 file_type = Label(gui, text='File Type', bg='coral')
  58 file_type.grid(row=4, column=1, ipadx=94)
  59
  60 file_type = Label(gui, text='File Size', bg='SlateBlue1')
  61 file_type.grid(row=4, column=2, ipadx=97)
  62
  63 file_list_name = Listbox(gui, height=30, width=40)
  64 file_list_name.grid(row=5, column=0)
  66 file_list_type = Listbox(gui, height=30, width=40)
 67
     file_list_type.grid(row=5, column=1)
 69 file_list_size = Listbox(gui, height=30, width=40)
 70 file_list_size.grid(row=5, column=2)
 72 author_name = Label(gui, text="Fatih Memis & Tolga Gümüşçü", font='13', bg='Indianred1')
 73
     author_name.grid(row=6, column=1)
  74
75 gui.mainloop()
```

### **How to Execute**



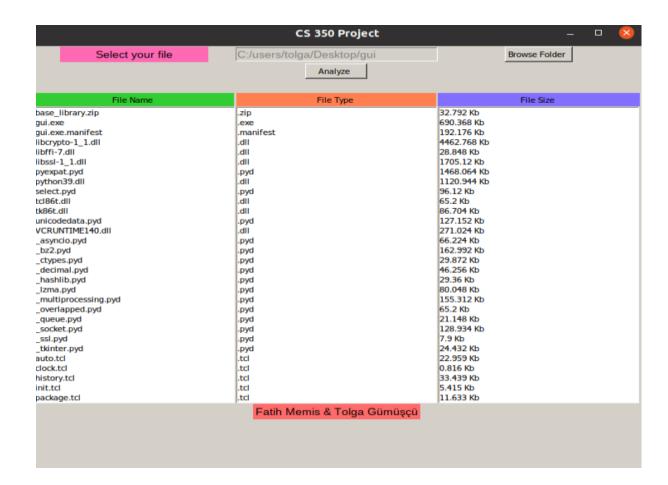
# **Output:**



### **Ubuntu Execution:**

# tolga@tolga-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/gui\$ wine gui.exe

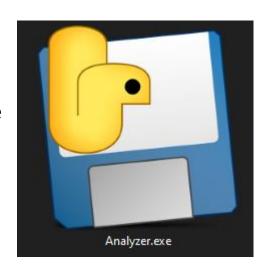
We use the wine command to run it with .exe extension on Ubuntu. If we call the wine command in the file with the .exe extension file to the terminal as in the picture above, our program runs smoothly.



## **Executable File Location:**

# **\Analyzer\app\frontend**

Our .exe extension file is located in the app file in the Analyzer folder.



# **References:**

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-gui-tkinter/

https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.html

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/os-walk-python/