### Reading Files Chapter 7









### It is time to go find some Data to mess with!

## File Processing

### A text file can be thought of as a sequence of lines

From stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Sat Jan 5 09:14:16 2008 Return-Path: <postmaster@collab.sakaiproject.org> Date: Sat, 5 Jan 2008 09:12:18 -0500 To: source@collab.sakaiproject.org From: stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Subject: [sakai] svn commit: r39772 - content/branches/

Details: http://source.sakaiproject.org/viewsvn/?view=rev&rev=39772

http://www.py4e.com/code/mbox-short.txt

# Opening a File

- Before we can read the contents of the file, we must tell Python which file we are going to work with and what we will be doing with the file
- This is done with the open() function
- open() returns a "file handle" a variable used to perform operations on the file
- Similar to "File -> Open" in a Word Processor

## Using open()

- handle = open(filename, mode)
- returns a handle use to manipulate the file
- filename is a string
- mode is optional and should be 'r' if we are planning to read the file and 'w' if we are going to write to the file

### fhand = open('mbox.txt', 'r')

### What is a Handle?

- >>> fhand = open('mbox.txt')
- >>> print(fhand)

< io.TextIOWrapper name='mbox.txt' mode='r' encoding='UTF-8'>



### mbox.txt

From stephen.m.. Return-Path: <p... Date: Sat, 5 Jan ... To: source@coll.. From: stephen... Subject: [sakai]... Details: http:/... . . .

## When Files are Missing

>>> fhand = open('stuff.txt') Traceback (most recent call last): File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module> FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'stuff.txt'

### The new ine Character

- We use a special character called the "newline" to indicate when a line ends
- We represent it as \n in strings
- Newline is still one character not two

>>> stuff 'Hello\nWorld!' >>> print(stuff) Hello World! >>> stuff =  $'X \setminus nY'$ >>> print(stuff) Х Y >>> len(stuff) 3

### >>> stuff = 'Hello\nWorld!'

## File Processing

### A text file can be thought of as a sequence of lines

From stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Sat Jan 5 09:14:16 2008 Return-Path: <postmaster@collab.sakaiproject.org> Date: Sat, 5 Jan 2008 09:12:18 -0500 To: source@collab.sakaiproject.org From: stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Subject: [sakai] svn commit: r39772 - content/branches/

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## File Processing

### A text file has newlines at the end of each line

From stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Sat Jan 5 09:14:16 2008\n
Return-Path: <postmaster@collab.sakaiproject.org>\n
Date: Sat, 5 Jan 2008 09:12:18 -0500\n
To: source@collab.sakaiproject.org\n
From: stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za\n
Subject: [sakai] svn commit: r39772 - content/branches/\n
\n

Details: http://source.sakaiproject.org/viewsvn/?view=rev&rev=39772\n

### Reading Files in Python

### File Handle as a Sequence

- A file handle open for read can be treated as a sequence of strings where each line in the file is a string in the sequence
- We can use the for statement to iterate through a sequence
- Remember a sequence is an ordered set

xfile = open('mbox.txt')
for cheese in xfile:
 print(cheese)

## Counting Lines in a File

- Open a file read-only
- Use a for loop to read each line
- Count the lines and print out the number of lines

count = 0for line in fhand:

\$ python open.py Line Count: 132045

### fhand = open('mbox.txt') count = count + 1print('Line Count:', count)

### Reading the \*Whole\* File

We can read the whole file (newlines and all) into a single string

>>> fhand = open('mbox-short.txt') >>> inp = fhand.read() >>> print(len(inp)) 94626 >>> print(inp[:20]) From stephen.marquar



## Searching Through a File

We can put an if statement in our for loop to only print lines that meet some criteria fhand = open('mbox-short.txt')
for line in fhand:
 if line.startswith('From:') :
 print(line)

OOPS!

### What are all these blank lines doing here?

From: stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za

From: louis@media.berkeley.edu

From: zqian@umich.edu

From: rjlowe@iupui.edu

### OOPS!

What are all these blank lines doing here?

- Each line from the file has a newline at the end
- The print statement adds a newline to each line

\n From: louis@media.berkeley.edu\n \n zqian@umich.edu\n From: \n From: rjlowe@iupui.edu\n \n

### From: stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za\n

# Searching Through a File (fixed)

. . . .

- We can strip the whitespace from the right-hand side of the string using rstrip() from the string library
- The newline is considered "white space" and is stripped

```
fhand = open('mbox-short.txt')
for line in fhand:
    line = line.rstrip()
    if line.startswith('From:') :
        print(line)
```

From: stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za From: louis@media.berkeley.edu From: zqian@umich.edu From: rjlowe@iupui.edu

## Skipping with continue

We can conveniently skip a line by using the continue statement

fhand = open('mbox-short.txt') for line in fhand: line = line.rstrip() continue print(line)

### if not line.startswith('From:') :

## Using in to Select Lines

We can look for a string anywhere in a line as our selection criteria

fhand = open('mbox-short.txt') for line in fhand: line = line.rstrip() continue print(line)

From stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Sat Jan 5 09:14:16 2008 X-Authentication-Warning: set sender to stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za using -f From: stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Author: stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za From david.horwitz@uct.ac.za Fri Jan 4 07:02:32 2008 X-Authentication-Warning: set sender to david.horwitz@uct.ac.za using -f...

- if not '@uct.ac.za' in line :

```
fname = input('Enter the file name: ')
fhand = open(fname)
count = 0
for line in fhand:
    if line.startswith('Subject:') :
        count = count + 1
print('There were', count, 'subject lines in', fname)
```

Enter the file name: mbox.txt There were 1797 subject lines in mbox.txt

Enter the file name: mbox-short.txt There were 27 subject lines in mbox-short.txt

## Prompt for File Name

# **Bad File** Names

```
fname = input('Enter the file name:
try:
    fhand = open(fname)
except:
    print('File cannot be opened:', fname)
   quit()
count = 0
for line in fhand:
   if line.startswith('Subject:') :
        count = count + 1
print('There were', count, 'subject lines in', fname)
```

Enter the file name: mbox.txt There were 1797 subject lines in mbox.txt

Enter the file name: na na boo boo File cannot be opened: na na boo boo

### ')

### Summary

- Secondary storage
- Opening a file file handle
- File structure newline character
- Reading a file line by line with a for loop

 Searching for lines Reading file names Dealing with bad files



### Acknowledgements / Contributions

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