

# CMSC201

## Computer Science I for Majors

### Lecture 18 – File Input/Output

# Last Class We Covered

- Recursion
  - Recursion
    - Recursion
- Fibonacci Sequences
- Recursion vs Iteration

# Any Questions from Last Time?

# Today's Objectives

- To learn all about file input and output
- Including how to:
  - Open a file
  - Read in its data
  - Write to a file
  - Close a file

# File Input and Output

# Why Use Files?

- Until now, the Python programs you've been writing use pretty simple input and output
  - User types input at the keyboard
  - Results (output) are displayed in the console
- This is fine for short and simple input...
  - But what if we want to average 50 numbers, and mess up when entering the 37th one?
  - Start all over???

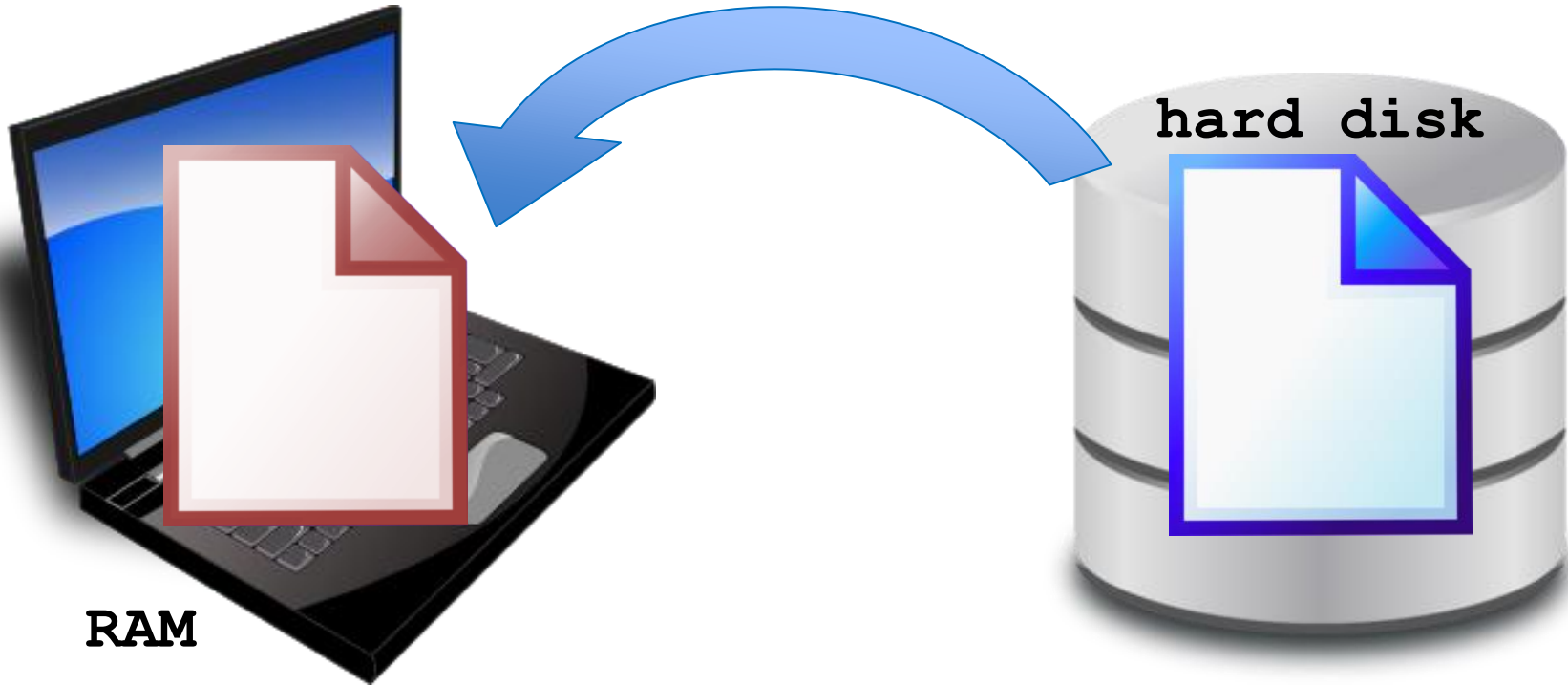
# What is File I/O?

- One solution is to read the information in from a file on your computer
  - You can even write information to a file
- This process is called ***File I/O***
  - "I/O" stands for "input/output"
  - Python has built-in functions that make this easy

# File I/O Example: Word Processor

- “Reading” in a file using a word processor
  - File opened from hard disk
  - Contents read into memory (RAM)
  - File closed on hard disk
  - IMPORTANT: Changes to the file are made to the copy stored in memory, not the original file on the disk





1. File opened from hard disk
2. Contents read into memory (RAM)
3. File closed from hard disk
4. Changes are saved to the copy in memory

# File I/O Example: Word Processor

- “Writing” a file using a word processor
  - (Saving a word processing file)
  - Original file on the disk is reopened in a mode that will allow writing
    - This actually erases the old contents!
  - Copy the version of the document stored in memory to the original file on disk
  - File is closed



1. File opened on hard disk for writing
2. (Old contents are erased!)
3. Copy version in memory to hard disk
4. Close file on hard disk

# File Processing

- In order to do interesting things with files, we need to be able to perform certain operations:
  - Associate an external file with a program object
    - Opening the file
  - Manipulate the file object
    - Reading from or writing to the file object
  - Close the file
    - Making sure the object and file match at the end

## Opening a File

# Syntax for `open()` Function

```
myFile = open(file_name [, access_mode])
```

`file_name`

- This argument is a string that contains the name of the file you want to access
  - `"input.txt"`
  - `"numbers.dat"`
  - `"roster.txt"`

# Syntax for `open()` Function

```
myFile = open(file_name [, access_mode])
```

`access_mode` (optional argument)

- This argument is a string that determines which of the modes the file is to be opened in
  - "`r`" (open for reading)
  - "`w`" (open for writing)
  - "`a`" (open for appending)

File being opened must be in the same folder as the Python file

# Examples of Using `open ()`

- In general, we will use commands like:

```
myFile = open ("scores.txt")
```

```
dataIn = open ("stats.dat", "r")
```

```
dataOut = open ("stats2.dat", "w")
```

an example  
input file

```
scores.txt
```

```
2.5  8.1  7.6  3.2  3.2  
3.0  11.6  6.5  2.7  12.4  
8.0  8.0  8.0  8.0  7.5
```



## Reading in a File

# Using File Objects to Read Files

```
myFile = open("myStuff.txt")
```

- This line of code does three things:
  1. Opens the file “myStuff.txt”
  2. In “reading” mode (which is the default)
  3. Assigns the opened file to the variable **myFile**
- Once the file is open and assigned to a variable, we can start reading it

# Three Ways to Read a File

- There are three different ways to read in a file:
  1. Read the whole file in as one big long string  
`myFile.read()`
  2. Read the file in one line at a time  
`myFile.readline()`
  3. Read the file in as a list of strings (each is one line)  
`myFile.readlines()`

# Entire Contents into One String

```
>>> info = open("hours.txt")
>>> wholeThing = info.read()
>>> wholeThing
```

it's literally one  
giant string!

```
'123 Suzy 9.5 8.1 7.6 3.2\n456 Brad 7.0 9.6  
6.5 4.9 8.8\n789 Jenn 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 7.5\n'
```

our input file

**hours.txt**

```
123 Suzy 9.5 8.1 7.6 3.1 3.2
456 Brad 7.0 9.6 6.5 4.9 8.8
789 Jenn 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 7.5
```

## Entire Contents into One String

```
>>> info = open("hours.txt")
>>> wholeThing = info.read()
>>> wholeThing
```

it's literally one giant string!

```
'123 Suzy 9.5 8.1 7.6 3.2\n456 Brad 7.0 9.6
6.5 4.9 8.8\n789 Jenn 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 7.5\n'
```

notice the escape sequence (\n) is read in as well

our input file

**hours.txt**

```
123 Suzy 9.5 8.1 7.6 3.1 3.2
456 Brad 7.0 9.6 6.5 4.9 8.8
789 Jenn 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 7.5
```

# One Line at a Time

```
>>> info = open("hours.txt")
>>> lineOne = info.readline()
>>> lineOne
'123 Suzy 9.5 8.1 7.6 3.2 3.1\n'
>>> lineTwo = info.readline()
'456 Brad 7.0 9.6 6.5 4.9 8.8\n'
```

our input file

**hours.txt**

123	Suzy	9.5	8.1	7.6	3.1	3.2
456	Brad	7.0	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.8
789	Jenn	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5

# As a List of Strings

```
>>> info = open("hours.txt")
>>> listOfLines = info.readlines()
>>> listOfLines
['123 Suzy 9.5 8.1 7.6 3.2 3.1\n',
 '456 Brad 7.0 9.6 6.5 4.9 8.8\n',
 '789 Jenn 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 7.5\n']
```

our input file

**hours.txt**

```
123 Suzy 9.5 8.1 7.6 3.1 3.2
456 Brad 7.0 9.6 6.5 4.9 8.8
789 Jenn 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 7.5
```

# Using `open ()`

- Which of these are valid uses of `open ()` ?

1. `myFile = open(12, "r")`

2. `fileObj = open("HELLO.txt")`

3. `writeTo = open(fileName, "w")`

4. `"file" = open("test.dat", "R")`

5. `theFile = open("file.dat", "a")`



# Using open ()

- Which of these are valid uses of `open ()` ?

**x** 1. `myFile = open (12, "r")`

not a valid string

**✓** 2. `fileObj = open ("HELLO.txt")`

**✓** 3. `w` (file) `fileObj = open ("file.txt", "R")`

not a valid variable name

uppercase "R" is not a valid access mode

**x** 4. `"file" = open ("test.dat", "R")`

**✓** 5. `theFile = open ("file.dat", "a")`

# Three Ways to Read a File

- Write the code that will perform each of these actions using a file object called **fileIn**
  1. Read the whole file in as one big long string
  2. Read the first line of the file
  3. Read the file in as a list of strings (each is one line)

# Three Ways to Read a File

- Write the code that will perform each of these actions using a file object called **fileIn**
  1. Read the whole file in as one big long string  
**bigString = fileIn.read()**
  2. Read the first line of the file  
**firstLine = fileIn.readline()**
  3. Read the file in as a list of strings (each is one line)  
**stringList = fileIn.readlines()**

# Writing to Files

# Opening a File for Writing

- Use `open ()` just like we do for reading
  - Provide the filename and the access mode

```
fileObj = open("output.txt", "w")
```

- Opens the file for writing
- Wipes the contents!

```
fileObj = open("myNotes.txt", "a")
```

- Opens the file for appending
- Writes new data to the end of the file

# Writing to a File

- Once a file has been opened, we can write to it
  - What do you think the function to write is called?

```
myFile.write( "hello world!" )
```

- We can also use a string variable in `write()`

```
myFile.write( writeString )
```

## Details About `write()`

- `write()` only writes exactly what it's given!
  - This means whitespace (like `"\n"`) is up to you
  - Unlike `print()`, which adds a newline for you

```
myFile = open("greeting.dat", "w")  
myFile.write("Hello\nWorld\n")  
myFile.close()
```

# Word of Caution

- Write can only take one string at a time!

Why don't these work?  
the first is multiple strings  
the second is an int, not a string

- These won't work:

```
fileObj.write("hello", "my", "name")
```

```
fileObj.write(17)
```

Why does this work?  
concatenation creates one string  
casting turns the int into a string

- But this will:

```
fileObj.write("hello" + " my " + "name")
```

```
fileObj.write(str(17))
```



# Closing a File

- Once we are done with our file, we close it
  - We do this for all files – ones that we opened for writing, reading, or appending!

```
myFileObject.close()
```

- Properly closing the file is important – why?
  - It ensures that the file is saved correctly

Time for...

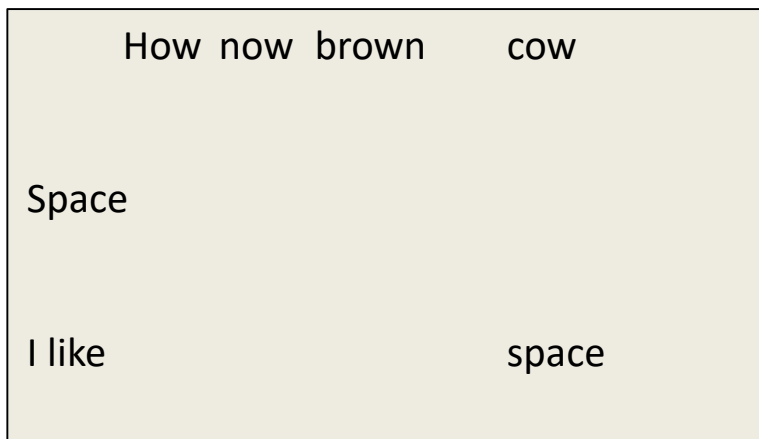
**LIVECODING!!!**

# deSpacing

- Write a function that
  - Reads in from a file called “spaced.txt”
  - Counts how many whitespace (`\n`, `\t`, and `' '`) characters it has
  - Prints out the total count of whitespace characters
  - Creates a new file without any of the whitespace characters (called “unspaced.txt”)

# deSpacing: Output

- File: Available in Dr. Gibson's pub directory  
`/afs/umbc.edu/users/k/k/k38/pub/cs201/spaced.txt`  
– Lots of tabs and spaces



```
How now brown cow
Space
I like space
```

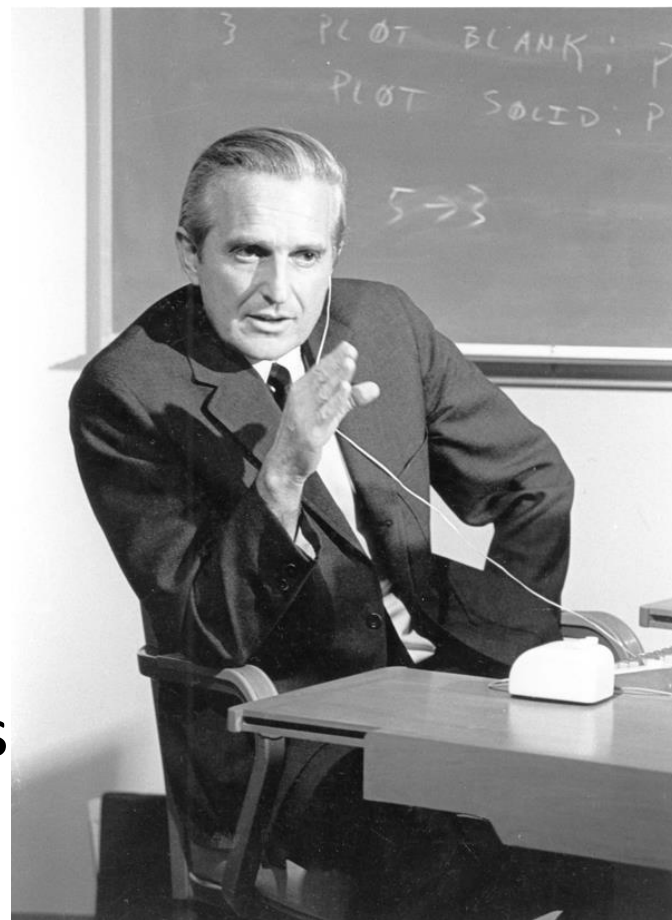
- Output:

```
bash-4.1$ python spaced.py
```

```
There were 44 spacing characters in the file
```

# Daily CS History

- Douglas Englebart
  - Invented the computer mouse, bitmapped screens, hypertext, and the precursor to the GUI
    - “Mother of All Demos”
  - Focused his career on “making the world a better place”
  - Believed the way to do this was by using technology to augment human intelligence



# Announcements

- Homework 6 will come out soon
  - The topic is recursion – recommended that you do the assignment parts in order
  - There will be an extension, announced at release
- Final exam is when?
- Friday, December 15th from 6 to 8 PM

# Image Sources

- Laptop:
  - <https://pixabay.com/p-33521>
- Database
  - <http://www.clipartkid.com/database-symbol-clip-art-at-clker-com-vector-clip-art-online-QMSKDE-clipart/>
- Douglas Englebart
  - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SRI\\_Douglas\\_Engelbart\\_1968.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SRI_Douglas_Engelbart_1968.jpg)