

COMP1730/COMP6730

Programming for Scientists

I/O and files

Announcements

- * Homework 4 marking in labs this week
- * Drop-in tutor sessions this week (Tuesday and Wednesday)
- * Revision labs starting next week (hopefully)



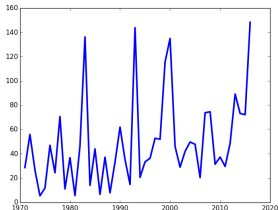
Outline

- * Input and output
- * Files and directories
- * Reading and writing text files

I/O: Input and Output

- ★ A (common) way for a programs to interact with the world.
 - Reading data (keyboard, files, cameras, etc).
 - Writing data (screen, network, speakers, etc).
- ★ Scientific computing often means processing or generating large volumes of data.

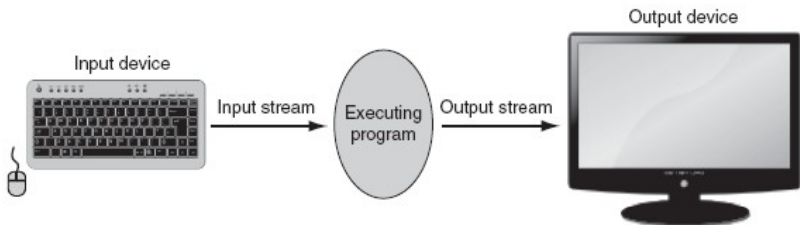
```
2016, 07, 01, 2.0, 1, Y
2016, 07, 02, 0.0, 1, Y
2016, 07, 03, 0.0, 1, Y
2016, 07, 04, 0.0, , Y
2016, 07, 05, 4.4, 1, Y
2016, 07, 06, 15.4, 1, Y
2016, 07, 07, 1.0, 1, Y
2016, 07, 08, 0.0, 1, Y
2016, 07, 09, 4.2, 1, Y
2016, 07, 10, 0.0, 1, Y
2016, 07, 11, 10.4, 1, Y
```



Terminal I/O

- * `print(...)` generates output to the terminal (typically, screen).
- * `input(...)` prints a prompt and reads input from the terminal (typically, keyboard).
 - `input` always returns a string.

```
input_str = input("Enter a number: ")  
input_int = int(input_str)  
...
```



a) Standard input and output



b) File input and output

FIGURE 5.1 Input-output streams.



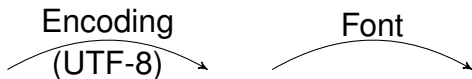
Files and directories

What is a file?

- * A *file* is a collection of data on secondary storage (hard drive, USB key, network file server).
- * A program can *open* a file to read/write data.
- * Data in a file is a sequence of *bytes* (integer $0 \leq b \leq 255$).
 - The program reading a file must *interpret* the data (as text, image, sound, etc).
 - python & the operating system (OS) provide support for interpreting data as text.

Text encoding (recap)

- * Every character has a number.
- * *Unicode* defines numbers (“*code points*”) for >120,000 characters (in a space for >1 million).



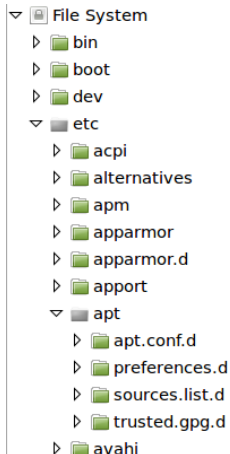
Byte(s)	Code point	Glyph
0100 0101 (69)	69	EEEE
1110 0010 (226)		
1000 0010 (130)		
1010 1100 (172)	8364	€€€€



- * A *text file* contains (encodings of) printable characters (including spaces, newlines, etc).
 - (python) program source code, HTML files, etc.
- * A *binary file* contains arbitrary data, which may not correspond to printable characters.
 - images, audio/video, word documents.

Directory structure

- * Files on secondary storage are organised into *directories* (a.k.a. *folders*).
- * This is an abstraction provided by the operating system.
 - It will appear differently on different operating systems.
- * The directory structure is typically tree-like.



File path

- * A *path* is string that identifies the location of a file in the directory structure.
- * Consists of directory names with a *separator* between each; the last name in the path is the name of the file.
- * Two kinds of paths:
 - *Absolute*
 - *Relative* to the current working directory (cwd)

- * When running a python file (script mode), the *current working directory* (cwd) is the directory where that file is.
- * If the python interpreter was started in interactive mode (without running a file), the cwd is the directory that it was started from.
- * The `os` module has functions to get (and change) the current working directory.

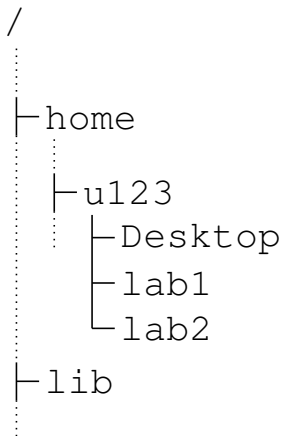
```
»» import os
```

```
»» os.getcwd()
```

```
'/Users/jeffrey/Desktop/COMP1730_2019'
```

Example: Posix (Linux, OSX)

- * Single directory tree.
 - Removable media and network file systems appear at certain places in the tree.
- * The separator is ' / '
- * An absolute path starts with a ' / '
- * ' . . ' means the directory above.
- * File and directory names are *case sensitive*.



If the `cwd` is `/home/u123/lab1`
then

`prob1.py` **refers to**
`/home/u123/lab1/prob1.py`

`../lab2/prob1.py` **refers to**
`/home/u123/lab2/prob1.py`

`../../../../lib/libbz2.so`
refers to `/lib/libbz2.so`

`/home/u123/Lab1/prob1.py`
does not exist.

Example: Windows

- * One directory tree for each “drive”; each drive is identified by a letter ('A' to 'Z')
- * The separator is '\'
 - Must be written '\\\' in python string literals.
- * Absolute path starts with drive letter and ':'
- * '..' means the directory above.
- * File and directory names are *not* case sensitive.

```
"C:\\Users\\jeff\\test.py"
```

```
"..\\lab1\\exercisel.py"
```




Reading and writing text files

File objects

- * When we open a file, python creates a *file object* (or “stream” object).
 - The file object is our interface to the file: all reading, writing, etc, is done through methods of this object.
 - The type of file object (and what we can do with it) depends on the *access mode* specified when the file was opened.
 - For example, *text mode* vs. *binary mode*, *read-only*, *write-only*, *read-write* mode, etc.

Opening a file

- * `open(file_path, access_mode)` opens a file and returns the file object.

```
my_file = open("notes.txt", "r")  
first_line = my_file.readline()  
second_line = my_file.readline()  
my_file.close()
```

- * Close the file when done!
- * After calling `file_obj.close()`, we can do no more read/write calls on `file_obj`.

Access modes

* *access_mode* is a string, made up of *flags*.

		if the file exists...	if it does not exist...
r	read only		Error
w	write only	Erases file content	Creates a new (empty) file
a	write only	Appends new content at end of file	Creates a new (empty) file
r+	read/write	Reads/overwrites from beginning of file	Error
w+	read/write	Erases file content	Creates a new (empty) file
a+	read/write	Reads/overwrites starting at end of file	Creates a new (empty) file
b	Open as binary file (default is text)		

Caution

- * Be careful with write modes. Erased or overwritten files cannot be recovered.
- * Can we check if an existing file will be overwritten?

Yes!

- `os.path.exists(file_path)` returns `True` or `False`.
- Catching exceptions (more later in the course).

Reading text files

- * `file_obj.readline()` reads the next line of text and returns it as a string, *including* the newline character (`'\n'`).
- * `file_obj.read(size)` reads at most *size* characters and returns them as a string.
 - If *size* < 0, reads to end of file.
- * If already at end-of-file, `readline` and `read` return an empty string.
- * `file_obj.readlines()` reads all remaining lines of text returning them as a list of strings.

File position

- * A file is sequence of bytes.
 - But the file object is *not* a sequence type!
- * The file object keeps track of where in the file to read (or write) next.
 - The next read operation (or iteration) starts from the current position.
- * When a file is opened for reading (mode 'r'), the starting position is 0 (beginning of the file).
- * File position is *not* the line number.

* Suppose "notes.txt" contains:

```
First line
```

```
Second line
```

```
last line
```

* Then

```
»» fo = open("notes.txt", "r")
```

```
»» fo.read(4)
```

```
'Firs'
```

```
»» fo.readline()
```

```
't line\n'
```

```
»» fo.readlines()
```

```
['Second line\n', 'last line\n']
```


Iterating through a file

- * python's text file objects are *iterable*.
- * Iterating yields one line at time.

```
my_file = open("notes.txt", "r")
line_num = 1
for line in my_file:
    print(line_num, ':', line)
    line_num = line_num + 1
my_file.close()
```

Programming problem

- * Read a python source code file, and
 - print each line;
 - prefix each line of *code* with a line number;
 - for numbering, count only lines containing code (not empty lines, or lines with only comments).

Writing text files

- * Access mode 'w' (or 'a') opens a file for writing (text).
- * `file_obj.write(string)` writes the string to the file.
 - Note: `write` does not add a newline to the end of the string.
- * `print(..., file=file_obj)` prints to the specified file instead of the terminal.

Buffering

- * File objects typically have an I/O buffer.
 - Writing to the file object adds data to the buffer; when full, all data in it is written to the file (“flushing” the buffer).
- * Closing the file flushes the buffer.
 - If the program stops without closing an output file, the file may end up incomplete.
- * *Always close the file when done!*