

# File Reading!

Let's be data scientists!

# Housekeeping

- Fill out the midquarter feedback form!
- Breakout is due this Sunday :)
- Midterm review session **Monday 3:30-4:30 in STLC 114!**

# Today

- **Strings review**
  - **The key string functions**
  - **A code demo!**
- File reading
  - How to read text from a file
  - How to use that text to do cool things

# String functions (the important ones)

- Function: string1 + string2 # concatenation
  - Returns a new string that is the concatenation of **string1** and **string2**

```
def copy_string(str):  
    """  
    Makes and returns a copy of str  
    """  
  
    copy = ''  
    for letter in str:  
        # copy become a new string equal to  
        # the old letters in copy + letter  
        copy = copy + letter  
        # same as copy += letter  
    return copy
```

# String functions (the important ones)

- Functions: `string.isalpha()` / `string.isdigit()`
  - Returns true if all characters in `string` are letters in alphabet/digits

```
def separate_alphas(str):  
    """  
    Makes + returns a string with all the  
    alphabetical characters in str  
    """  
  
    alphas = ''  
    for letter in str:  
        # check to see if the letter (not str)  
        if letter.isalpha():  
            alphas += letter  
    return alphas
```

# General format of a string-building function

```
def separate_alphas(str):  
    """  
    Given str, make a new str with some  
    transformation  
    """  
  
    result_str = '' # empty result to start  
    for letter in str:  
        # loop through each letter in input  
        # possibly more code  
        if some_condition:  
            result += letter  
    return result
```

# General format of a string-building function

```
def separate_alphas(str):  
    """  
    Given str, make a new str with some  
    transformation  
    """  
  
    result_str = '' # empty result to start  
    for i in range(len(str)):  
        # loop through each letter in input  
        letter = str[i]  
        # possibly more code  
        if some_condition:  
            result += letter  
  
    return result
```

# String functions (the important ones)

- Function: `string.find(string_to_find)`
  - Returns index of first occurrence of `string_to_find` in `string`
  - Returns -1 if `string_to_find` is not found in the original `string`

```
def find_barbie(str):  
    """  
    Returns true if the string barbie is in  
    str  
    """  
  
    return str.find('barbie') != -1
```

# String functions (the important ones)

- Function: `string.find(string_to_find)`
  - Returns index of first occurrence of `string_to_find` in `string`
  - Returns -1 if `string_to_find` is not found in the original `string`
- Function: `string_to_find in string`
  - Returns `True` if `string_to_find` is in `string`
  - `False` otherwise

```
def find_barbie(str):  
    """  
    Returns true if the string barbie is in  
    str  
    """  
  
    return 'barbie' in str
```

# String functions (the important ones)

- Function: `string.lower() / string.upper()`
  - Returns a new string with the same letters in `string`, but all lower/uppercase

```
def find_barbie(str):  
    """  
    Returns true if the string barbie is in  
    str, case insensitive  
    >>> find_barbie('BarBiE')  
    True  
    """  
  
    return 'barbie' in str.lower()
```

# String functions - Use your references!

- You are not expected to memorize every string function
- We can't even show you every string function!
- Goal: understand how to use strings enough that you can pick up a new function when you need it
- Don't be afraid to google something like “Python get index of a letter in a string” - increase your programming literacy! Cite your sources in assignment code
- **Don't** Google “how to do CS106A assn1”

# Strings are Immutable

```
str = 'abc'
```

```
str[1] = 'z' Error!
```

**Traceback (most recent call last):**

...

**TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment**

```
str = str[0] + str[2:]
```

**Need to assign a new string**

# String Playground

In lecture code, we will do a few- you do the rest on  
your own!

Also check out string exercises on the experimental  
server for extra practice!

# Today

- ~~- Strings review~~
  - ~~- The key string functions~~
  - ~~- A code demo!~~
- File reading**
  - How to read text from a file**
  - How to use that text to do cool things**

# Getting Data into Programs

- **Put it directly in the program:**
  - Define constants holding your values.
- **Get it from the user:**
  - Mouse location, arguments to program, etc.
- **Generate it randomly:**
  - Use `random` library
- **Get it from an external source.**
  - Store it in a file and read it later.

# Reading Files

Virtually all programs that you've used at some point read files from disk:

- Word processing (documents)
- Web browser (cookies)
- Games (saved progress)
- PyCharm (Python files)
- Music player (songs)

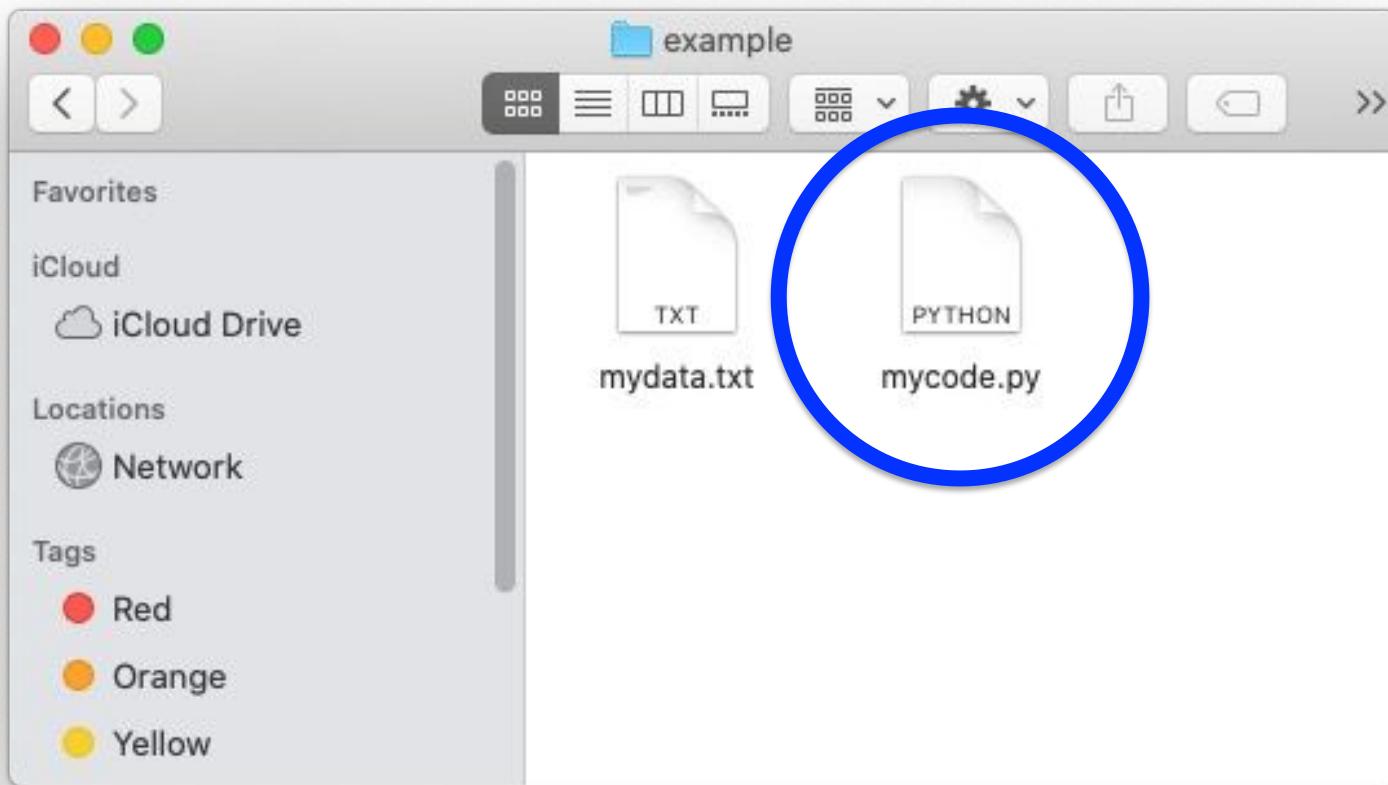
# The structure of files

- A file is just a series of **bits** (ones and zeros).
- Those bits can have structure:
  - Plain-text: Bits represent characters.
  - JPEG: Bits encode information about the structure of an image.
  - MP3: Bits encode frequency information about music.
  - etc.

# The structure of files

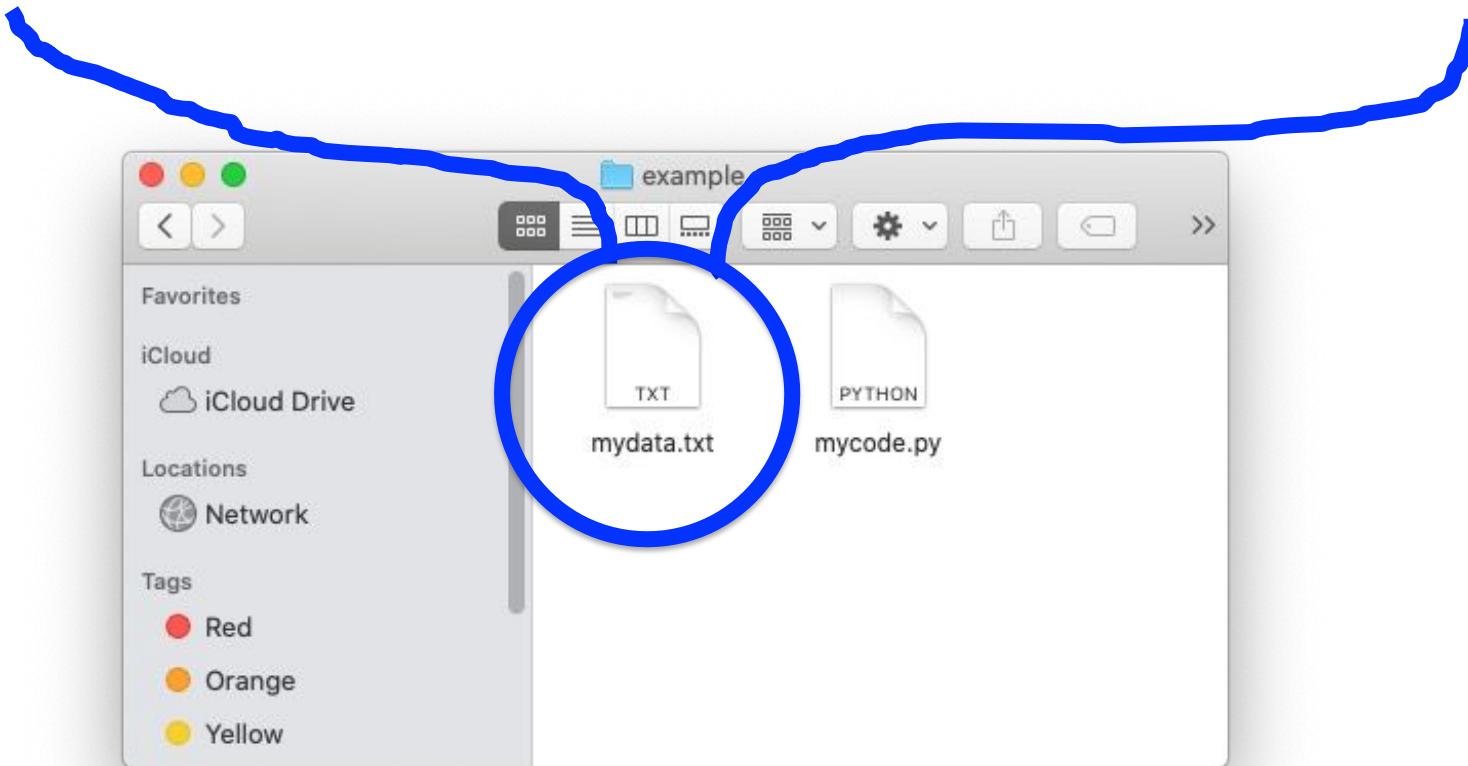
- A file is just a series of *bits* (ones and zeros).
- Those bits can have structure:
  - **Plain-text: Bits represent characters.**
  - JPEG: Bits encode information about the structure of an image.
  - MP3: Bits encode frequency information about music.
  - etc.

# What's a file?



Neither be cynical about love;  
for in the face of all aridity  
and disenchantment it is as  
perennial as the grass.

- Max Ehrmann "Desiderata"



# Coding with files

Neither be cynical about love;  
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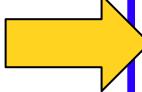
# Coding with files

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```
file = open('mydata.txt')  
for line in file:  
    print(line)
```

Step One:  
Open the file



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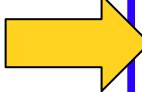
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Terminal

```
file = open('mydata.txt')  
for line in file:  
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```

Step Two:

Read the file one line at a time



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## Terminal

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file = open('mydata.txt')  
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**Neither be cynical about love;**

## Step Two:

**Read the file one line at a time**

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## Terminal

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## Terminal

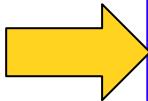
```
file = open('mydata.txt')  
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# Read the file one line at a time

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Terminal

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Step Two:

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## Terminal

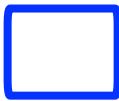
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## Step Two:

# Read the file one line at a time

## Terminal

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# Why all the empty lines?

line

'perennial as the grass.\n'

```
file = open('mydata.txt')  
for line in file:  
    print(line)
```

## Terminal

**Neither be cynical about love;**  
**for in the face of all aridity**  
**and disenchantment it is as**  
**perennial as the grass.**

**- Max Ehrmann “Desiderata”**

# Take two: use strip()

```
line      'perennial as the grass.'
```

```
file = open('mydata.txt')
for line in file:
    line = line.strip()
    print(line)
```

# Take two: use strip()

line

'perennial as the grass.'

```
file = open('mydata.txt')
for line in file:
    line = line.strip()
    print(line)
```

## Terminal

Neither be cynical about love;  
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and disenchantment it is as  
perennial as the grass.  
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# What does this do?

```
f = open('mydata.txt')  
for line in f:  
    print(line.strip())  
    print('-----')  
for line in f:  
    print(line.strip())
```

## Option A

Neither be cynical about love;  
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-----

## Option B

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## Option A

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-----

## Option B

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# What does this do?

```
f = open('mydata.txt')  
for line in f:  
    print(line.strip())  
    print('-----')  
for line in f:  
    print(line.strip())
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## Option A

Neither be cynical about love;  
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-----

**Key idea: files  
(the f object)  
don't reset after  
reading!**

## Round 2: What does this do?

```
f = open('mydata.txt')  
next(f)  
for line in f:  
    print(line.strip())
```

## Round 2: What does this do?

```
f = open('mydata.txt')  
next(f)  
for line in f:  
    print(line.strip())
```

for in the face of all  
aridity and disenchantment it  
is as perennial as the grass  
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**next(f)** skips  
(and returns) a  
line in f!

## Aside: with

*This is the proper way to do it in the old days...*

```
with open('mydata.txt') as f:  
    for line in file:  
        line = line.strip()  
        print(line)
```

**with** recruits the "file manager" to help python know when it can "close" the file

# Aside: with

*But we can do it like this now...*

```
for line in open('mydata.txt'):
    line = line.strip()
    print(line)
```

You actually don't need **with**.  
The garbage collector will close  
your file for you...

# Aside: with

```
with open('mydata.txt') as f:  
    for line in file:  
        line = line.strip()  
        print(line)
```

But some old versions of Python  
don't garbage collect and then  
the file is open till the program  
ends wasting resources

# Let's be edgy, no need for with!

```
for line in open('mydata.txt'):  
    line = line.strip()  
    print(line)
```

The 90s called.  
They want python2 back...

# Let's be edgy, no need for with!

```
for line in open('mydata.txt'):  
    line = line.strip()  
    print(line)
```

The 90s called.

They want python2 back...

Just don't worry if you see  
code with with!

# Should you use `with`?

People bother you less if you  
use the first one

```
with open('mydata.txt') as f:  
    for line in file:  
        line = line.strip()  
        print(line)
```

But this is the future!

```
for line in open('mydata.txt'):  
    line = line.strip()  
    print(line)
```

**Files + strings + lists = data  
science**

(more on this on Tuesday)

# dataset.csv

Kenya, 100, 50

Malaysia, 50, 100

• • •

Turkey, 20, 20

Spain, 95, 95

# dataset.csv

Kenya,100,50

Malaysia,50,100

...

Turkey,20,20

Spain,95,95

```
file = open(dataset.csv)
for line in file:
    line = line.strip()
    values = line.split(',')
    print(values[1])
```

## dataset.csv

Kenya,100,50

Malaysia,50,100

...

Turkey,20,20

Spain,95,95

```
file = open(dataset.csv)
for line in file:
    line = line.strip()
    values = line.split(',')
    print(values[1])
```

line:

'Kenya,100,50\n'

## dataset.csv

```
Kenya,100,50
Malaysia,50,100
...
Turkey,20,20
Spain,95,95
```

```
file = open(dataset.csv)
for line in file:
    line = line.strip()
    values = line.split(',')
    print(values[1])
```

line:  
'Kenya,100,50'

## dataset.csv

```
Kenya,100,50
Malaysia,50,100
...
Turkey,20,20
Spain,95,95
```

```
file = open(dataset.csv)
for line in file:
    line = line.strip()
    values = line.split(',')
    print(values[1])
```

line:

'Kenya,100,50'

values:

'Kenya'	'100'	'50'
0	1	2

# dataset.csv

```
Kenya,100,50
Malaysia,50,100
...
Turkey,20,20
Spain,95,95
```

```
file = open(dataset.csv)
for line in file:
    line = line.strip()
    values = line.split(',')
    print(values[1])
```

**Terminal:**

100

line:

'Kenya,100,50'

values:

'Kenya'	'100'	'50'
0	1	2

# read\_csv.py

- Let's write a program that can take in a filename of a .csv file OR a filename and a column number
- Print out every row in the csv file as a list (implement this first)
- If the user provided a column number, print each row's value in that column
- Example: Run

```
python3 read_csv_soln.py staff_info.csv 1
```

**(if time)Let's do some data  
processing!**

**Graphs graphs graphs graphs**

# (if time) Remember Assn0?

- Write a program that allows the user to specify the filename of a CSV, a column number in that CSV, a min\_frequency and a max\_frequency, and any number of string values
- Display a bar chart representing the frequency with which each string value appears in the specified column in the dataset
- (Demo in the started code)
- Use the pre-made make\_bar\_chart function
- Decompose logic to process the file
- Use it on our anonymized Assn0 answers!

# Key idea!

Test your data-processing functions  
on small files, where you can  
manually tally expected output!

# Recap

- Review string functions in Python! There are many, check out string slides and don't be afraid to Google!
- Key idea of building strings: loops + concatenate
- We can read in text files one line at a time just the `open` function
- We often need to process each line in some way with `split()` and/or `strip()` ... this is the key to data processing!