

File Input/Output

Most data is stored in files, not input by the user every time. In this activity, you'll learn the basics of reading and writing text files.

Manager:

Recorder:

Presenter:

Reflector:

Content Learning Objectives

After completing this activity, students should be able to:

- Create a new text file, and output several lines to the file.
- Open an existing file, and append several lines to the file.
- Read a text file line by line, and extract data from the file.

Process Skill Goals

During the activity, students should make progress toward:

- Justifying answers based on the results of an experiment. (Critical Thinking)



Model 2 Appending to a File

The second argument of `open` specifies the *mode* in which the file is opened. When writing output to a file, there are two basic modes:

- The write mode ("`w`") will overwrite/replace the file contents.
- The append mode ("`a`") will add new data to the end of the file.

Run the following lines in a Python Shell:

Python code	Shell output
<code>afile.write("new line\n")</code>	
<code>afile = open("out.txt", "a")</code>	
<code>afile.write("new line\n")</code>	
<code>afile.write(2.0)</code>	
<code>afile.write("2.0")</code>	
<code>afile.close()</code>	
<code>afile.write("new line\n")</code>	

Questions (10 min)

Start time:

4. Explain what happens as a result of the line: `afile = open("out.txt", "a")`
5. How do the arguments passed to the `open` function differ for writing a new file in comparison to appending an existing file?
6. What does the `write` method return? Run `help(afile.write)` to check your answer.
7. Explain the reason for the error observed after entering:
 - a) the first line of code: `afile.write("new line\n")`
 - b) the last line of code: `afile.write("new line\n")`
 - c) the statement: `afile.write(2.0)`

Model 3 Reading from a File

Run the following lines in a Python Shell:

Python code	Shell output
<code>infile = open("out.txt", "r")</code>	
<code>infile.readline()</code>	
<code>infile.readline()</code>	
<code>infile.readlines()</code>	
<code>infile.readline()</code>	
<code>infile.close()</code>	
<code>infile = open("out.txt", "r")</code>	
<code>for line in infile:</code> <code> print(line)</code>	
<code>infile.close()</code>	
<code>infile = open("out.txt", "r")</code>	
<code>for i in range(3):</code> <code> infile.readline()</code>	
<code>line = infile.readline()</code>	
<code>infile.close()</code>	
<code>line</code>	
<code>line[0]</code>	
<code>line[0:5]</code>	
<code>words = line.split()</code>	
<code>words</code>	
<code>words[0]</code>	

Questions (20 min)

Start time:

8. Based on the output above:

- What type of data does the `readline` method return?
- What type of data does the `readlines` method return?

9. Why did the `readline` method return different values each time?

10. What happens if you try to read past the end of the file? Justify your answer.

11. What is the difference between the two `for` loops in Model 3?

12. Consider the output of the first `for` loop:
 - a) Why does the program display the file as if it were double spaced?

 - b) How would you change the code to avoid printing extra blank lines?

13. Based on the second half of Model 3:
 - a) Why was it necessary to open the file again?

 - b) Write code that would output 1.0 using `line`

 - c) Write code that would output 1.0 using `words`

14. Consider a file `names.txt` that contains first and last names of 100 people, with one name per line (e.g., "Anita Borg"). Write a program that prints all the last names (the second word of each line) in the file.