Files and Internet Scrapping Python Cheat Sheet

by leenmajz via cheatography.com/198109/cs/41876/

Unicode

Code point higher than 127

"'\u0915'" or "'क'"

File Modes

	r	r+	w	w+	a	a+
read	*	*		*		*
write		*	*	*	*	*
create			*	*	*	*
truncate			*	*		
position at start	*	*	*	*		
position at end					*	*

Reading a File

Opens and closing a file

file = open(file_name, encoding = 'utf-8', 'r')

with open(file_name, "r") as file:

file.close()

Reading a file

Reads entire file as a string	___content=f-ile.read()
Reads the first 10 charcters	___content = file.read(10)
Stores contents as a list of lines	___file.readlines()

Reading a File (cont)

Read next line as a string	___file.readline()

Iterating through lines

	for line in lines:
strip to remove newline charc	___print(line.strip())

Writing to a text file

	with open(file_name, 'w') as file:
writing one line	___file.write("Hello, World!\n")
writing list of lines	___file.writelines(list)

Appending to a text file

with open(file_name, 'a') as file:

___file.write("\nAppending a new line.")

Checking file existence

import os

os.path.exists(file_name)

Handling file exceptions

try:

___with open(file) as f:

_____content = f.read()

___print(content)

except FileNotFoundError:

Reading a File (cont)

___print(""File not found")

except Exception as e:

___print(f"An error occurred: {e}")

Telling/seeking in a file

	with open(file) as f:
Gives current position	___f.tell()
Move the cursor to the beginning	___f.seek(0)

csv Library

import csv

Reading CSV file

returns a list

Writing to CSV file

writer = csv.writer(file)

writer.writerows(list)

Loading JSONs

import json

Loading json file

json_data = json.loads(json_file)

Change json to string

string = json.dumps(data, indent=2)

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Random library

Returns a random float in the range[0,0,1)	
Return a random float in the range[a,b]	random.uniform(a,b)
Returns an integer in the range [0,b)	
Returns an integer in the range [a,b) skipping c steps	
Returns an integer in the range [a,b]	random.randint(a,b)
Randomly change position of elements	print (random.shuffle(luck))

Random Choices

Uniformly randomly picks one item from a list	random.choice(list)
	list[randrange(4)]
Selects k items without repetition	random.sample(list, k=2)
Selects k items with repetition	random.choices(list, k=2)

Random Choices (cont)

Selects k items without uniformity may repeat	random.choices(list, weights=[10,-150,20], k =2)

These methods also work on strings

Raw Strings

Raw Strings

r-strings	r"A raw string"

only a single backslash not valid

odd number of ending backslash not valid

Regular Expressions- Patterns

Regular- Expression Patterns

```
^       Matches beginning of line.
$       Matches end of line.
.       Matches any single char except newline.
[...]   Matches any single char in brackets.
[^...] Matches any single char not in brackets.
\w      Matches word characters.
\W      Matches nonword characters.
\s      Matches whitespace.
\S      Matches nonwhitespace.
\d      Matches digits.
\D      Matches nondigits.
\A      Matches beginning of string.
\Z      Matches end of string.
\z      Matches end of string.
\G      Matches point where last match finished.
x| y   Matches either x or y.

[0-9]     Match any digit; same as [0123456789]
[a-z]     Match any lowercase ASCII letter
[A-Z]     Match any uppercase ASCII letter
[a-zA-Z0-9]     Match any of the above
[^aeiou]    Match any other than a lowercase vowel
[^0-9]      Match anything other than a digit.
```

Regular - Expression Patterns (continued)

*	
+	Match its preceding element one or more times.
?	
{n}	
{n ,m}	Match its preceding element from n to m times.

re Methods

Searches the string for a match and returns a Match object	re.match(pattern, string)
Searches for the first occurrence of the pattern anywhere in the string	re.search(pattern,-string)
Finds all occurrences of the pattern in the string returns a list	re.findall(pattern,string)
Returns an iterator yielding match objects for all matches.	re.finditer(pattern, string)

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re Methods (cont)

Replaces matching substrings with new string for all occurrences or a specified number	re.sub(pattern, replacement, string)
Splits the string where there is a match and returns list of strings based on splits	re.split(pattern, string)

Get requests using requests

```
import requests
url = " htt ps: //w ww.w ik -
ipe dia.or g/"
r = reques ts.g et (url)
text = r.text
```

Webscrapping

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
# Parse HTML stored as a string
# 'html5lib' 'html.p arser' or
'lxml'
soup = Beauti ful Sou p(html,
'html5 lib')
# Returns formatted html
soup.p ret tify()
# Find the first instance of an
HTML tag
soup.f ind (tag, attrs= {"cl -
ass " :"__ "})
# Find all instances of an HTML
tag
soup.f ind _al l(tag, attrs= -
{"cl ass " :"__ "})
```

Get requests using urllib

```
from urllib.request import
urlopen, Request
url = " htt ps: //w ww.w ik -
ipe dia.or g/"
request = Reques t(url)
response = urlope n(r equest)
html = respon se.r ead()
respon se.c lose()
```

Higher Order Functions

```
# min/max
max(it era ble[, defaul t=obj,
key=func])
min(it era ble[, defaul t=obj,
key=func])
a = min([1 2,"a ppl e",2 23, " -
A","B " ],key= lambda c:
len(st r(c)))
# Output: " A" (minimum value in
the list based on len(str) of
the list object)
students = [{"n ame " :"Sa -
int ", " age " :"25 "},
{"na me": " Wat son ", " -
age " :"35 "},
{"na me": " Kar lso n", " -
age " :"21 "},
{"na me": " Ken zo", " -
age " :"15 "}]
youngest= min(st udents, key=
lambda x:x["ag e"] ) # Output:
{"na me": " Ken zo", " -
age " :"15 "}]
oldest = max(st udents, key=
lambda x:x["ag e"] ) # Output:
{"na me": " Wat son ", " -
age " :"35 "}
#sorted
sorted (it erable, key=func,
revers e=r everse)
L =["a ppl e", " ban ", " -
dog ", " aer opl ane "]
```

Higher Order Functions (cont)

```
> print(sorted(L,key=len)) # Sort based on
lenght of string
#map
map(function, iterable, ...)
applies a function to the iterable and returns
a mapped object
Use print(list(map)) to print the value!
# A function to return the square of n
def addition(n):
  return n**2
# Some iterable
list = [1,2,3,4]
#map the function with the iterable and
apply list to the map object
print(list(map(addition,list))) # Output:
[1,4,9,16]
# Filter
map(function, iterable, ...)
The filter runs through each element of
iterable and applies function to it.
It filters out list elements for which function
doesnt give a True value
seq = [0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]

# result filters out non odd numbers
result = filter(lambda x: x % 2 != 0, seq)
print(list(result)) # Output: [1,3,5,13]
```

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