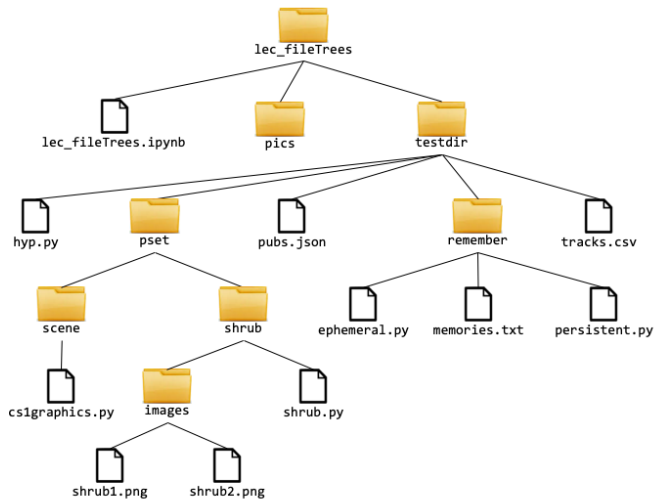


# File System Operations and File Tree Traversal



















**CS111 Computer Programming**

Department of Computer Science  
Wellesley College

# Sample Directory: Expanded Folder View

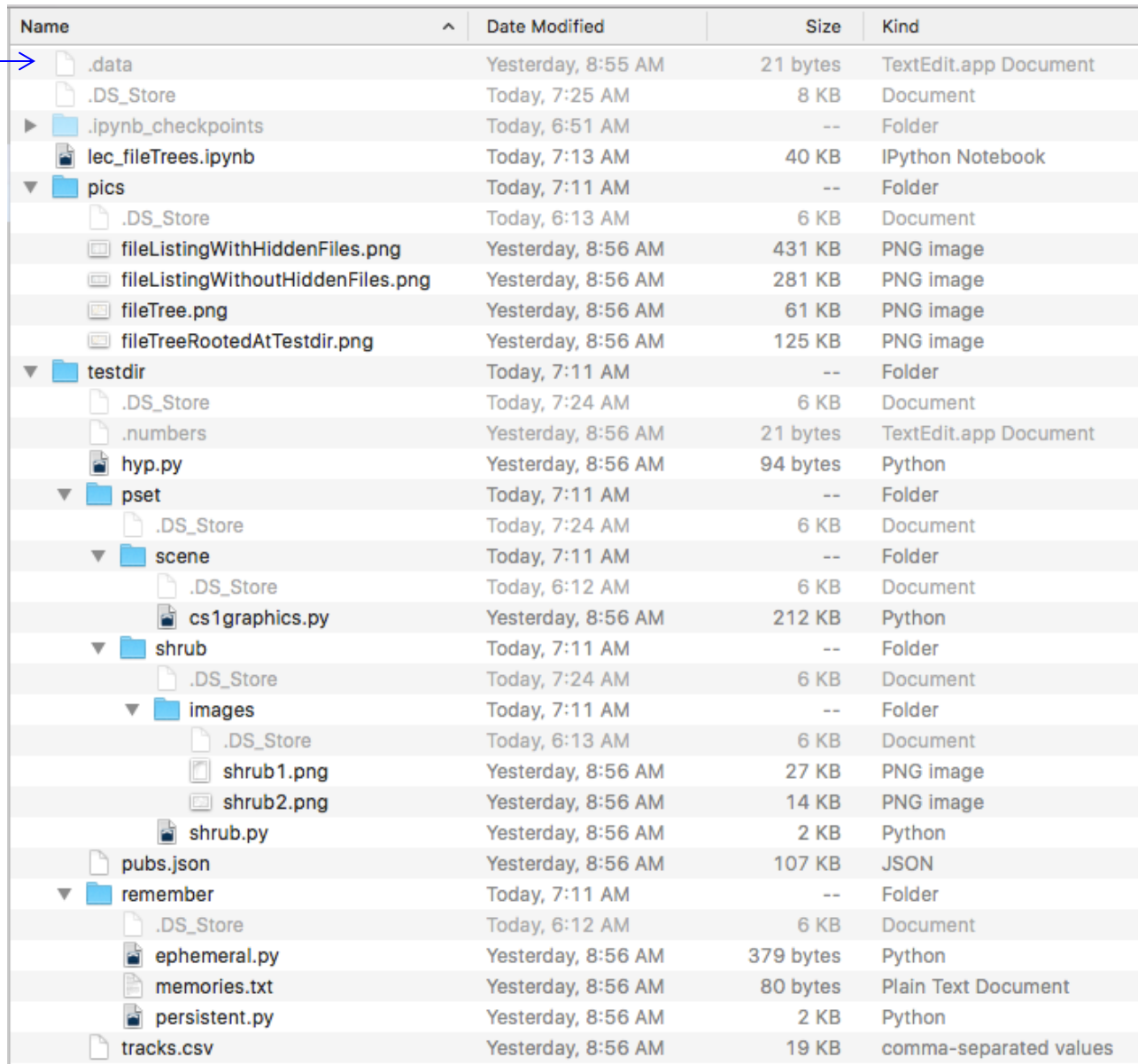
**Concepts in this slide:**  
Files in a computer are organized in nested folders.

Name	^	Date Modified	Size	Kind
 lec_fileTrees.ipynb		Nov 26, 2018 at 3:29 PM	40 KB	IPytho...otebook
▶  pics		Yesterday at 6:09 PM	--	Folder
▼  testdir		Today at 9:02 AM	--	Folder
 hyp.py		Apr 21, 2018 at 12:29 PM	94 bytes	Python Source
▼  pset		Today at 9:03 AM	--	Folder
▼  scene		Yesterday at 6:09 PM	--	Folder
 cs1graphics.py		Apr 21, 2018 at 12:29 PM	212 KB	Python Source
▼  shrub		Yesterday at 6:09 PM	--	Folder
▶  images		Yesterday at 6:09 PM	--	Folder
 shrub.py		Apr 21, 2018 at 12:29 PM	2 KB	Python Source
 pubs.json		Apr 21, 2018 at 12:29 PM	107 KB	JSON Document
▼  remember		Yesterday at 6:09 PM	--	Folder
 ephemeral.py		Apr 21, 2018 at 12:29 PM	379 bytes	Python Source
 memories.txt		Apr 21, 2018 at 12:29 PM	80 bytes	Plain Text
 persistent.py		Apr 21, 2018 at 12:29 PM	2 KB	Python Source
 tracks.csv		Apr 21, 2018 at 12:29 PM	19 KB	CSV Document

# Sample Directory: Folder View

## Showing Dot Files

**Concepts in this slide:**  
Some files, known as dot files, are “hidden”.

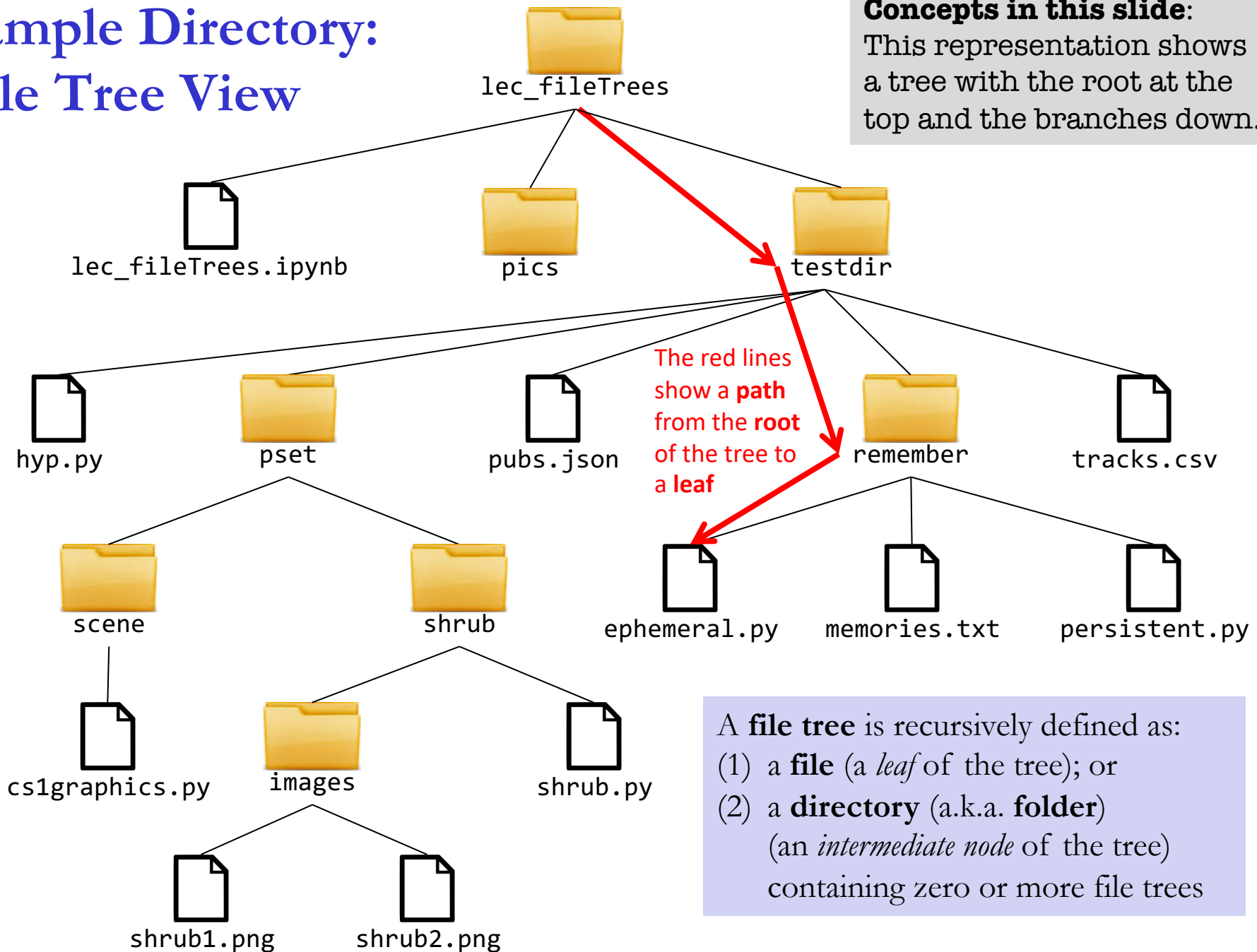


Name	Date Modified	Size	Kind
.data	Yesterday, 8:55 AM	21 bytes	TextEdit.app Document
.DS_Store	Today, 7:25 AM	8 KB	Document
.ipynb_checkpoints	Today, 6:51 AM	--	Folder
lec_fileTrees.ipynb	Today, 7:13 AM	40 KB	IPython Notebook
pics	Today, 7:11 AM	--	Folder
.DS_Store	Today, 6:13 AM	6 KB	Document
fileListingWithHiddenFiles.png	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	431 KB	PNG image
fileListingWithoutHiddenFiles.png	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	281 KB	PNG image
fileTree.png	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	61 KB	PNG image
fileTreeRootedAtTestdir.png	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	125 KB	PNG image
testdir	Today, 7:11 AM	--	Folder
.DS_Store	Today, 7:24 AM	6 KB	Document
.numbers	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	21 bytes	TextEdit.app Document
hyp.py	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	94 bytes	Python
pset	Today, 7:11 AM	--	Folder
.DS_Store	Today, 7:24 AM	6 KB	Document
scene	Today, 7:11 AM	--	Folder
.DS_Store	Today, 6:12 AM	6 KB	Document
cs1graphics.py	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	212 KB	Python
shrub	Today, 7:11 AM	--	Folder
.DS_Store	Today, 7:24 AM	6 KB	Document
images	Today, 7:11 AM	--	Folder
.DS_Store	Today, 6:13 AM	6 KB	Document
shrub1.png	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	27 KB	PNG image
shrub2.png	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	14 KB	PNG image
shrub.py	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	2 KB	Python
pubs.json	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	107 KB	JSON
remember	Today, 7:11 AM	--	Folder
.DS_Store	Today, 6:12 AM	6 KB	Document
ephemeral.py	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	379 bytes	Python
memories.txt	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	80 bytes	Plain Text Document
persistent.py	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	2 KB	Python
tracks.csv	Yesterday, 8:56 AM	19 KB	comma-separated values

**To Notice**  
Hidden files/folders start with the dot character, e.g., `.data`.

# Sample Directory: File Tree View

**Concepts in this slide:**  
This representation shows a tree with the root at the top and the branches down.



A **file tree** is recursively defined as:  
(1) a **file** (a *leaf* of the tree); or  
(2) a **directory** (a.k.a. **folder**) (an *intermediate node* of the tree) containing zero or more file trees

# File System Operations:

## `os.getcwd`

### Concepts in this slide:

The Python module `os` has all functionalities needed to operate with files and folders.

Via the `os` module (os = operating system), Python provides a way to manipulate the directories and files in a file system. To use these features, we first need to import the `os` module:

```
import os
```

The `os.getcwd` function returns the **current working directory** as a string. This is the directory that the Python program is currently “connected” to. All **relative** file names will be interpreted **relative** to this directory.

```
In [1]: import os
```

```
In [2]: os.getcwd()
```

```
Out[2]: '/Users/wendy/Downloads/lec_fileTrees'
```

components of a **file path** are separated by /

### To Notice

The function `getcwd` returns an **absolute** path, containing all directory names in the path to the current one. A path name that is not absolute is known as **relative**.

# File System Operations: `os.listdir`

The `os.listdir` function returns a list of all files/directories in the argument directory.

`os.listdir` shows “dot files” that are often hidden on Macs

```
In [3]: os.listdir(os.getcwd())
```

```
Out[3]: ['.DS_Store', '.data', '.ipynb_checkpoints', 'lec_fileTrees.ipynb',  
'pics', 'testdir']
```

'.' is a synonym for the current directory

```
In [4]: os.listdir('.')
```

```
Out[4]: ['.DS_Store', '.data', '.ipynb_checkpoints', 'lec_fileTrees.ipynb',  
'pics', 'testdir']
```

```
In [5]: os.listdir('testdir')
```

```
Out[5]: ['.DS_Store', '.numbers', 'hyp.py', 'pset', 'pubs.json', 'remember',  
'tracks.csv']
```

components of a file path are separated by /

```
In [6]: os.listdir('testdir/remember')
```

```
Out[6]: ['.DS_Store', 'ephemeral.py', 'memories.txt', 'persistent.py']
```

```
In [7]: os.listdir('testdir/pset')
```

```
Out[7]: ['.DS_Store', 'scene', 'shrub']
```

```
In [8]: os.listdir('testdir/pset/shrub')
```

```
Out[8]: ['.DS_Store', 'images', 'shrub.py']
```

```
In [9]: os.listdir('testdir/pset/shrub/images')
```

```
Out[9]: ['.DS_Store', 'shrub1.png', 'shrub2.png']
```

'`.DS_store`' is a data file for a folder in macOS

## To Notice

We used **relative** pathnames in lines 4 to 9. These are relative with respect to the current directory in which we are in.

# File System Operations: `os.path.exists`

The `os.path.exists` function determines whether the given name denotes a file/directory in the filesystem. It returns a Boolean value.

```
In [10]: os.path.exists('testdir/remember/memories.txt')
```

```
Out[10]: True
```

```
In [11]: os.path.exists('testdir/remember/catPlaysPiano.png')
```

```
Out[11]: False
```

```
In [12]: os.path.exists('testdir/remember')
```

```
Out[12]: True
```

```
In [13]: os.path.exists('remember/memories.txt')
```

```
Out[13]: False # this is not a path from working directory
```

```
In [14]: os.path.exists('memories.txt')
```

```
Out[14]: False # this is not a path from working directory
```

# File System Ops: `os.path.isfile` & `os.path.isdir`

`os.path.isfile` and `os.path.isdir` determine whether the given name is a file or directory, respectively. If the file does not exist, these return **False**.

```
In [15]: os.path.isdir('testdir/remember')
```

```
Out[15]: True
```

```
In [16]: os.path.isfile('testdir/remember')
```

```
Out[16]: False
```

```
In [17]: os.path.isdir('testdir/remember/memories.txt')
```

```
Out[17]: False
```

```
In [18]: os.path.isfile('testdir/remember/memories.txt')
```

```
Out[18]: True
```

```
In [19]: os.path.isdir('memories.txt')
```

```
Out[19]: False
```

```
In [20]: os.path.isfile('memories.txt')
```

```
Out[20]: False
```

These return **False** because we did not provide the relative path to the file. If no path is given, Python looks for it in the current working directory.



# File System Ops: `os.path.join` & `os.path.basename`

`os.path.join` is a clearer and less error-prone way of joining directories and a filename into a path than concatenating strings with `'/'`

```
In [21]: os.path.join('testdir', 'remember')
```

```
Out[21]: 'testdir/remember'
```

```
In [22]: os.path.join('testdir', 'remember', 'memories.txt')
```

```
Out[22]: 'testdir/remember/memories.txt'
```

---

`os.path.basename` returns the last component of a file path.

```
In [23]: os.path.basename('testdir/remember/memories.txt')
```

```
Out[23]: 'memories.txt'
```

```
In [24]: os.path.basename('testdir/remember')
```

```
Out[24]: 'remember'
```

```
In [25]: os.path.basename('testdir/remember/')
```

```
Out[25]: ''
```

# File System Operations: `path.getsize`

The `os.path.getsize` function returns the size of the file (in bytes). For text files, this is the number of characters.

```
In [26]: os.path.getsize('testdir/remember/memories.txt')
```

```
Out[26]: 80
```

```
In [27]: os.path.getsize('testdir/remember/persistent.py')
```

```
Out[27]: 1634
```

```
In [28]: os.path.getsize('testdir/pset/shrub/images/shrub1.png')
```

```
Out[28]: 27248
```

```
In [29]: os.path.getsize('testdir/pset/shrub/images')
```

```
Out[29]: 136
```

The size of a directory is related to the “meta information” the directory holds for subdirectories and files. It is **not** the sum total of the sizes of the contained files.

# File System Operations:

## A summary

**Concepts in this slide:**  
All functions from the `os` module that we encountered in this lecture.

Function Name	Description
<code>os.getcwd</code>	Get current working directory (shows its full name)
<code>os.listdir</code>	List directory (list the names of files and subfolders within it)
<code>os.chdir</code>	Change directory to the provided argument.
<code>os.path.exists</code>	Returns true if the provided argument exists as a file or directory.
<code>os.path.isfile</code>	Returns true if the provided argument corresponds to a file.
<code>os.path.isdir</code>	Returns true if the provided argument corresponds to a directory.
<code>os.path.join</code>	Join any number of path components into a path name
<code>os.path.basename</code>	Returns the last component of a file or directory path
<code>os.path.getsize</code>	Returns an integer value, the size in bytes of a file or directory.

There are many other file system operations. See the documentation at <https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.html> and <https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.path.html>