

LING/C SC/PSYC 438/538

Lecture 7

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Today's Topics

- Getting code to run (*emailed out earlier*)
- Homework 5 Review
- Worked file I/O example:
 - `fa1conheavylaunch.txt`
 - I'll be assuming Bash (*from macOS or Ubuntu*)
- Sorting

Windows 10/11 Problems?

- Having trouble adapting the examples on the slides to the quoting rules in CMD or PowerShell?
 - [Shell quoting rule details for Windows were given in Lecture 5](#)
- Use Ubuntu under WSL2 (*free install from Microsoft*)
 - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install>
- Bring your laptop to class (*follow the examples on the slides*)
 - *get the syntax sorted before the homework!*

Problems in Windows 10/11

PowerShell

Ubuntu

```
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64: ~  
PS C:\Users\sandiway> ubuntu  
welcome to ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.90.1-microsoft-standard-WSL2 x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Sat Sep  9 06:58:39 MST 2023  
  
System load:  0.32          Processes:           9  
Usage of /:   2.8% of 250.92GB Users logged in:    0  
Memory usage: 2%          IPv4 address for eth0: 172.27.76.241  
Swap usage:  0%  
  
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.  
  
0 updates can be applied immediately.  
  
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.  
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status  
  
The list of available updates is more than a week old.  
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update  
  
This message is shown once a day. To disable it please create the  
/home/sandiway/.hushlogin file.  
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64:~$ perl -e 'print "hello\n"'  
hello  
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64:~$
```

ubuntu (PowerShell command)

perl (Linux command)

Problems in Windows 10/11

Desktop

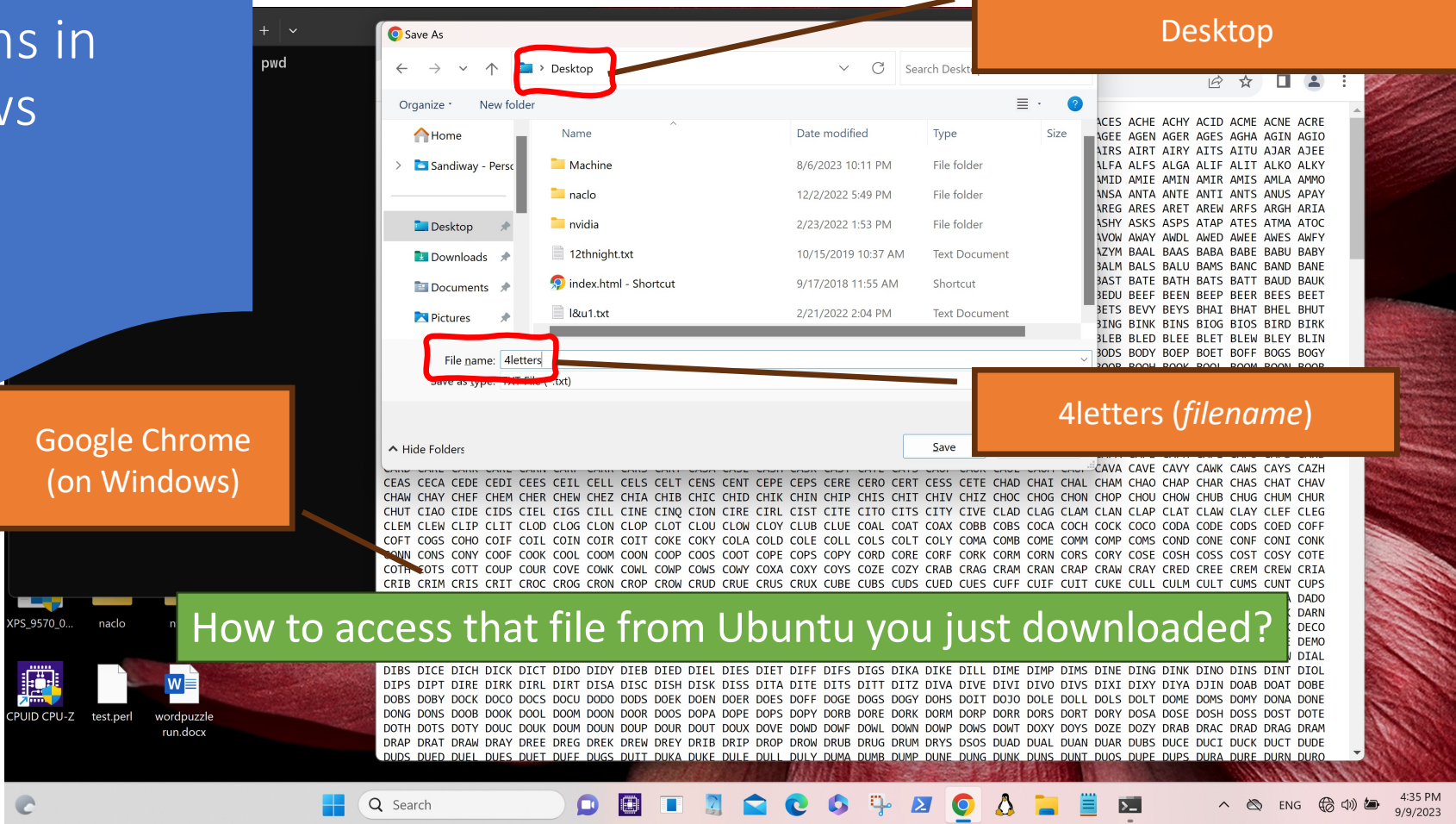
Desktop

File name: 4letters

4letters (filename)

Google Chrome
(on Windows)

How to access that file from Ubuntu you just downloaded?



Problems in Windows 10/11

Ubuntu
(notice prompt)

Now you can run
wc or perl on it
locally

```
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64I x + v
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64Q:~$ pwd
/home/sandiway
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64Q:~$ ls /mnt/c/Users/sandiway/Desktop/4letters.txt
/mnt/c/Users/sandiway/Desktop/4letters.txt
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64Q:~$ cp /mnt/c/Users/sandiway/Desktop/4letters.txt .
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64Q:~$ ls -l 4letters.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 sandiway sandiway 28100 Sep  9 16:36 4letters.txt
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64Q:~$ wc 4letters.txt
  1 5620 28100 4letters.txt
sandiway@DESKTOP-VEPP64Q:~$ |
```

home directory (on Ubuntu)

Downloaded here using
Google Chrome on
Windows (/mnt/c is your C
drive viewed from Ubuntu)

copy (cp) the file from
Windows to curent
directory (.) on Ubuntu, the
home directory

Homework 5 Review

- There are 4 files on the course website:
 - `nletters.txt` $n = 2, 3, 4 \& 5$

```
AA AB AD AE AG AH AI AL AM AN AR AS AT AW AX AY BA BE BI BO BY CH DA DE DI DO EA ED EE EF EH EL EM EN  
ER ES ET EX FA FE FY GI GO GU HA HE HI HM HO ID IF IN IO IS IT JA JO KA KI KO KY LA LI LO MA ME MI MM  
MO MU MY NA NE NO NU NY OB OD OE OF OH OI OM ON OO OP OR OS OU OW OX OY PA PE PI PO QI RE SH SI SO ST  
TA TE TI TO UG UH UM UN UP UR US UT WE WO XI XU YA YE YO YU ZA ZO
```

2letters.txt

```
KIT KOA KOB KOI KON KOP KOR KOS KOW KUE KYE KYU LAB LAC LAD LAG LAH LAM LAP LAR LAS LAT LAV LAW LAX  
LAY LEA LED LEE LEG LEI LEK LEP LET LEU LEV LEW LEX LEY LIB LID LIE LIG LIN LIP LIS LIT LOB LOD LOG  
LOO LOP LOR LOS LOT LOU LOW LOX LOY LUD LUG LUM LUN LUR LUV LUX LUZ LYE LYM MAA MAC MAD MAE MAG MAK  
MAL MAM MAN MAP MAR MAS MAT MAW MAX MAY MED MEE MEG MEH MEL MEM MEN MES MET MEU MEW MHO MIB MIC MID  
MIG MIL MIM MIR MIS MIX MIZ MMM MNA MOA MOB MOC MOD MOE MOG MOI MOL MOM MON MOO MOP MOR MOS MOT MOU
```

```
DURN DURO DURR DUSH DUSK DUST DUTY DWAM DYAD DYED DYER DYES DYKE DYNE DZHO DZOS EACH EALE EANS  
EARD EARL EARN EARS EASE EAST EASY EATH EATS EAUS EAUX EAVE EBBS EBON ECAD ECCE ECCO ECHE ECHO ECHT  
ECOD ECOS ECRU ECUS EDDO EDDY EDGE EDGY EDHS EDIT EECH EEEW EELS EELY EERY EEVN EFFS EFTS EGAD EGAL EGER  
EGGS EGGY EGIS EGMA EGOS EHED EIDE EIKS EILD EINA EINE EISH EKED EKES EKKA ELAN ELDS ELFS ELHI ELKS ELLS ELMS  
ELMY ELSE ELTS EMES EMEU EMIC EMIR EMIT EMMA EMMY EMOS EMPT EMUS EMYD EMYS ENDS ENES ENEW ENGS ENOL
```

```
ZEDAS ZEINS ZENDO ZERDA ZERKS ZEROS ZESTS ZESTY ZETAS ZEXES ZEZES ZHOMO ZIBET ZIFFS ZIGAN ZILAS ZILCH  
ZILLA ZILLS ZIMBI ZIMBS ZINCO ZINCS ZINCY ZINEB ZINES ZINGS ZINGY ZINKE ZINKY ZIPPO ZIPPY ZIRAM ZITIS  
ZIZEL ZIZIT ZLOTE ZLOTY ZOAEA ZOBOS ZOBUS ZOCCO ZOEAE ZOEAL ZOEAS ZOISM ZOIST ZOMBI ZONAE ZONAL ZONDA  
ZONED ZONER ZONES ZONKS ZOOEA ZOOEY ZOOID ZOOKS ZOOMS ZOONS ZOOTY ZOPPA ZOPPO ZORIL ZORIS ZORRO ZOUKS  
ZOWEE ZOWIE ZULUS ZUPAN ZUPAS ZUPPA ZURFS ZUZIM ZYGAL ZYGON ZYMES ZYMIC
```

5letters.txt

A particular set of Scrabble Words

(# letters ≥ 2) ● Number of words ● combinations

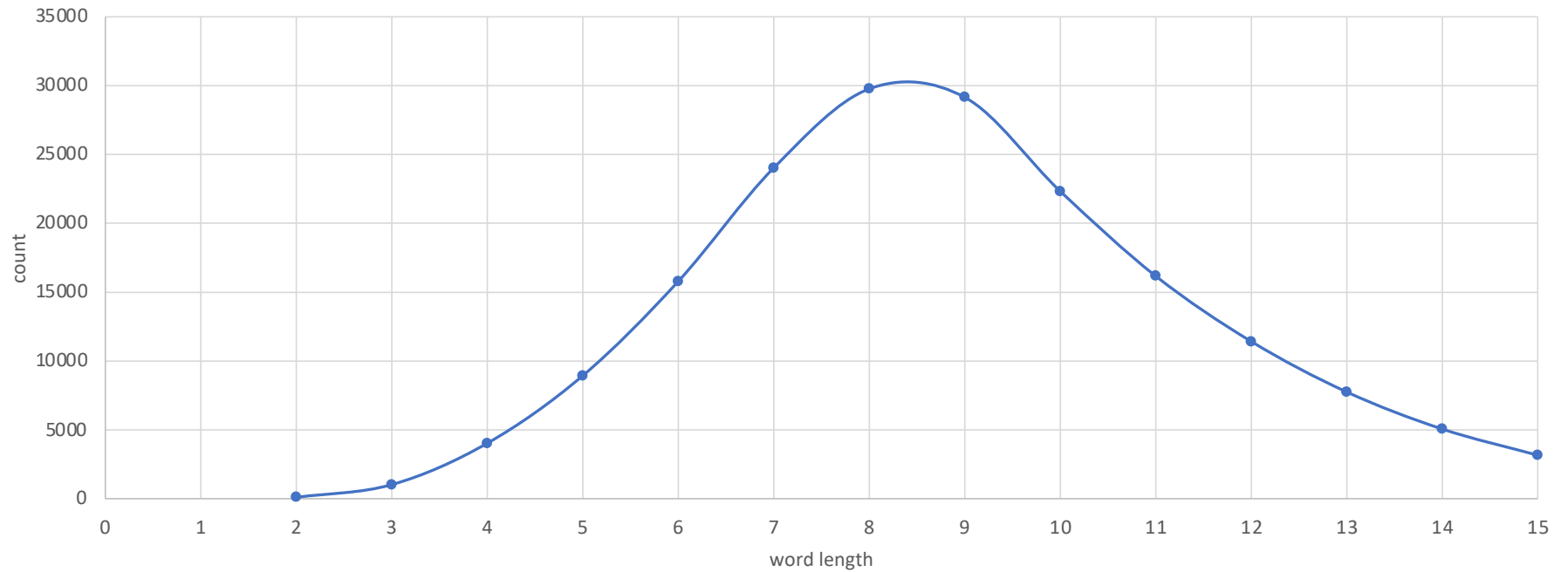


log scale (exponential)

gap should continue to widen

Scrabble Words Statistics

Number of English words vs. word length



Homework 5 Review

- Question 1: print out the number of words.

- Example:

```
$ perl -e 'open($fh, $ARGV[0]); $line = <$fh>; @a = split("
", $line); print $#a+1, "\n"' 3letters.txt
124
```

- Bash:

```
$ for n in {2..5}; do
> perl -e 'open $fh, $ARGV[0]; @a = split " ", <$fh>; print
"$ARGV[0]: ", $#a+1, "\n"' ${n}letters.txt
> done
2letters.txt: 124
3letters.txt: 1340
4letters.txt: 5620
5letters.txt: 12915
```

Homework 5 Review

- Question 2: which words spell the same forwards as backwards?

```
$ perl -e 'open $fh, $ARGV[0]; for (split " ", <$fh>)  
{print "$_\n" if ($_ eq reverse $_)}' 4letters.txt
```

```
$ for n in {2..5}; do
```

```
> perl -e 'open $fh, $ARGV[0]; for (split " ", <$fh>)  
{print "$_\n" if ($_ eq reverse $_)}' ${n}letters.txt |
```

```
wc -l
```

```
> done
```

```
4
```

```
69
```

```
18
```

```
40
```

Homework 5 Review

Is it true for $n = 6, 7, 8, \dots$?

How long before the streak is broken?

- Results:

- AA EE MM OO

- ABA AGA AHA AIA AKA ALA AMA ANA AUA AVA AWA BIB BOB BUB
DAD DID DOD DUD EKE EME ENE ERE EVE EWE EYE GAG GIG HAH
HEH HOH HUH IWI KAK MAM MEM MIM MMM MOM MUM NAN NON NUN
OBO OHO ONO OXO PAP PEP PIP POP PUP SIS SOS SUS TAT TET
TIT TOT TUT ULU UMU UTU VAV WAW WOW YAY ZIZ ZUZ ZZZ

- ABBA ACCA ANNA BOOB DEED ECCE ESSE GOOG KEEK KOOK NAAN
NOON OPPO OTTO PEEP POOP SEES TOOT

- ALULA ANANA AYAYA CIVIC DEKED DELED DERED DEWED KAIKAK
KAYAK LAHAL LAVAL LEMEL LEVEL MADAM MALAM MINIM QAJAQ
RADAR REFER ROTOR SAGAS SAMAS SEDES SELES SEMES SENES
SERES SEXES SHAHS SIMIS SIRIS SOLOS STATS STETS STOTS
SULUS SUSUS TENET TOROT

Perl: file I/O

- **What does this code do?**

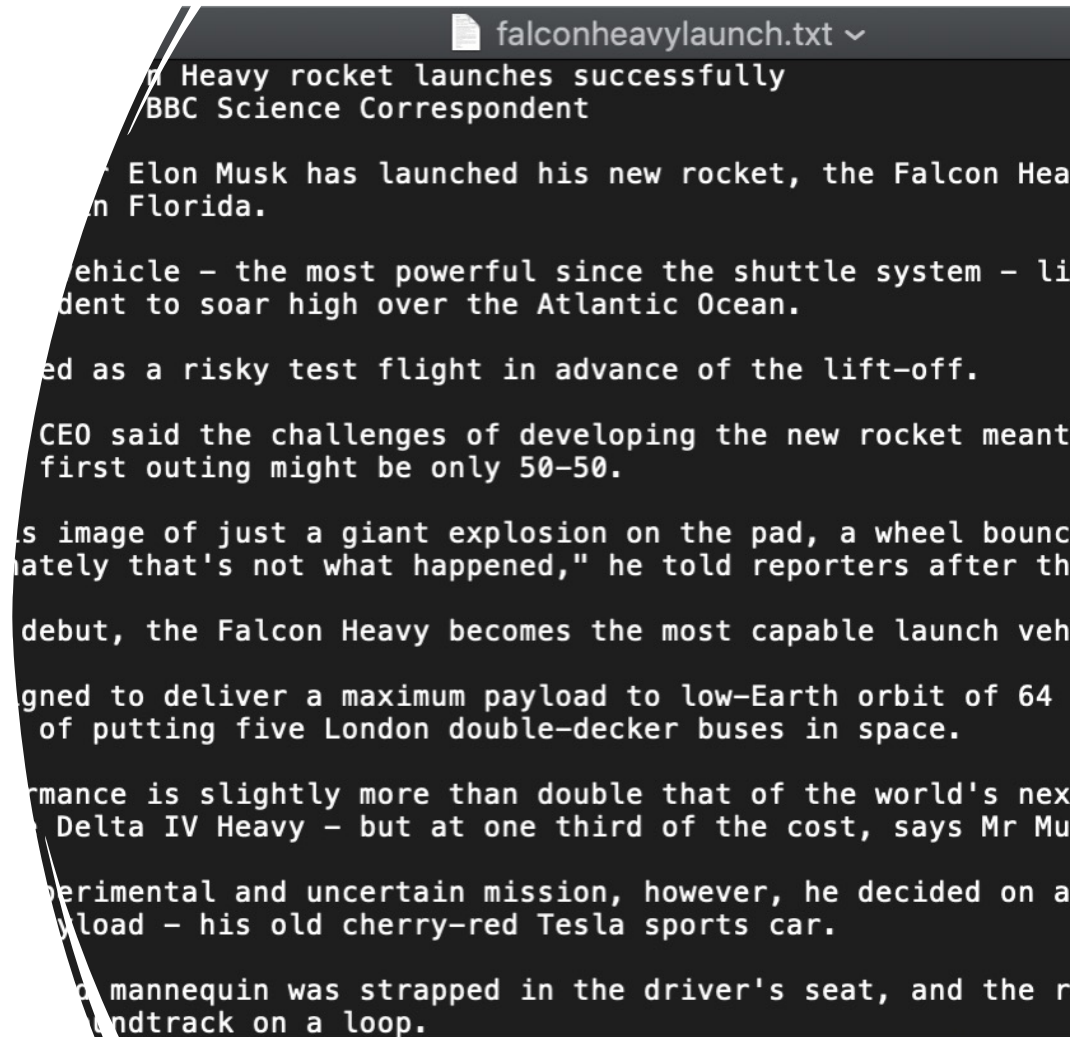
- ```
perl -e 'open $f, "falconheavylaunch.txt"; while (<$f>) {print((split " ") [0], "\n")}'
```

- ```
perl -e 'open $f, "falconheavylaunch.txt"; while (<$f>) {print((split " ") [0], "\n")}' | wc -l
```

- *reports 49 lines*

- ```
perl -e 'open $f, "falconheavylaunch.txt"; while (<$f>) {@words = split " "; $sum+=@words}; print $sum'
```

- *reports 669 words*



```
falconheavylaunch.txt v
Heavy rocket launches successfully
BBC Science Correspondent

Elon Musk has launched his new rocket, the Falcon Heavy, from Florida.

The vehicle - the most powerful since the shuttle system - is intended to soar high over the Atlantic Ocean.

It was described as a risky test flight in advance of the lift-off.

Musk's CEO said the challenges of developing the new rocket meant the first outing might be only 50-50.

The image of just a giant explosion on the pad, a wheel bounce, is not what happened," he told reporters after the launch.

On debut, the Falcon Heavy becomes the most capable launch vehicle designed to deliver a maximum payload to low-Earth orbit of 64,000 kg of putting five London double-decker buses in space.

The performance is slightly more than double that of the world's next best, the Delta IV Heavy - but at one third of the cost, says Mr Musk.

For an experimental and uncertain mission, however, he decided on a small payload - his old cherry-red Tesla sports car.

A crash test dummy mannequin was strapped in the driver's seat, and the rocket landed on track on a loop.
```

# Perl: file I/O

And another bit more. Looking ahead:

- %freq (is a hash table, or key/value dict – Python)
- \$freq{*word*} will hold the number of times *word* occurs
- keys %freq will be the list of keys, i.e. *words*, recorded
- `perl -e 'open $f, "falconheavylaunch.txt"; while (<$f>) {for (split " ") {$freq{$_}++}};'`

# Perl: file I/O

- Unfortunately:
  - `perl -e 'open $f, "falconheavylaunch.txt"; while (<$f>) {for (split " ") {$freq{$_}++}}; print %freq'`
- pretty-printing for hash tables is non-existent:

```
print %freq'
system1low-Earth1use1towards1from1world's1explosion1have1an2"That1slightly1Hubble's1clear1t
hrough1Earth1performance.1how1satellites2Telescope,1has2planets1over1rocket6most4for5requir
ed1of19mammoth1company1origami-like1year.1By2fit1essentially1up1unable1radio1is7Musk3low1de
liver2be5several1hours1across1next2constellation1whimsical1companies1long1Saturn,1Delta1inc
ident1event.1proposed1cost,1hit1Their1sea.1buses1chances1broadband1your1soundtrack1limited1
heading1touchdown1"That's1space-suited1Sun1challenges1controlled1with3Bigger,1third3it4inte
lligence1advance1Mr4"It'll2after3exciting1putting1their1confirmed1all3"I1said2road.1It2Davi
d1successfully1south1engines,1that's2much1since1stationed1cherry-red1far1his3I've1water1Suc
```

# Perl Arrays: sorting

- Example:

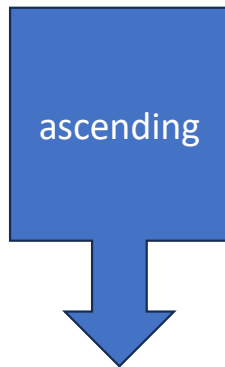
- `perl -e '@a=sort @ARGV; print "@a\n"' 3 2 99 7 13 100`

- `100 13 2 3 7 99`

- `perl -e '@a=sort @ARGV; print "@a\n"' mary 77 john vicky Pete`

- `77 Pete john mary vicky`

- Standard order:

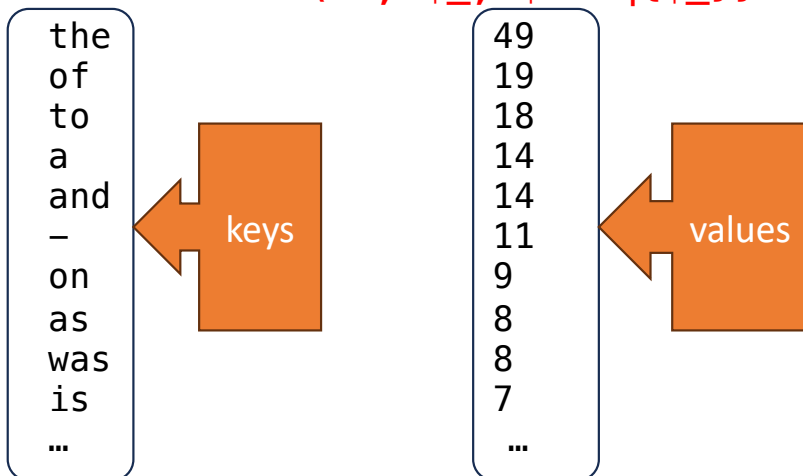


| Decimal | Hex | Char                   | Decimal | Hex | Char    | Decimal | Hex | Char | Decimal | Hex | Char  |
|---------|-----|------------------------|---------|-----|---------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|-------|
| 0       | 0   | [NULL]                 | 32      | 20  | [SPACE] | 64      | 40  | @    | 96      | 60  | `     |
| 1       | 1   | [START OF HEADING]     | 33      | 21  | !       | 65      | 41  | A    | 97      | 61  | a     |
| 2       | 2   | [START OF TEXT]        | 34      | 22  | "       | 66      | 42  | B    | 98      | 62  | b     |
| 3       | 3   | [END OF TEXT]          | 35      | 23  | #       | 67      | 43  | C    | 99      | 63  | c     |
| 4       | 4   | [END OF TRANSMISSION]  | 36      | 24  | \$      | 68      | 44  | D    | 100     | 64  | d     |
| 5       | 5   | [ENQUIRY]              | 37      | 25  | %       | 69      | 45  | E    | 101     | 65  | e     |
| 6       | 6   | [ACKNOWLEDGE]          | 38      | 26  | &       | 70      | 46  | F    | 102     | 66  | f     |
| 7       | 7   | [BELL]                 | 39      | 27  | '       | 71      | 47  | G    | 103     | 67  | g     |
| 8       | 8   | [BACKSPACE]            | 40      | 28  | (       | 72      | 48  | H    | 104     | 68  | h     |
| 9       | 9   | [HORIZONTAL TAB]       | 41      | 29  | )       | 73      | 49  | I    | 105     | 69  | i     |
| 10      | A   | [LINE FEED]            | 42      | 2A  | *       | 74      | 4A  | J    | 106     | 6A  | j     |
| 11      | B   | [VERTICAL TAB]         | 43      | 2B  | +       | 75      | 4B  | K    | 107     | 6B  | k     |
| 12      | C   | [FORM FEED]            | 44      | 2C  | ,       | 76      | 4C  | L    | 108     | 6C  | l     |
| 13      | D   | [CARRIAGE RETURN]      | 45      | 2D  | -       | 77      | 4D  | M    | 109     | 6D  | m     |
| 14      | E   | [SHIFT OUT]            | 46      | 2E  | .       | 78      | 4E  | N    | 110     | 6E  | n     |
| 15      | F   | [SHIFT IN]             | 47      | 2F  | /       | 79      | 4F  | O    | 111     | 6F  | o     |
| 16      | 10  | [DATA LINK ESCAPE]     | 48      | 30  | 0       | 80      | 50  | P    | 112     | 70  | p     |
| 17      | 11  | [DEVICE CONTROL 1]     | 49      | 31  | 1       | 81      | 51  | Q    | 113     | 71  | q     |
| 18      | 12  | [DEVICE CONTROL 2]     | 50      | 32  | 2       | 82      | 52  | R    | 114     | 72  | r     |
| 19      | 13  | [DEVICE CONTROL 3]     | 51      | 33  | 3       | 83      | 53  | S    | 115     | 73  | s     |
| 20      | 14  | [DEVICE CONTROL 4]     | 52      | 34  | 4       | 84      | 54  | T    | 116     | 74  | t     |
| 21      | 15  | [NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE] | 53      | 35  | 5       | 85      | 55  | U    | 117     | 75  | u     |
| 22      | 16  | [SYNCHRONOUS IDLE]     | 54      | 36  | 6       | 86      | 56  | V    | 118     | 76  | v     |
| 23      | 17  | [ENG OF TRANS. BLOCK]  | 55      | 37  | 7       | 87      | 57  | W    | 119     | 77  | w     |
| 24      | 18  | [CANCEL]               | 56      | 38  | 8       | 88      | 58  | X    | 120     | 78  | x     |
| 25      | 19  | [END OF MEDIUM]        | 57      | 39  | 9       | 89      | 59  | Y    | 121     | 79  | y     |
| 26      | 1A  | [SUBSTITUTE]           | 58      | 3A  | :       | 90      | 5A  | Z    | 122     | 7A  | z     |
| 27      | 1B  | [ESCAPE]               | 59      | 3B  | ;       | 91      | 5B  | [    | 123     | 7B  | {     |
| 28      | 1C  | [FILE SEPARATOR]       | 60      | 3C  | <       | 92      | 5C  | \    | 124     | 7C  |       |
| 29      | 1D  | [GROUP SEPARATOR]      | 61      | 3D  | =       | 93      | 5D  | ]    | 125     | 7D  | }     |
| 30      | 1E  | [RECORD SEPARATOR]     | 62      | 3E  | >       | 94      | 5E  | ^    | 126     | 7E  | ~     |
| 31      | 1F  | [UNIT SEPARATOR]       | 63      | 3F  | ?       | 95      | 5F  | _    | 127     | 7F  | [DEL] |



# Perl: file I/O

- Print the word frequency table sorted in descending order:
  - `sort {$freq{$b} <=> $freq{a}} keys %freq`
  - `perl -e 'open $f, "falconheavylaunch.txt"; while (<$f) {for (split " ")`  
`{ $freq{$_}++}; for (sort {$freq{$b} <=> $freq{a}} keys %freq) {printf`  
`"%-20s %s\n", $_, $freq{$_}}' | head -10`



# Perl Arrays: sorting

<https://perldoc.perl.org/functions/sort>

Numeric sort?

- **Idea:** to pass an inline comparison function as parameter...
- **Note:** function `fc` (fold case)

use feature `'fc'`;

global variables `$a` and `$b`

```
sort lexically
@articles = sort @files;

same thing, but with explicit sort routine
@articles = sort {$a cmp $b} @files;

now case-insensitively
@articles = sort {fc($a) cmp fc($b)} @files;

same thing in reversed order
@articles = sort {$b cmp $a} @files;

sort numerically ascending
@articles = sort {$a <=> $b} @files;

sort numerically descending
@articles = sort {$b <=> $a} @files;
```

Binary `"cmp"` returns -1, 0, or 1 depending on whether the left argument is stringwise less than, equal to, or greater than the right argument.

Binary `"<=>"` returns -1, 0, or 1 depending on whether the left argument is numerically less than, equal to, or greater than the right argument. If your platform supports NaNs (not-a-numbers) as numeric values, using the

# Perl: file I/O

- Save the sorted output into a file `sorted.txt`
  - `perl -e 'open $f, "falconheavylaunch.txt"; while (<$f) {for (split " ") {$freq{$_}++}}; for (sort {$freq{$b} <=> $freq{$a}} keys %freq) {printf "%-20s %s\n", $_, $freq{$_}}' > sorted.txt`
- Then show it in 3 column format
  - Terminal command `pr -3t sorted.txt`

```
[$ pr -3t sorted.txt
the 49 US 2 soundtrack 1
of 19 reporters 2 Ocean. 1
to 18 But 2 tonnes 1
a 14 had 2 but 1
and 14 vehicle 2 much 1
- 11 Musk. 2 Mars' 1
on 9 It 2 without 1
was 8 capable 2 Hubble's 1
as 8 orbit 2 designed 1
is 7 By 2 Kennedy. 1
```

## Perl: file I/O

Strictly speaking, we'd like to remove prefix/suffix punctuation,

- i.e. avoid accumulating "words" like:

```
"It'll 2
```

```
...
```

```
sea. 1
```

```
literally." 1
```

- We haven't covered regex yet:

```
• for $w (split " ") {$w=~s/(\W+)|(\W+$)//g;
 $freq{$w}++}
```

# Formatted printing

```
printf "%-20s %s\n", $_, $freq{$_}
```

Perl's `sprintf` permits the following universally-known conversions:

|                 |                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>%%</code> | a percent sign                                                          |
| <code>%c</code> | a character with the given number                                       |
| <code>%s</code> | a string                                                                |
| <code>%d</code> | a signed <i>integer</i> , in decimal                                    |
| <code>%u</code> | an unsigned <i>integer</i> , in decimal                                 |
| <code>%o</code> | an unsigned <i>integer</i> , in octal                                   |
| <code>%x</code> | an unsigned <i>integer</i> , in hexadecimal                             |
| <code>%e</code> | a floating-point number, in scientific notation                         |
| <code>%f</code> | a floating-point number, in fixed decimal notation                      |
| <code>%g</code> | a floating-point number, in <code>%e</code> or <code>%f</code> notation |

## flags

one or more of:

|                |                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| space          | prefix non-negative number with a space                                                                                             |
| <code>+</code> | prefix non-negative number with a plus sign                                                                                         |
| <code>-</code> | left-justify within the field                                                                                                       |
| <code>0</code> | use zeros, not spaces, to right-justify                                                                                             |
| <code>#</code> | ensure the leading "0" for any octal,<br>prefix non-zero hexadecimal with "0x" or "0X",<br>prefix non-zero binary with "0b" or "0B" |

<https://perldoc.perl.org/functions/sprintf>

# Perl: file I/O

- Alternative: use command sort (instead of Perl sort):
  - `sort -k 2nr` *sort by key field #2 numerically (n) in reverse order (r)*
  - <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/sort.1.html>
  - `perl -e 'open $f, "falconheavylaunch.txt"; while (<$f>) {for (split " ") {$freq{$_}++}}; for (keys %freq) {print $_," ", $freq{$_}, "\n"}' | sort -k 2nr | pr -t5`

```
the 49 reporters 2 With 1 ever 1 military. 1
of 19 rocket, 2 about 1 exciting 1 missed 1
to 18 said 2 across 1 experimental mission, 1
a 14 satellites 2 advance 1 explosion 1 moons. 1
and 14 strapped 2 allied 1 far 1 much 1
- 11 that's 2 around 1 fascinating 1 not 1
on 9 told 2 attempt 1 final 1 occasions, 1
as 8 upper-stage 2 available. 1 fire 1 occurring 1
was 8 vehicle 2 back 1 first 1 old 1
is 7 where 2 batches 1 fit 1
Falcon 6 "I 1 becomes 1 five 1
The 6 "That 1 been 1 flight 1
rocket 6 "That's 1 believes 1 folded 1
...

```

# Python: Files

- Like all other programming languages, uses a file handle, called **file variable**: `open()`
- `infile = open("file.txt","r")`      `outfile = open("results.txt","w")`

```
>>> with open('workfile') as f:
... read_data = f.read()
```

`<filevar>.read()` Returns the entire remaining contents of the file as a single (potentially large, multi-line) string.

`<filevar>.readline()` Returns the next line of the file. That is all text up to *and including* the next newline character.

`<filevar>.readlines()` Returns a list of the remaining lines in the file. Each list item is a single line including the newline character at the end.

```
infile = open(someFile, 'r')
for line in infile.readlines():
 # process the line here
infile.close()
```

same as

```
infile = open(someFile, 'r')
for line in infile:
 # process the line here
infile.close()
```

# Python: Files

- <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/inputoutput.html#reading-and-writing-files>

For reading lines from a file, you can loop over the file object. This is memory efficient, fast, and leads to simple code:

```
>>> for line in f:
... print(line, end='')
...
This is the first line of the file.
Second line of the file
```

If you want to read all the lines of a file in a list you can also use `list(f)` or `f.readlines()`.



# Python: Files

```
>>> i = open("falconheavylaunch.txt",'r')
>>> type(i)
<class '_io.TextIOWrapper'>
>>> text = i.read()
>>> len(text)
3962
>>> text[:100]
"Elon Musk's Falcon Heavy rocket launches successfully\nBy Jonathan Amos BBC Sci
ence Correspondent\n\nUS"
>>> sentences = i.readlines()
>>> len(sentences)
0
>>> i.close()
```

# Python: Files

```
[>>> i = open("falconheavylaunch.txt",'r')]
[>>> sentences = i.readlines()]
[>>> len(sentences)]
49]
[>>> sentences[0]]
"Elon Musk's Falcon Heavy rocket launches successfully\n"]
[>>> sentences[1]]
'By Jonathan Amos BBC Science Correspondent\n']
[>>> sentences[2]]
'\n']
[>>> sentences[3]]
'US entrepreneur Elon Musk has launched his new rocket, the Falcon Heavy, from t]
he Kennedy Space Center in Florida.\n']
>>> █]
```

# Python: sorting

<https://docs.python.org/3/howto/sorting.html>

**`sorted(iterable[, key][, reverse])`**

Return a new sorted list from the items in *iterable*.

Has two optional arguments which must be specified as keyword arguments.

*key* specifies a function of one argument that is used to extract a comparison key from each list element: `key=str.lower`. The default value is `None` (compare the elements directly).

*reverse* is a boolean value. If set to `True`, then the list elements are sorted as if each comparison were reversed.

Use `functools.cmp_to_key()` to convert an old-style *cmp* function to a *key* function.

For sorting examples and a brief sorting tutorial, see [Sorting HowTo](#).