# Encodings in Python

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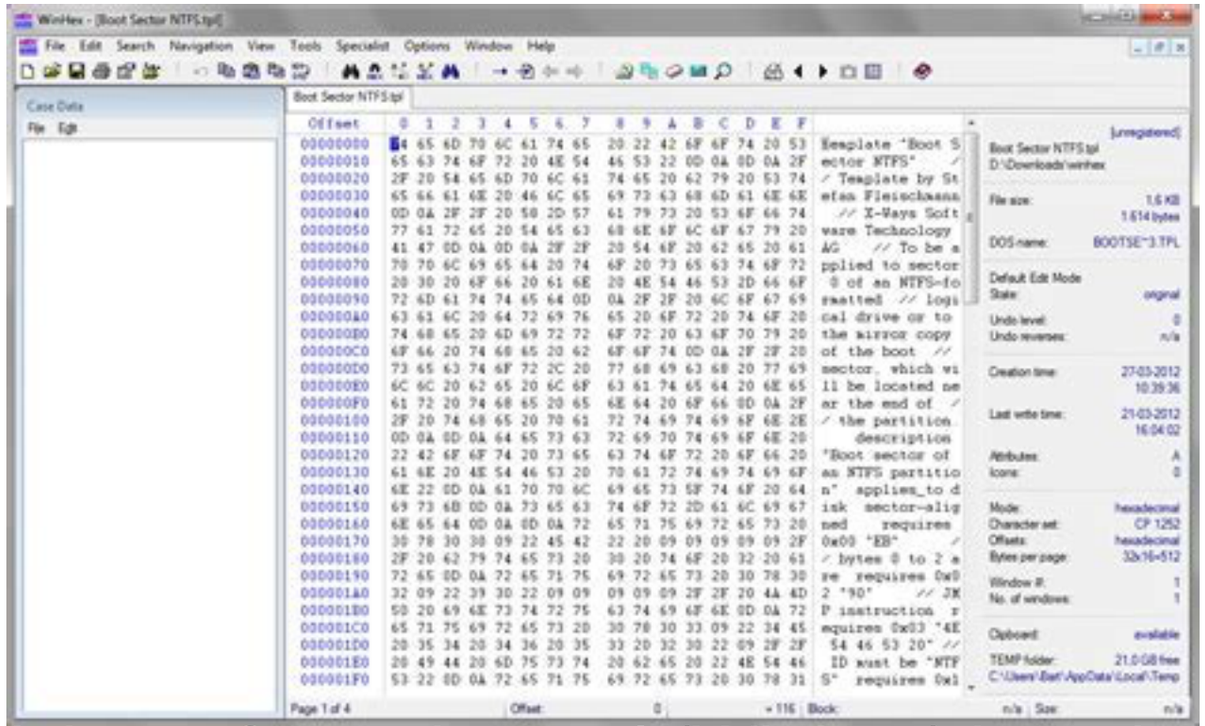
# Encodings

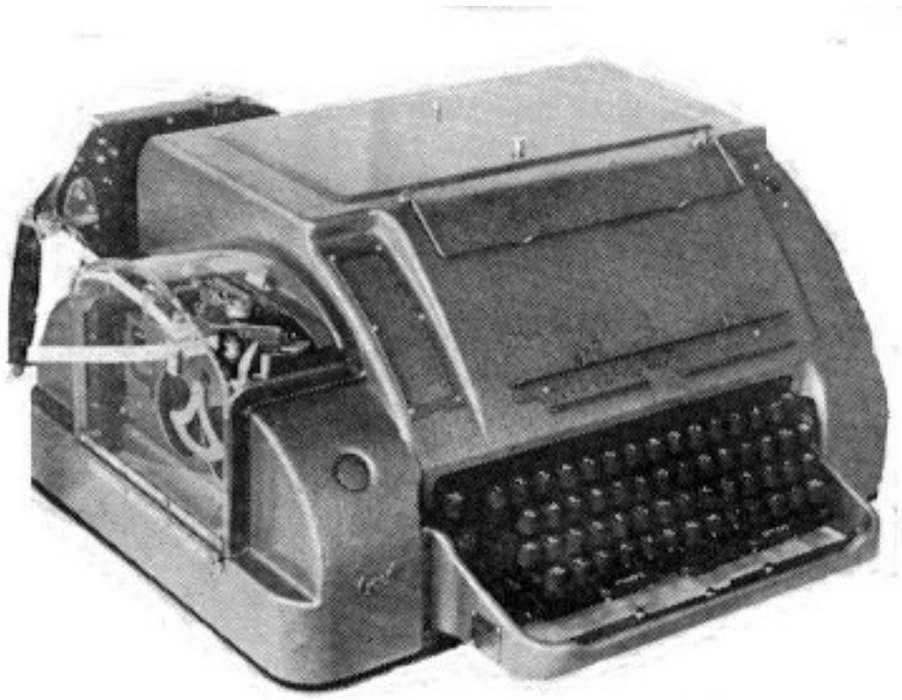
- Information technology has developed a large number of ways of storing particular data
  - Here is some background




Using a forensics tool (Winhex) in order to reveal the bytes actually stored

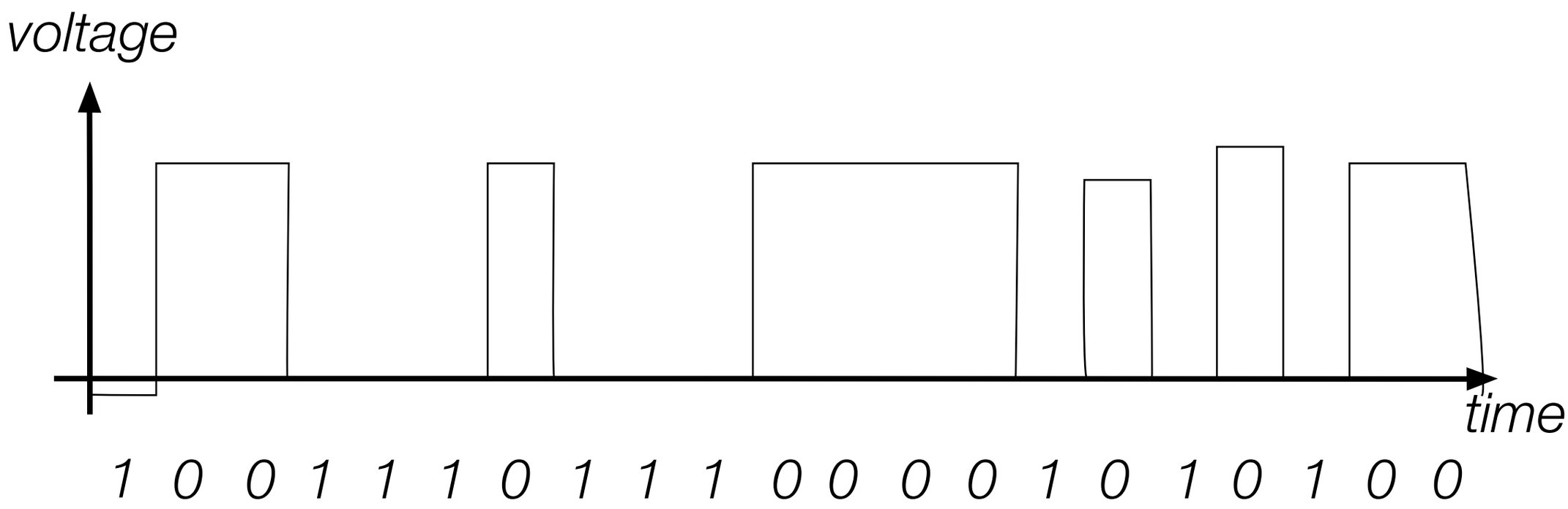
# Encodings

- Teleprinters
    - Used to send printed messages
        - Can be done through a single line
        - Use timing to synchronize up and down values



# Encodings

- Serial connection:
  - Voltage level during an interval indicates a bit
  - Digital means that changes in voltage level can be tolerated without information loss

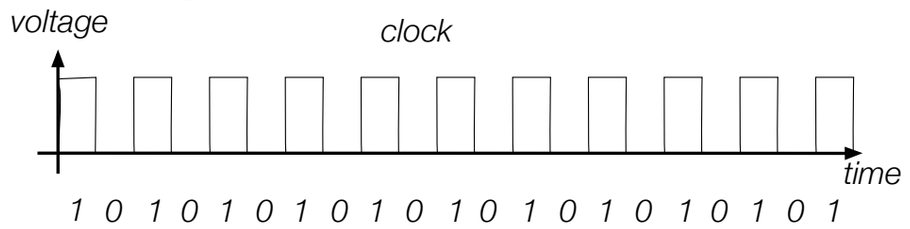


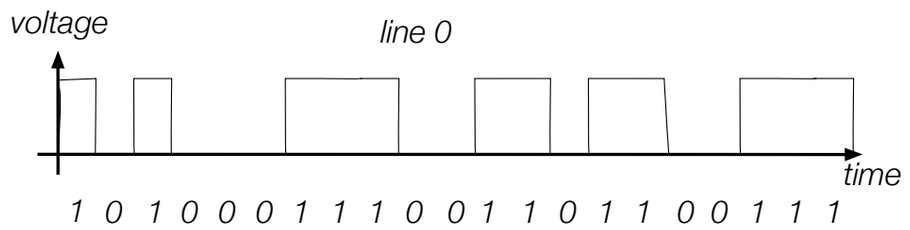
# Encodings

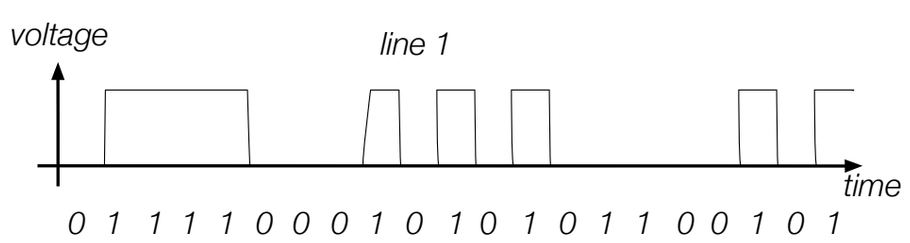
- Parallel Connection
  - Can send more than one bit at a time
  - Sometimes, one line sends a timing signal

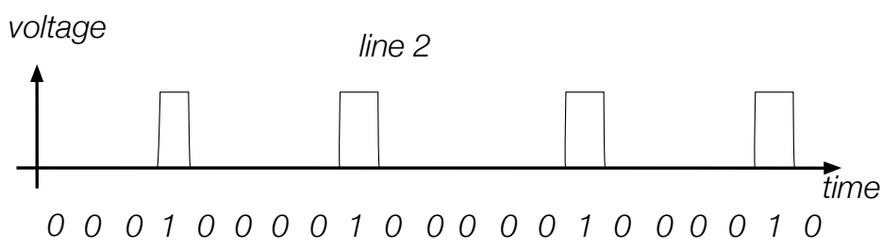
# Encodings

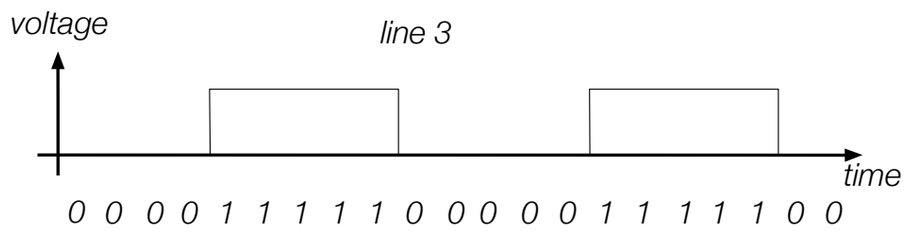
- Sending
  - 1000
  - 0100
  - 1100
  - 0100
  - …
- Small errors in timing and voltage are repaired automatically



# Encodings

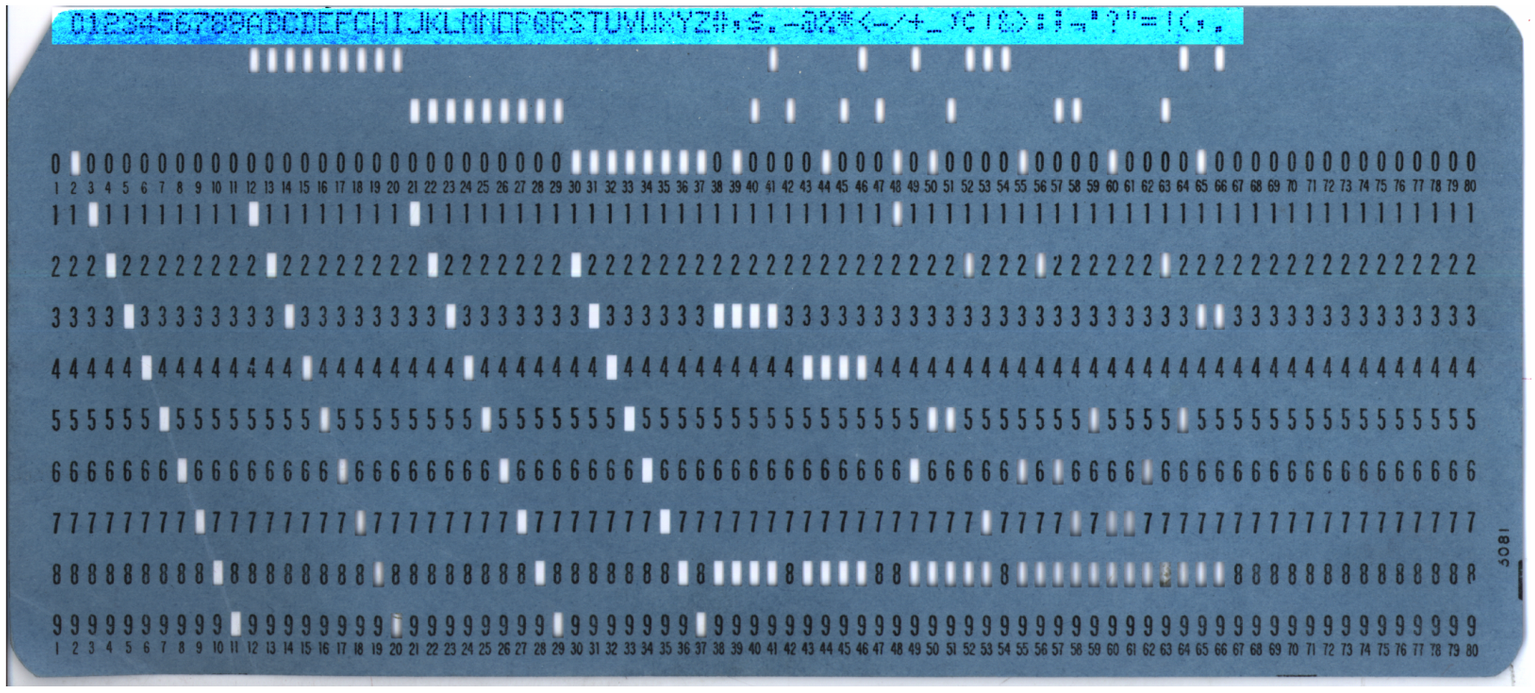
- Need a code to transmit letters and control signals
- Émile Baudot's code 1870
  - 5 bit code
  - Machine had 5 keys, two for the left and three for the right hand
  - Encodes capital letters plus NULL and DEL
  - Operators had to keep a rhythm to be understood on the other side

# Encodings

- Many successors to Baudot's code
  - Murray's code (1901) for keyboard
    - Introduced control characters such as Carriage Return (CR) and Line Feed (LF)
  - Used by Western Union until 1950

# Encodings

- Computers and punch cards
  - Needed an encoding for strings
    - EBCDIC — 1963 for punch cards by IBM
- 8b code



# Encodings

- ASCII — American Standard Code for Information Interchange — 1963
  - 8b code
    - Developed by American Standard Association, which became American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
    - 32 control characters
    - 91 alphanumerical and symbol characters
    - Used only 7b to encode them to allow local variants
- Extended ASCII
  - Uses full 8b
    - Chooses letters for Western languages

# Encodings

- Unicode - 1991
  - “Universal code” capable of implementing text in all relevant languages
  - 32b-code
  - For compression, uses “language planes”

# Encodings

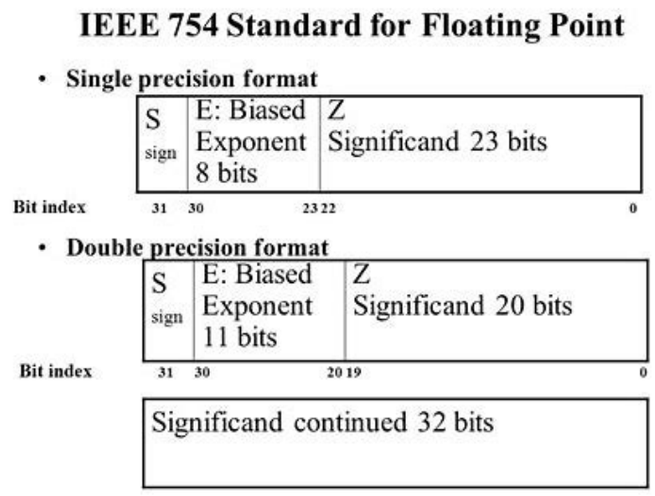
- UTF-7 — 1998
  - 7b-code
    - Invented to send email more efficiently
    - Compatible with basic ASCII
    - Not used because of awkwardness in translating 7b pieces in 8b computer architecture

# Encodings

- UTF-8 — Unicode
  - Code that uses
    - 8b for the first 128 characters (basically ASCII)
    - 16b for the next 1920 characters
      - Latin alphabets, Cyrillic, Coptic, Armenian, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Thaana, N’Ko
    - 24b for
      - Chinese, Japanese, Koreans
    - 32b for
      - Everything else

# Encodings

- Numbers
  - There is a variety of ways of storing numbers (integers)
    - All based on the binary format
  - For floating point numbers, the exact format has a large influence on the accuracy of calculations
    - All computers use the IEEE standard



# Python and Encodings

- Python “understands” several hundred encodings
  - Most important
    - ascii  (corresponds to the 7-bit ASCII standard)
    - **utf-8** (usually your best bet for data from the Web)
    - latin-1
      - straight-forward interpretation of the 8-bit extended ASCII
      - never throws a “cannot decode” error
      - no guarantee that it read things the right way

# Python and Encodings

- If Python tries to read a file and cannot decode, it throws a decoding exception and terminates execution
- We will learn about exceptions and how to handle them soon.
- For the time being: Write code that tells you where the problem is (e.g. by using line-numbers) and then fix the input.
- Usually, the presence of decoding errors means that you read the file in the wrong encoding

# Using the os-module

- With the os-module, you can obtain greater access to the file system
  - Here is code to get the files in a directory

```
import os

def list_files(dir_name):
    files = os.listdir(dir_name)
    for my_file in files:
        print(my_file,
os.path.getsize(dir_name+"/"+my_file))

list_files(“Example")
```

# Using the os-module

```
import os

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list_files(“Example")
```

Get a list of file names in the directory

# Use the os-module

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import os

def list_files(dir_name):
    files = os.listdir(dir_name)
    for my_file in files:
        print(my_file,
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list_files(“Example")
```

Creating the path name to the file

# Use the os-module

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def list_files(dir_name):
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    for my_file in files:
        print(my_file,
os.path.getsize(dir_name+"/"+my_file))

list_files(“Example")
```

Gives the size of the file in bytes

# Use the os-module

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    for my_file in files:
        print(my_file,
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list_files(“Example")
```

List and

# Use the os-module

- Output:
  - Note the Mac-trash file

```
 RESTART: /Users/thomasschwa
le14/generator.py
.DS_Store 6148
results1.csv 384
results0.csv 528
results2.csv 432
results3.csv 368
results4.csv 464
```

# Use the os-module

- Using the listing capability of the os-module, we can process all files in a directory
  - To avoid surprises, we best check the extension
  - Assume a function `process_a_file`
    - Our function opens a comma-separated (.csv) file
    - Calculates the average of the ratios of the second over the first entries

# Use the os-module

- The process_a_file takes the file-name
  - Calculates the average ratio

```
def process_a_file(file_name):
    with open(file_name, "r") as infile:
        suma = 0
        nr_lines = 0
        for line in infile:
            nr_lines+=1
            array = line.split(',')
            suma+= float(array[1])/float(array[0])
    return suma/nr_lines
```

# Use the os-module

- To process the directory
  - Get the file names using os
  - For each file name:
    - Check whether the file name ends with .csv
    - Call the process_a_file function
    - Print out the result

# Use of the os-module

```
def process_files(dir_name):
    files = os.listdir(dir_name)
    for my_file in files:
        if my_file.endswith('.csv'):
            print(my_file, process_a_file(
                "Example/{}".format(my_file)))
```

Using format to create the file name

# Use of the os-module

```
 RESTART: /Users/thomasschwarz/Docu
le14/generator.py
>>> process_files('Example')
results1.csv 5.2819632072675295
results0.csv 5.920382285263983
results2.csv 5.7506863373894666
results3.csv 4.801235259621119
results4.csv 6.409464135625922
```

# Encodings

- Whenever you see strings:
  - Think about encoding and decoding
    - Example: the ë
      - `'ë'.encode('utf-8').decode('latin-1')`
    - gives
      - `'Ã«'`
- Mixing encodings often creates chaos

# Encodings

- Python is very good at guessing encodings
  - Do not guess encodings
    - E.g.: Processing html: read the http header:
      - `Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8`
  - If you need to guess, there is a module for it:
    - `chardet.detect(some_bytes)`

# Encodings

- Thinking about encoding and decoding string allows easy internationalization

# Bytearrays

- On (rare) occasions, you might want to work with bytes directly
  - Read the file in binary mode
  - Bytearray allows you to manipulate directly binary data
    - bytes have range 0-255
- `content = bytearray(infile.read())`