

# Pathlib

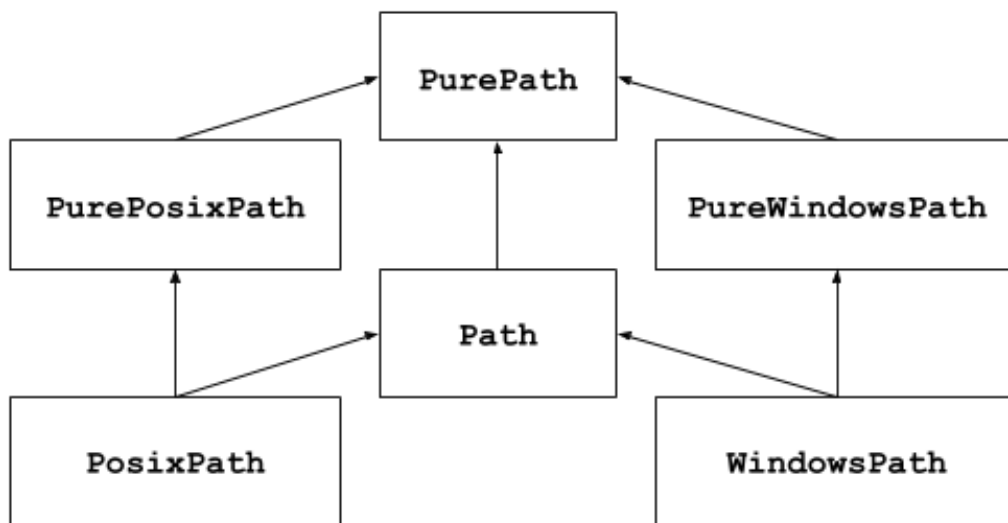
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## 1 Pathlib

Pathlib is an object oriented module for handling paths. It is part of the standard library since Python 3.4.

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/pathlib.html>

While it has special classes for handling Windows and Posix paths, the most common use is through the *Path* class.



Please note that under Linux, you will get **PosixPath** objects. On Windows, you will get **WindowsPath** objects.

The *Pure* superclasses implement functionality that doesn't access the file system, like path calculations.

### 1.0.1 Iteration over directory contents

```
[5]: from pathlib import Path

p = Path('.')
[x for x in p.iterdir() if x.is_dir()]
```

```
[5]: [PosixPath('.ipyb_checkpoints'),
      PosixPath('.pytest_cache'),
      PosixPath('__pycache__')]
```

### 1.0.2 Globbing

```
[6]: list(p.glob('**/*.py'))
```

```
[6]: [PosixPath('nested.py'),
      PosixPath('tested_code.py'),
      PosixPath('untitled.py'),
      PosixPath('.ipyb_checkpoints/nested-checkpoint.py'),
      PosixPath('.ipyb_checkpoints/tested_code-checkpoint.py'),
      PosixPath('.ipyb_checkpoints/untitled-checkpoint.py')]
```

### 1.0.3 Path concatenation

Initial object needs to be a *Path*, following objects can be *Path* or *str*.

```
[14]: p = Path('/usr')
      q = p / 'bin' / 'pyversions' # / is a path concatenator operator
      q
```

```
[14]: PosixPath('/usr/bin/pyversions')
```

### 1.0.4 Following links

```
[15]: q.resolve() # Follow soft links
```

```
[15]: PosixPath('/usr/share/python/pyversions.py')
```

### 1.0.5 Checking for existence

We can build paths without accessing the file system. We can then check if the path refers to an actual object in the file system.

```
[16]: q.exists()
```

```
[16]: True
```

## 1.0.6 Checking properties of what the path refers to

```
[17]: q.is_dir()
```

```
[17]: False
```