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## 19.16. uu — Encode and decode uuencode files¶

This module encodes and decodes files in uuencode format, allowing arbitrary binary data to be transferred over ASCII-only connections. Wherever a file argument is expected, the methods accept a file-like object. For backwards compatibility, a string containing a pathname is also accepted, and the corresponding file will be opened for reading and writing; the pathname '-' is understood to mean the standard input or output. However, this interface is deprecated; it's better for the caller to open the file itself, and be sure that, when required, the mode is 'rb' or 'wb' on Windows.

This code was contributed by Lance Ellinghouse, and modified by Jack Jansen.

The uu module defines the following functions:

```
uu.encode(in_file, out_file[, name[, mode]])¶
```

Uuencode file *in\_file* into file *out\_file*. The uuencoded file will have the header specifying *name* and *mode* as the defaults for the results of decoding the file. The default defaults are taken from *in\_file*, or '-' and 0666 respectively.

```
uu.decode(in_file[, out_file[, mode[, quiet]])¶
```

This call decodes uuencoded file *in\_file* placing the result on file *out\_file*. If *out\_file* is a pathname, *mode* is used to set the permission bits if the file must be created. Defaults for *out\_file* and *mode* are taken from the uuencode header. However, if the file specified in the header already exists, a [uu.Error](#) is raised.

[decode\(\)](#) may print a warning to standard error if the input was produced by an incorrect uuencoder and Python could recover from that error. Setting *quiet* to a true value silences this warning.

*exception* [uu.Error](#)¶

Subclass of [Exception](#), this can be raised by [uu.decode\(\)](#) under various situations, such as described above, but also including a badly formatted header, or truncated input file.

See also

Module [binascii](#)

Support module containing ASCII-to-binary and binary-to-ASCII conversions.

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