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Python Assignment – 1 – 25.07.2025

JSON (Javascript Object Notation)

JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation. It is a format for structuring data.

This format is used by different web applications to communicate with each

other. JSON is the replacement of the XML data exchange format in JSON.

Features of JSON:

1. Easy to Understand
2. Format
3. Support
4. Dependency

Advantages of JSON:

● JSON stores all the data in an array so data transfer makes easier.

That’s why JSON is the best for sharing data of any size even audio,

video, etc.

● Its syntax is very easy to use. Its syntax is very small and

light-weighted that’s the reason that it executes and response in a

faster way.

Function Used:

json.load(): json.load() function is present in Python built-in ‘JSON’ module.

This function is used to parse the JSON string.

json.loads(): json.loads() function is present in Python built-in ‘json’ module.

This function is used to parse the JSON string.

1.Convert JSON String to Dictionary Python:

# Import JSON module

import json

# Define JSON string

jsonString = '{ "id": 121, "name": "Naveen", "course": "MERN Stack"}'

# Convert JSON String to Python

student\_details = json.loads(jsonString)

# Print Dictionary

print(student\_details)

# Print values using keys

print(student\_details['name'])

print(student\_details['course'])

Output

{'id': 121, 'name': 'Naveen', 'course': 'MERN Stack'}

Naveen

MERN Stack

2. Convert JSON File to Python Object

# Python program to demonstrate

# Conversion of JSON data to

# dictionary

# importing the module

import json

# Opening JSON file

with open('data.json') as json\_file:

data = json.load(json\_file)

# Print the type of data variable

print("Type:", type(data))

# Print the data of dictionary

print("\nPeople1:", data['people1'])

print("\nPeople2:", data['people2'])

3. Convert Nested JSON Object to Dictionary

4. Convert JSON String to Dictionary in Python

import json

# JSON string

json\_string = '{"Name": "Suezen", "age": 23, "Course": "DSA"}'

# Convert JSON string to dictionary

json\_dict = json.loads(json\_string)

print(json\_dict)

Output

{'Name': 'Suezen', 'age': 23, 'Course': 'DSA'}

5.Python read JSON file

import json

# Opening JSON file

f = open('data.json',)

# returns JSON object as

# a dictionary

data = json.load(f)

# Iterating through the json

# list

for i in data['emp\_details']:

print(i)

# Closing file

f.close()