

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the slide, framing the central text area.

# Module V

## CSV, JSON and SQL

INFO 590: Applied Data Science  
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# What is a file format?

A file format is a definite structure in which the data is encoded for storage in a file. Different file formats can be used to store different types of information like images, text, etc. The format of a file is identified by its extension which is the sequence of letters following the 'dot' at the end of the file name. Eg: .pdf, .csv, .json etc.

## What is it important to understand file formats?

For a data scientist, it is important to understand the underlying structure of the data before he/she can start analysing the data. Storing the data in the appropriate format helps in simplifying data pre-processing. Since the data obtained from different sources have different formats, the data scientist has to have an understanding of the different formats in order to efficiently deal with the data.

# CSV - Comma Separated Values

```
"State","Agency_type","Agency_name","Ethnicity","Disability","Gender","Gender_Identity"  
"Alabama","Cities","Florence",0,0,0,0  
"Alabama","Cities","Hoover",0,0,0,0  
"Alabama","Cities","Prattville",0,0,0,0  
"Alabama","Cities","Tuscaloosa",0,0,0,0  
"Alaska","Cities","Anchorage",0,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Apache Junction",0,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Avondale",1,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Eagar",1,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","El Mirage",0,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Gilbert",0,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Glendale",1,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Goodyear",0,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Maricopa",0,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Mesa",0,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Phoenix",14,1,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Prescott",1,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Scottsdale",1,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Tempe",0,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Tucson",1,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Cities","Yuma",3,0,0,0  
"Arizona","Universities and Colleges","Northern Arizona University",0,0,0,0
```

- Each line of the CSV file indicates a record
- The first line in the file is usually the header which contains the column names
- Columns can be of any data type including string, integer, float, data, time, etc.
- Two consecutive commas in an entry indicate an empty value for the corresponding column

# CSV - Comma Separated Values



# CSV library in Python

## Reading CSV files -

- `csv.reader(file)` : reads the csv file which can then be stored as list, dictionary, array etc.
- `csv.DictReader(file)` : maps the information read into a dict whose keys are given by the optional `fieldnames` parameter

## Writing CSV files -

- `csv.writer(file)` : writes the data in python onto a file as comma separated values
- `csv.DictWriter(file)` : maps the contents of a dictionary onto a CSV file

```
>>> import csv
>>> with open('eggs.csv', 'rb') as csvfile:
...     spamreader = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter=' ', quotechar='|')
...     for row in spamreader:
...         print ', '.join(row)
Spam, Spam, Spam, Spam, Spam, Baked Beans
Spam, Lovely Spam, Wonderful Spam
```

```
import csv
with open('eggs.csv', 'wb') as csvfile:
    spamwriter = csv.writer(csvfile, delimiter=' ',
                             quotechar='|', quoting=csv.QUOTE_MINIMAL)
    spamwriter.writerow(['Spam'] * 5 + ['Baked Beans'])
    spamwriter.writerow(['Spam', 'Lovely Spam', 'Wonderful Spam'])
```

# Pandas in Python

## Reading CSV files -

- `pandas.read_csv(file)` : reads the csv file which can then be stored as pandas dataframe
- `pandas.DataFrame.from_csv(file)` : differs from `read_csv` in the indexing (takes first column as index by default)

## Writing CSV files -

- `pandas.DataFrame.to_csv(file)` : writes the contents of the data frame into a CSV file

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/Shahidhya/Desktop/ADS AI/Module 5/Final Data/hccsv.csv')
df.to_csv('example.csv')
```

# JSON - Java Script Object Notation

```
{
  "Students": [
    {
      "Name": "Amit Goenka",
      "Major": "Physics"
    },
    {
      "Name": "Smita Pallod",
      "Major": "Chemistry"
    },
    {
      "Name": "Rajeev Sen",
      "Major": "Mathematics"
    }
  ]
}
```

- It is a lightweight data-interchange format
- It is language independent because though JSON uses JavaScript syntax, the JSON format is text only. Text can be used by any programming language
- It is a collection of name-value pairs (called objects) and it can be an ordered list of values
- An object is of the format { name : value}. Each object is separated from others by ','

# JSON - Java Script Object Notation





# Reading and writing JSON

## Reading JSON files -

- `json.load(file)` : reads the json file into python
- `pandas.read_json(file)` : reads the json file which can then be stored as pandas dataframe

## Writing JSON files -

- `Json.dump(file)` : writes the contents from Python into a JSON file
- `pandas.DataFrame.to_json(file)` : writes the contents of the data frame into a json file

```
import json

with open('strings.json') as json_data:
    d = json.load(json_data)
    print(d)
```

```
import json

with open('data.txt', 'w') as outfile:
    json.dump(data, outfile)
```