

csv文件存储

读取csv文件:

csv文件: 股票数据

时间,收盘价,涨跌
2017/2/20,70.05,涨
2017/2/21,71.58,涨
2017/2/22,70.56,跌

(1) 直接读取每一行

```
import csv
with open('股票数据.csv','r') as f:
    reader = csv.reader(f) #reader是一个迭代器哦
    header = next(reader)
    print('header:',header)
    for x in reader:
        print(x)
```

header: ['时间', '收盘价', '涨跌']
['2017/2/20', '70.05', '涨']
['2017/2/21', '71.58', '涨']
['2017/2/22', '70.56', '跌']
['2017/2/24', '73.65', '涨']
['2017/2/25', '77.85', '涨']

(2) 按照字典输出每一行

```
import csv
with open('股票数据.csv','r',errors='ignore') as f:
    reader = csv.DictReader(f) #reader是一个迭代器哦
    print(type(reader)) #<class 'csv.DictReader'>
    for x in reader:
        print(x)
# 编码默认 encoding = 'gbk'
# errors='ignore'可以忽略编码错误哦
```

<class 'csv.DictReader'>
OrderedDict([('时间', '2017/2/20'), ('收盘价', '70.05'), ('涨跌', '涨')])
OrderedDict([('时间', '2017/2/21'), ('收盘价', '71.58'), ('涨跌', '涨')])
OrderedDict([('时间', '2017/2/22'), ('收盘价', '70.56'), ('涨跌', '跌')])
OrderedDict([('时间', '2017/2/24'), ('收盘价', '73.65'), ('涨跌', '涨')])
OrderedDict([('时间', '2017/2/25'), ('收盘价', '77.85'), ('涨跌', '涨')])

写入csv文件:

写入数据到csv文件, 需要创建一个writer对象, 主要用到两个方法。一个是writerow, 这个是写入一行。一个是writerows, 这个是写入多行。示例代码如下:

(1) 直接写入每一行

```
import csv
header = ['时间', '收盘价', '涨跌']
data = [['2017/2/20', '70.05', '涨'],
        ['2017/2/21', '71.58', '涨'],
        ['2017/2/22', '70.56', '跌']]
with open('stock.csv','w',encoding = 'utf-8',newline='') as f:
    #这里写入文件时要以空格结尾, 默认是换行
    writer = csv.writer(f)
    writer.writerow(header) #先写入一行, 即标题行
    writer.writerows(data) #再写入多行, 即数据行
```

(2) 将字典写入每一行

```
import csv
header = ['时间', '收盘价', '涨跌']
data = [{'时间': '2017/2/20', '收盘价': '70.05', '涨跌': '涨'},
        {'时间': '2017/2/21', '收盘价': '71.58', '涨跌': '涨'},
        {'时间': '2017/2/22', '收盘价': '70.56', '涨跌': '跌'}]
with open('stock.csv','w',encoding = 'utf-8',newline='') as f:
    writer = csv.DictWriter(f,header) #这里要指定我们的字典key
    writer.writeheader() #使用这个方法保存我们的标题到文件中
    writer.writerows(data)
```