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Kilpisjärvi Atmospheric Imaging Receiver Array



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THURSDAY, 1 MAY 2014

# Saving and loading data in Python with JSON

Scroll down if you just want to see the example code.

## Long-winded pre-amble about computer documentation

If you don't use a computer language too often, then they can be pretty baffling when you come back to them after time away coding up something else. Furthermore, you might find yourself stuck in the mindset (and terminology) of the other language, which makes it pretty difficult to search for the correct terms on the Internet.

Recently, I had just this problem. It was a simple problem.

In Python, I have a record structure (= dictionary) which has labels (= keys) and data (= values). I just want to save it to disk and then later read it back again. That's not so bad, but the one extra point is that I'd like the save file to human-readable, so I can quickly check it with an editor to either see what's there or make corrections.

I quickly decided that "json" was what I needed, instead of "pickle" (not human-readable files) or csv (seemed to require more work to write out the file). Whether that was the right choice or not is neither here nor there. The fact is that I couldn't quite get it to work.

You see, the json documenation (LINK) while comprehensive doesn't match the terminology I was thinking in my head. Look for the phrase "save to disk" on that page and there is nothing. The word "save" simply does not appear

Also, if you are used to simple terms like load, save, read, write, etc., then that documentation doesn't read so well. Seriously.. go to that page, start at the heading and *read it out loud* and either listen to yourself and let someone else listen to it. Read to at least the end of the first example.

See what I mean?

Checking websites like StackOverflow finds others occasionally asking similar questions, but with aggressive/arrogant answers along the lines of "*the documentation is fine, what's your problem? RTM!*"

Well, sometimes we are just on the way to something else. We are scripting, not coding. And we need something in a hurry We simply don't have the time/skill/experience to get our heads around *nested associative array object stream hierarchies*(or whatever).

Don't get me wrong. The Python documentation is very good. It is thorough and comprehensive. But if you are coming to it raw and with a problem already in mind, then it can be a bit impenetrable at times. And I have been programming for years and have written many hundreds of thousands of lines of code in various other languages, so I'd hate to think what it would be like for a complete novice.





In any case, if some search engine just happens to put up this weblog post and help one other person in the world who wants a quick and easyfully working, example of how to write some data to disk and read it back in again, then I'll be happy! :-)

Go!

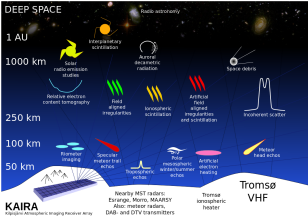
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No recent log data

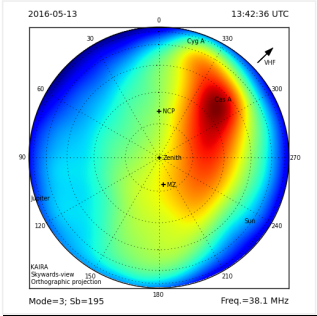
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```
#!/usr/bin/python

# This only uses the json package
import json

# Create a dictionary (a key-value-pair structure in Python)
my_dict = {
    'Name': 'KAIRA',
    'Location': u'Kilpisj\u00E4rvi',
    'Longitude': 20.76,
    'Latitude': 69.07
}

# We can print the dictionary to show we have data. E.g.
print my_dict
print my_dict['Location']

# Open a file for writing
out_file = open("test.json", "w")

# Save the dictionary into this file
# (the 'indent=4' is optional, but makes it more readable)
json.dump(my_dict, out_file, indent=4)

# Close the file
out_file.close()
```

At this point, my little programme has created a file called "test.json". The contents of it look like this...

```
{
  "Latitude": 69.07,
  "Name": "KAIRA",
  "Longitude": 20.76,
  "Location": "Kilpisj\u00E4rvi"
}
```

You can edit this as a text file or print it to screen with Linux utilities like 'cat' or 'more'. It can be e-mailed too.

You can tweak the "indent" parameter to change the number of spaces, and there are other options in the json.dump() which can also be used to control the behaviour

There are some complications if you have non-standard dictionaries or weird data types. You will probably also hit performance issues if you try to save vast quantities of data. However, for the purposes of something quick and simple, this was sufficient for me.

### Loading a JSON file into a Python dictionary

Having saved our data, we need to read it back in again. I've done this as a separate programme.

```
#!/usr/bin/python

# This only uses the json package
import json

# Open the file for reading
in_file = open("test.json", "r")

# Load the contents from the file, which creates a new dictionary
new_dict = json.load(in_file)

# Close the file... we don't need it anymore
in_file.close()
```

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Posted by Derek McKay at 07:33



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Labels: [JSON](#), [Python](#), [software](#)

## 11 comments:



**crjcvlg** 23 November 2014 at 21:14

Thank you! This is exactly what I needed. (And KAIRA sounds fascinating, too!)

[Reply](#)



**FalCore** 13 December 2014 at 14:40

It save my time! Thank you!

[Reply](#)



**Riccardo Volpe** 18 February 2015 at 16:35

Thank You so much!

[Reply](#)



**Appu raja** 25 February 2015 at 04:27

It has helped many novices like me . Thanks

[Reply](#)



**Mailis Toompuu** 25 February 2015 at 20:19

thanks!

[Reply](#)



**Flavia Ninsiima** 14 June 2015 at 12:50

Thank you!

[Reply](#)



**Vernon** 21 June 2015 at 20:14

Your intro says it all. Your tutorial was spot on what I was looking for, despite opening half a dozen results.

[Reply](#)



**Conny Söderholm** 31 July 2015 at 23:29

Thank you!

[Reply](#)



**Heather Hillers** 28 April 2016 at 13:17

just what I needed.

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**Unknown** 19 May 2016 at 08:08

Another distressed Sysadmin saved!

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**M.Faisal Maqsood** 15 October 2016 at 10:42

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