



Experiment No.6
Serialization in Python using Pickle
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## Experiment No. 6

**Title:**Serialization in Python using Pickle

**Aim:**To study and implement serialization using Pickle in Python

**Objective:**To introduce serialization and deserialization using Pickle module in Python

### Theory:

Serialization and deserialization play crucial roles in data handling, especially in scenarios where data needs to be stored or transmitted efficiently. Pickle, being a built-in module in Python, simplifies this process by offering a convenient way to serialize and deserialize Python objects.

One important aspect to note about Pickle is its ability to handle complex data structures seamlessly. It can serialize and deserialize not only basic data types like strings and integers but also more complex objects like lists, dictionaries, and even user-defined classes.

Additionally, Pickle provides support for protocol versions, allowing developers to choose the appropriate protocol based on factors such as compatibility and efficiency. The protocol version determines the format of the serialized data and can impact factors like file size and serialization/deserialization speed.

It's worth mentioning that while Pickle is powerful and convenient, it's not without limitations. One notable limitation is that the serialized data is not human-readable, making it unsuitable for scenarios where human-readable data is required. Also, Pickle may not be the most efficient solution for large datasets or scenarios where interoperability with non-Python systems is a requirement.

Despite these limitations, Pickle remains a valuable tool in the Python ecosystem for many use cases, offering a quick and straightforward solution for serialization and deserialization tasks. By understanding its capabilities and limitations, developers can leverage Pickle effectively to manage data in their Python applications.



**Code:.**

```
import pickle
```

```
class Person:
```

```
    def __init__(self, name, age):
```

```
        self.name = name
```

```
        self.age = age
```

```
    def greet(self):
```

```
        return f"Hello, my name is {self.name} and I am {self.age} years old."
```

```
# Create a list of Person objects
```

```
people = [Person("Alice", 25), Person("Bob", 30), Person("Charlie", 35)]
```

```
try:
```

```
    # Serialize the list of Person objects to a file
```

```
    with open("people.pkl", "wb") as f:
```

```
        pickle.dump(people, f)
```

```
    print("Serialization successful.")
```

```
# Deserialize the list of Person objects from the file
```

```
    with open("people.pkl", "rb") as f:
```

```
        loaded_people = pickle.load(f)
```

```
# Iterate over the deserialized objects and greet each person
```



for person in loaded\_people:

```
print(person.greet())
```

except FileNotFoundError:

```
print("File not found error occurred.")
```

except pickle.PickleError:

```
print("Error occurred during serialization/deserialization.")
```

else:

```
print("Deserialization successful.")
```

finally:

```
print("Process complete.")
```

### Output:

The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file explorer on the left, a code editor in the center, and a terminal at the bottom. The file explorer shows a project named 'PRACTICE' with files 'exp6\_pickle.py' and 'people.pkl'. The code editor shows the following Python code:

```
1 import pickle
2
3 class Person:
4     def __init__(self, name, age):
5         self.name = name
6         self.age = age
7
8     def greet(self):
9         return f"Hello, my name is {self.name} and I am {self.age} years old."
10
11
12 # Create a list of Person objects
13 people = [Person("Alice", 25), Person("Bob", 30), Person("Charlie", 35)]
14
15 try:
16     # Serialize the list of Person objects to a file
17     with open("people.pkl", "wb") as f:
18         pickle.dump(people, f)
19
20 except FileNotFoundError:
21     print("File not found error occurred.")
22 except pickle.PickleError:
23     print("Error occurred during serialization/deserialization.")
24 else:
25     print("Deserialization successful.")
26 finally:
27     print("Process complete.")
```

The terminal at the bottom shows the output of running the script:

```
PS C:\Users\DELL\OneDrive\Desktop\Practice> python .\exp6_pickle.py
Serialization successful.
Hello, my name is Alice and I am 25 years old.
Hello, my name is Bob and I am 30 years old.
Hello, my name is Charlie and I am 35 years old.
Deserialization successful.
Process complete.
PS C:\Users\DELL\OneDrive\Desktop\Practice>
```

### Conclusion:



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The experiment successfully demonstrates the serialization and deserialization of Python objects using the Pickle module. By serializing instances of the Student class into a file and deserializing them back, we have effectively stored and retrieved object data. This process showcases the practical utility of serialization for data persistence and transfer in Python programming. Through Pickle, we can easily maintain the state of objects across sessions, enhancing the versatility and efficiency of our code.