

### **Program - Reading CSV file in Python**

```
import pandas

# reading the CSV file
csvFile = pandas.read_csv("")

# displaying the contents of the CSV file
print(csvFile)
```

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```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
```

```
print(df)
```

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### **Writing a CSV file in python**

```
import csv

# field names
fields = ['id', 'Name', 'salary', 'start_date', 'dept']

# data rows of csv file
rows = [ ['34', 'Nikhil', '2000', '2/03/2001', 'operations'],
         ['32', 'Sanchit', '2300', '2/05/2023', 'Finance'],
         ['21', 'Sahil', '1400', '3/02/2021', 'operations']]

# name of csv file
filename = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Test/data.csv"

# writing to csv file
with open(filename, 'w') as csvfile:

    # creating a csv writer object
    csvwriter = csv.writer(csvfile)
```

```
# writing the fields
csvwriter.writerow(fields)
```

```
# writing the data rows
csvwriter.writerows(rows)
```

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### **Writing a json file in python**

```
# Python program to write JSON
# to a file
import json

# Data to be written
dictionary = {
    "name": "peter",
    "rollno": 56,
    "cgpa": 8.6,
    "phonenum": "9976770500"
}

with open("/content/drive/MyDrive/
Colab Notebooks/dataset/Object/sample.json", "w") as outfile:
    json.dump(dictionary, outfile)
```

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### **Reading a json file in python**

```
import json

# Opening JSON file
with open('/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Object/sample.json', 'r') as openfile:
```

```

# Reading from json file

json_object = json.load(openfile)

print(json_object)

print(type(json_object))

-----

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_json('/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Object/object1.json')

print(df.to_string())

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```

### **Creating a data frame in python using dictionaries**

Dictionaries are used to store data values in key:value pairs.

# creating data frame in python

```

import pandas as pd

data = {

    "id": [1, 2, 3],

    "marks": [50, 40, 45]

}

#load data into a DataFrame object:

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

print(df)

#Pandas use the loc attribute to return one or more specified

row(s)

#refer to the row index:

print(df.loc[0])

#refer to the row index:

print(df.loc[[0, 1]])

-----

```

### **Creating a data frame in python using List**

A Python list is an ordered and changeable collection of data objects. Unlike an array, which can contain objects of a single type, a list can contain a mixture of objects.

```
import pandas as pd

data = [['Alekhya',10],['ammu',12],['ale',13]]

df = pd.DataFrame(data,columns=['Name','Age'],dtype=float)

print (df)
```

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### **Creating a data frame in python using List & Dictionaries**

```
import pandas as pd

#Create a Dictionary of series

d = {'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin',
'Steve','Smith','Jack']),
     'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
     'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}

#Create a DataFrame

df = pd.DataFrame(d)

print("Our data series is:")

print(df)
```

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