WORKING WITH CSV AND JSON DATA

CS 3030: Python

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Working with word documents from last lesson



WORKING WITH CSV

Working with CSV

- CSV stands for "comma-separated values," and CSV files are simplified spreadsheets stored as plaintext files.
 - csv module
- CSV files are simple, lacking many of the features of an Excel spreadsheet. For example, CSV files
 - Don't have types for their values—everything is a string
 - Don't have settings for font size or color
 - Don't have multiple worksheets
 - Can't specify cell widths and heights
 - Can't have merged cells
 - Can't have images or charts embedded in them

Advantages of CSV

- The advantage of CSV files is simplicity.
- CSV files are widely supported by many types of programs, can be viewed in text editors (including IDLE's file editor), and are a straightforward way to represent spreadsheet data.
- The CSV format is exactly as advertised: It's just a text file of comma-separated values.

How a CSV file looks

example.csv

4/5/2014 13:34,Apples,73

4/5/2014 3:41, Cherries, 85

4/6/2014 12:46,Pears,14

4/8/2014 8:59, Oranges, 52

4/10/2014 2:07, Apples, 152

4/10/2014 18:10,Bananas,23

4/10/2014 2:40, Strawberries, 98

Reader Objects

```
import csv
exampleFile = open('example.csv')
exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
exampleData = list(exampleReader)
print(exampleData)
# [['4/5/2015 13:34', 'Apples', '73'], ['4/5/2015 3:41', 'Cherries', '85'],
# ['4/6/2015 12:46', 'Pears', '14'], ['4/8/2015 8:59', 'Oranges', '52'],
# ['4/10/2015 2:07', 'Apples', '152'], ['4/10/2015 18:10', 'Bananas', '23'],
# ['4/10/2015 2:40', 'Strawberries', '98']]
```

Reader Objects

```
print(exampleData[0][0]) # '4/5/2015 13:34'
print(exampleData[0][1]) # 'Apples'
print(exampleData[0][2]) # '73'
print(exampleData[1][1]) # 'Cherries'
print(exampleData[6][1]) # 'Strawberries'
```

Reading Data from Reader Objects in a for Loop

```
exampleFile = open('example.csv')
exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
for row in exampleReader:
    print('Row #' + str(exampleReader.line_num) + ' ' + str(row))
# Row #1 ['4/5/2015 13:34', 'Apples', '73']
# Row #2 ['4/5/2015 3:41', 'Cherries', '85']
# Row #3 ['4/6/2015 12:46', 'Pears', '14']
# Row #4 ['4/8/2015 8:59', 'Oranges', '52']
# Row #5 ['4/10/2015 2:07', 'Apples', '152']
# Row #6 ['4/10/2015 18:10', 'Bananas', '23']
# Row #7 ['4/10/2015 2:40', 'Strawberries', '98']
```

Writer Objects

```
outputFile = open('output.csv', 'w', newline='')
# if you forget to set the newline argument, the rows in output.csv
# will be double-spaced
outputWriter = csv.writer(outputFile)
outputWriter.writerow(['spam', 'eggs', 'bacon', 'ham'])
outputWriter.writerow(['Hello, world!', 'eggs', 'bacon', 'ham'])
outputWriter.writerow([1, 2, 3.141592, 4])
outputFile.close()
```

Writer Objects

spam,eggs,bacon,ham "Hello, world!",eggs,bacon,ham 1,2,3.141592,4

```
outputFile = open('output.csv', 'w', newline='')
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```

WORKING WITH JSON

Working with JSON

- JSON (pronounced "JAY-sawn" or "Jason"—it doesn't matter how because either way people will say you're pronouncing it wrong) is a format that stores information as JavaScript source code in plaintext files.
- JSON is short for JavaScript Object Notation.
 - You don't need to know the JavaScript programming language to use JSON files
- JSON format is useful to know because it's used in many web applications.

JSON example

{"name": "Zophie", "isCat": true, "miceCaught": 0, "napsTaken": 37.5, "felineIQ": null}

API: Application Programming Interface

- JSON is useful to know, because many websites offer JSON content as a way for programs to interact with the website.
- This is known as providing an application programming interface (API).

 Accessing an API is the same as accessing any other web page via a URL. The difference is that the data returned by an API is formatted (normally with JSON).
- Many websites make their data available in JSON format.
 - Facebook, Twitter, Yahoo, Google, Tumblr, Wikipedia, Flickr, Data.gov, Reddit, IMDb, Rotten Tomatoes, LinkedIn, and many other popular sites offer APIs for programs to use.

API: Application Programming Interface

- Using APIs, you could write programs that do the following:
 - Scrape raw data from websites. (Accessing APIs is often more convenient than downloading web pages and parsing HTML with Beautiful Soup.)
 - Automatically download new posts from one of your social network accounts and post them to another account. For example, you could take your Tumblr posts and post them to Facebook.
 - Create a "movie encyclopedia" for your personal movie collection by pulling data from IMDb, Rotten Tomatoes, and Wikipedia and putting it into a single text file on your computer.

The json Module

- import json
- JSON can't store every kind of Python value. It can contain values of only the following data types: strings, integers, floats, Booleans, lists, dictionaries, and NoneType.
- JSON cannot represent Python-specific objects.

Reading JSON with the loads() Function

```
import json

stringOfJsonData = '{"name": "Zophie", "isCat": true,
   "miceCaught": 0, "felineIQ": null}'

jsonDataAsPythonValue = json.loads(stringOfJsonData)
print(jsonDataAsPythonValue)

# {'isCat': True, 'miceCaught': 0, 'name': 'Zophie', 'felineIQ': None}
```

Writing JSON with the dumps() Function

```
import json

pythonValue = {'isCat': True, 'miceCaught': 0, 'name':
'Zophie', 'felineIQ': None}

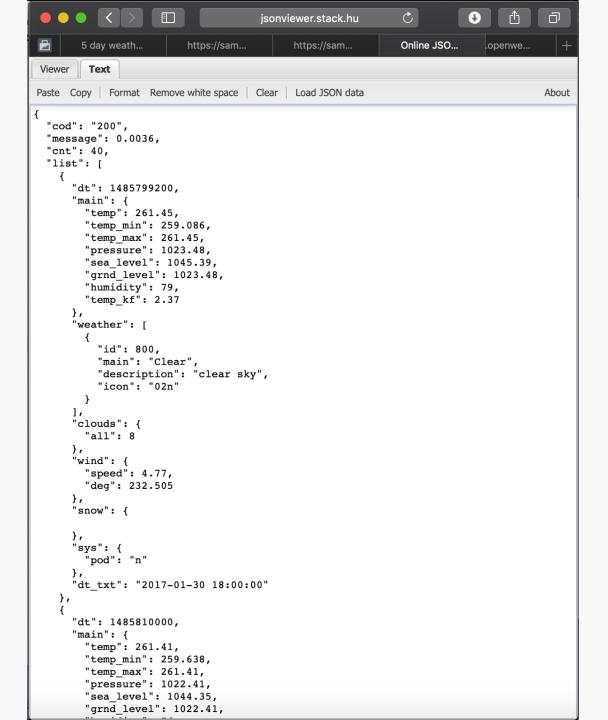
stringOfJsonData = json.dumps(pythonValue)
print(stringOfJsonData)
# '{"isCat": true, "felineIQ": null, "miceCaught": 0, "name":
"Zophie" }'
```

A JSON can look like:



So:

http://jsonviewer.stack.hu



In-class project - Fetching Current Weather Data - HW8 Ex3

- Write a program that downloads the weather forecast of the city of your choice for the next few days and print it as plaintext.
 - https://openweathermap.org
 - Look for the API and go to How to start
 - You will have to sign up to receive an API key
 - Then, you will add that API key to your urls and you can start using the API!
 - If you are a new start, it needs ten minutes or more time before the key can be used

Time to code – Excel-to-CSV Converter – HW6 ex 4

- Write a program that reads all the Excel files in the current working directory and outputs them as CSV files.
- A single Excel file might contain multiple sheets; you'll have to create one CSV file per sheet. The filenames of the CSV files should be <excel filename> <sheet title>.csv
- The skeleton of the program is provided in the homework paper.