

# Reading and writing CSV files

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**LIBRARIES**

# CodeGraf landing page

- [vanderbi.it/codegraf](http://vanderbi.it/codegraf)

# Format of CSV files

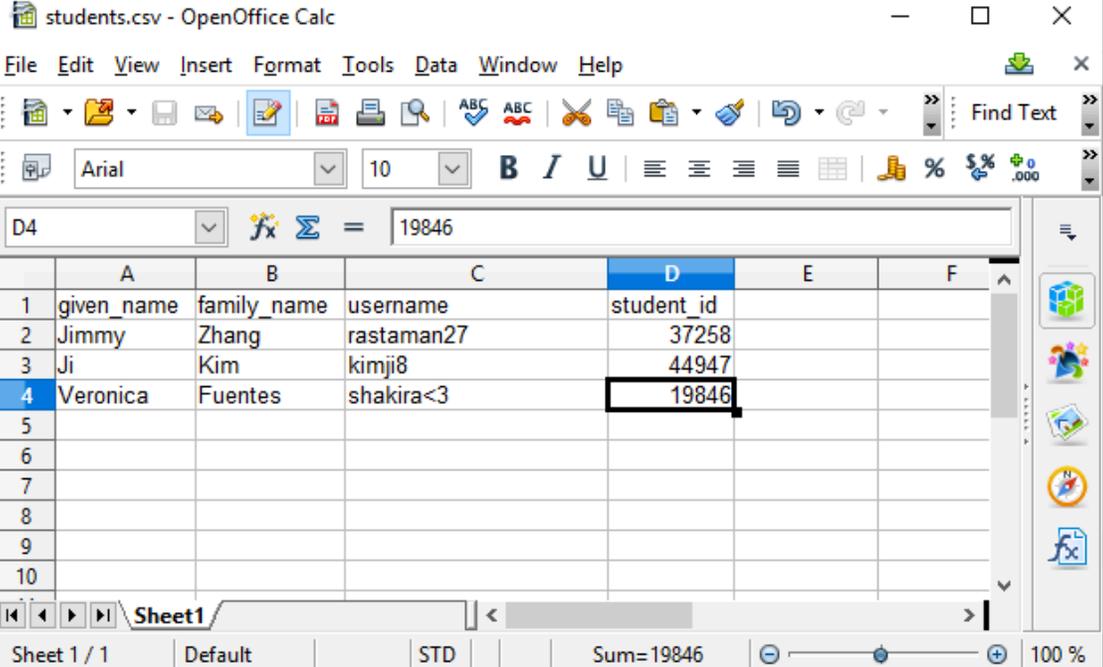
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# Example of a CSV file

raw text

```
given_name,family_name,username,student_id
Jimmy,Zhang,rastaman27,37258
Ji,Kim,kimji8,44947
Veronica,Fuentes,shakira<3,19846
```

rendered as  
a table by a  
spreadsheet  
program



The screenshot shows the OpenOffice Calc application window titled "students.csv - OpenOffice Calc". The spreadsheet displays the CSV data as a table with the following columns: given\_name, family\_name, username, and student\_id. The data rows are: Jimmy, Zhang, rastaman27, 37258; Ji, Kim, kimji8, 44947; and Veronica, Fuentes, shakira<3, 19846. The cell containing "19846" is highlighted with a black border. The status bar at the bottom shows "Sum=19846".

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	given_name	family_name	username	student_id		
2	Jimmy	Zhang	rastaman27	37258		
3	Ji	Kim	kimji8	44947		
4	Veronica	Fuentes	shakira<3	19846		
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

# CSV details and cautions

- Saving a CSV for the first time is critical for determining the delimiter and character encoding
- Delimiters are sometimes tabs (TSV) or pipes ( | )
- The CSV file scheme has special tricks for handling strings that contain the field delimiter (comma) or the text delimiter (double quotes).
- Best not to manage parsing or writing CSVs the hard way – use an editor or Python library functions.
- Excel will always read in CSV text like "1-26" as dates like "January 26". There is no way to turn this off! **So don't use Excel with CSV files!!!**
- Libre Office is probably the best editor for working with CSV files.

# Reading and writing CSV file data

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# The Python **csv** module

- **csv.reader()** and **csv.DictReader()** objects are iterable objects created by reading from CSV files.
- Each line (ended by a newline character) is turned into one of the iterable items in the object.
- Each **reader** iterated item is a list with items corresponding to the columns of that row.
- Each **DictReader** iterated item is a dictionary with a key for the column header and a value from the column of that row.
- To reuse the row items, append them to a list for later reference.

# Writing data to CSV files

- To use the `csv.writer()` object, each line must be in the form of a list.
- The lists are written to the writer object one at a time.
- When the writer object is closed, the file is written as a CSV.
  
- Using the `csv.DictWriter()` object is similar, with each row in the form of a dictionary.
- The header row must be specified and written in a separate operation from the rows.

# Reading CSV data from a URL

- CSV files acquired through a URL using the **requests** module can't be iterated directly.
- However, the response text can be turned into an iterable list using the **.splitlines()** method.
- The iterable list can be passed into one of the reader functions and used to generate lists of lists or dictionaries.