1.What advantages do Excel spreadsheets have over CSV spreadsheets?

Excel spreadsheets have several advantages over CSV spreadsheets, including the ability to store data in a structured format that supports formatting, formulas, charts, and multiple sheets within a single file. Excel also provides better support for complex data types, such as dates and rich text, and can enforce data validation rules. Users can create user-friendly forms and apply cell-level security. Excel supports more advanced features for data analysis and visualization.

2.What do you pass to csv.reader() and csv.writer() to create reader and writer objects?

To create reader and writer objects for CSV files using the `csv` module, you pass a file object. For example:

- `csv.reader(file\_object)` creates a reader object.

- `csv.writer(file\_object)` creates a writer object.

3. What modes do File objects for reader and writer objects need to be opened in?

File objects for reader and writer objects need to be opened in the following modes:

- For a reader object, the file should be opened in text mode (`'rt'`) or in binary mode (`'rb'`) if working with binary CSV files.

- For a writer object, the file should be opened in text mode (`'wt'`) or in binary mode (`'wb'`) if working with binary CSV files.

4. What method takes a list argument and writes it to a CSV file?

The `writerow` method of a writer object takes a list argument and writes it to a CSV file as a single row.

5. What do the keyword arguments delimiter and line terminator do?

The `delimiter` keyword argument is used to specify the character that separates fields in a CSV file (the default is a comma `,`). The `lineterminator` keyword argument specifies the line terminator, which indicates the end of a row (the default is the newline character `\n`). You can customize these to match the conventions of the system or application you are working with.

6. What function takes a string of JSON data and returns a Python data structure?

The `json.loads()` function takes a string of JSON data and returns a Python data structure. It parses the JSON string and converts it into a dictionary, list, or other appropriate Python data types.

7. What function takes a Python data structure and returns a string of JSON data?

The `json.dumps()` function takes a Python data structure and returns a string of JSON data. It serializes the Python data into a JSON-formatted string. You can use this function to save Python data in JSON format or send it over the web.