

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

Can store formatting and perform operations on data

Is a binary file with multiple worksheets

Has an xls or .xlsx format and is opened by excel

Lot of calculations, formatting can be done

Can contain symbols, links, charts, pictures etc

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

csv.reader()

csv file : csvfile can be any object which supports the iterator protocol and returns a string each time its `__next__()` method is called — file objects and list objects are both suitable

Dialect parameter : An optional dialect parameter can be given which is used to define a set of parameters specific to a particular CSV dialect

fmt params keyword: optional fmtparams keyword arguments can be given to override individual formatting parameters in the current dialect.

csv.writer()

csvfile can be any object with a `write()` method. If csvfile is a file object, it should be opened with `newline=""` .

An optional dialect parameter can be given which is used to define a set of parameters specific to a particular CSV dialect. It may be an instance of a subclass of the Dialect class or one of the strings returned by the `list_dialects()` function.

The other optional fmtparams keyword arguments can be given to override individual formatting parameters in the current dialect.

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

Python File Modes

Mode	Description
'r'	Open a file for reading. (default)
'w'	Open a file for writing. Creates a new file if it does not exist or truncates the file if it exists.

'x'	Open a file for exclusive creation. If the file already exists, the operation fails.
'a'	Open for appending at the end of the file without truncating it. Creates a new file if it does not exist.
't'	Open in text mode. (default)
'b'	Open in binary mode.
'+'	Open a file for updating (reading and writing)

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

`writerow()` and `writerows()`

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

The `delimiter` is the character that appears between cells on a row.

The `line terminator` is the character that comes at the end of a row.

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

`loads()` method return Python data structure of JSON string or data

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

`dumps()` method takes a Python data structure and returns a string of JSON data