ASSIGNMENT 13

QUESTION 1 : What advantages do Excel spreadsheets have over CSV spreadsheets?

ANSWER :

- CSV is a format for saving tabular information into a delimited text file with extension .csv whereas Excel is a spreadsheet that keeps files into its own proprietary format viz xls or xlsx.
- CSV is a plain text format with a series of values separated by commas whereas Excel is a binary file that holds information about all the worksheets in a workbook.
- Excel can perform operations on the data.
- In Excel, each cell can have different fonts, sizes, or color settings.
- In Excel we can have multiple spreadsheets.
- In Excel, we can specify cell widths and heights.
- In Excel, adjacent cells can be merged and images and charts can be embedded in them.

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

ANSWER :

1. First we need to create a `FileObject` using the `open()` function.

```
FileObject = open('file.csv')
```

2. Then we need to pass that `FileObject` to `csv.reader()` and `csv.writer()` to create reader and writer objects.

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

ANSWER :File objects need to be opened in,

1. Read-binary ('rb') for reader objects
2. write-binary ('wb') for writer objects.

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

ANSWER :

The `writerow()` method for writer objects takes a list argument.

QUESTION 5 : What do the keyword arguments delimiter and line terminator do?

ANSWER :

- The `delimiter` is the character that appears between cells on a row and it's used to separate cells in a row. By default, the delimiter for a CSV file is a comma.

- The `lineterminator` is the character that comes at the end of a row and is used to separate rows. By default, the line terminator is a newline.
- NOTE : We can change characters to different values by using the `delimiter` and `lineterminator` keyword arguments with `csv.writer()`.

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

ANSWER :

To translate a string containing JSON data into a Python value, pass it to the `json.loads()` function. (The name means `"load string,"` not `"loads"`).

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

ANSWER :

The `json.dumps()` function (which means `"dump string,"` not `"dumps"`) will translate a Python value into a string of JSON-formatted data.