

PYTHON BASIC

Assignment_13

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

Sol:

1. In CSV values are comma-separated , the data is in text format separated by commas. While in Excel or xls. information is in tabular form in rows and columns.
2. Moreover, the CSV file extension has no formatting in data. Whereas in Excel, we can format the data as per our requirement.

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

Sol:

```
import csv
exampleFile = open('example.csv','r')
exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
exampleData = list(exampleReader)
exampleData

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

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

Sol:file object:This will return a Reader object for us to use.

A Writer object lets you write data to a CSV file. To create a Writer object, you use the csv.writer() function.

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

Sol:

The writerow() method for Writer objects takes a list argument. Each value in the list is placed in its own cell in the output CSV file.

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

Sol:We can change characters to different values by using the delimiter and line terminator keyword arguments with csv.writer().

It changes the delimiter and line terminator characters in your file.

The *delimiter* is the character that appears between cells on a row. By default, the delimiter for a CSV file is a comma.

The *line terminator* is the character that comes at the end of a row. By default, the line terminator is a newline.

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

Sol: json.loads() to convert the JSON data to a Python data structure.

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

Sol: call loads() and pass it a string of JSON data.

JSON strings always use double quotes. It will return that data as a Python dictionary. Python dictionaries are not ordered, so the key-value pairs may appear in a different order when you print jsonDataAsPythonValue.