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

Ans1: CSV files are simple, lacking many of the features of an Excel spreadsheet. For example, CSV files

* Don’t have types for their values—everything is a string
* Don’t have settings for font size or color
* Don’t have multiple worksheets
* Can’t specify cell widths and heights
* Can’t have merged cells
* Can’t have images or charts embedded in them

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

Ans2: To read a CSV file with the csv module, first open it using the open() function and pass it to the csv.reader() function . This will return a Reader object for you to use. Note that you don’t pass a filename string directly to the csv.reader() function.

First, call open() and pass it 'w' to open a file in write mode . This will create the object you can then pass to csv.writer() to create a Writer object.

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

Ans3: For reader:

>>> import csv

>>> exampleFile = open('example.csv')

>>> exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)

We don’t specify the read mode .

For Writer:

>>> import csv

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

>>> outputWriter = csv.writer(outputFile)

First, call open() and pass it 'w' to open a file in write mode

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

Ans4: The writerow() method for Writer objects takes a list argument.

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

Ans5: 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. You can change characters to different values by using the delimiter and lineterminator keyword arguments with csv.writer().

Passing delimeter='\t' and lineterminator='\n\n' changes the character between cells to a tab and the character between rows to two newlines

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

Ans6: The 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?

Ans7: The json.dumps() function (which means “dump string,” not “dumps”) will translate a Python value into a string of JSON-formatted data