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

**Answer: Excel spreadsheets have few advantages over CSV spreadsheets :**

* **Excel spreadsheets is not only capable to store data but also able to perform a number of operations on the data.**
* **On Excel we can also store data in the form of charts and graphs.**
* **There are a number of custom Add-In in excel which we can use.**

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

**Answer: csv.reader() and csv.writer() both need a file to create reader and writer objects.**

**csv.reader() :**

**import csv**

**with open(‘example.csv', 'r') as file:**

**reader = csv.reader(file)**

**csv.writer() :**

**import csv**

**with open(‘example.csv', 'w') as file:**

**reader = csv. writer(file)**

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

**Answer: for read file should be opened in ‘r’(read) mode and for writing a file should be opened in ‘w’(write) mode. There are other modes as well like ‘w+’ for write and read the file, r+,a etc.**

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

**Answer:**

**writerows() is the function which takes list argument and writes it to CSV.**

**import csv**

**my\_data=[('jeet',27,97),('inuron',21,56),('sudh',20,60)]**

**csvfile=open('my\_data.csv','w', newline='')**

**obj=csv.writer(csvfile)**

**for data in my\_data:**

**obj.writerow(data)**

**csvfile.close()**

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

**Answer:**

**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().**

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

**Answer:**

**import json**

**dict\_obj = json.loads(json\_data)**

**json.load will take JSON data as input and return Python Dictonary.**

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

**Answer:**

**import json**

**sorted\_string = json.dumps(python\_dictonary, indent=4, sort\_keys=True)**

**json.dumps takes python data structure and return string of JSON.**