1. What advantages do Excel spreadsheets have over CSV spreadsheets?  
Ans. Excel provides a more structured and organized format for data. It supports multiple sheets within a workbook, allowing you to have different tables or datasets in separate sheets. Excel allows you to apply formatting to cells, such as setting data types, applying styles (e.g., bold, italic), and defining number formats. It also provides built-in formulas and functions for calculations, data manipulation, and analysis. These features make Excel a powerful tool for performing calculations and creating dynamic reports based on the data. Excel has robust charting capabilities, allowing you to create a wide range of visualizations to represent your data. You can easily generate bar charts, line charts, pie charts, scatter plots, and more.

2.What do you pass to csv.reader() and csv.writer() to create reader and writer objects?  
Ans. To create reader and writer objects in the csv module of Python, pass a file object as the argument to the csv.reader() and csv.writer() functions.

3. What modes do File objects for reader and writer objects need to be opened in?  
Ans. 'r' – Read Mode: This is the default mode for open(). · 'w' – Write Mode: Using this mode will overwrite any existing content in a file.

4. What method takes a list argument and writes it to a CSV file?  
Ans. The writerow() method of a writer object in the csv module takes a list argument and writes it as a row to a CSV file.

5. What do the keyword arguments delimiter and line terminator do?  
Ans. 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?  
Ans. loads() We use the json. loads() method to parse a JSON string and return a Python object such as a dictionary.

7. What function takes a Python data structure and returns a string of JSON data?  
Ans. The json.dumps() function in Python is used to serialize a Python data structure into a JSON-formatted string.