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

Answer 1: Advantages of Excel spreadsheets over CSV spreadsheets:

***Formatting:*** Excel supports rich formatting options, including styles, fonts, and colors, while CSV is plain text and doesn't support formatting.

***Formulas:*** Excel allows the use of formulas and functions within cells, providing more advanced calculations than CSV.

***Multisheet Support:*** Excel files can contain multiple sheets, whereas CSV typically represents a single sheet.

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

Answer 2:

*For csv.reader(): Pass a file object opened in read mode ('r'):*

import csv

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

reader = csv.reader(file)

*For csv.writer(): Pass a file object opened in write mode ('w'):*

import csv

with open('example.csv', 'w', newline='') as file:

writer = csv.writer(file)

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

Answer 3: For reader objects: Open the file in read mode ('r') and For writer objects: Open the file in write mode ('w').

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

Answer 4: writer.writerow(['value1', 'value2', 'value3'])

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

Answer 5: Delimiter: Specifies the character used to separate fields in a CSV file. The default is a comma (,).

Line Terminator: Specifies the character used to terminate lines in a CSV file. The default is the newline character ('\n').

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

Answer 6: The json.loads() function is used.

import json

json\_data = '{"key": "value"}'

python\_data = json.loads(json\_data)

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

Answer 7: The json.dumps() function is used.

import json

python\_data = {'key': 'value'}

json\_data = json.dumps(python\_data)