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|  | Chapter 14 Practice Questions – Working with CSV Files and JSON Data |
| **Q1** | **What are some features Excel spreadsheets have that CSV spreadsheets don’t?** |
| A | 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 colour * 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 |
| **Q2** | **What do you pass to csv.reader() and csv.writer() to create Reader and Writer objects?** |
| A | You pass the opened file using the open(filename) method to the csv.reader e.g.:  exampleFile = open(‘example.csv’)  exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)  The same is true for the csv.writer but the file must initially be opened in write mode e.g.:  outputFile = open(‘output.csv’, ‘w’, newline=’’)  outputWriter = csv.writer(outputFile) |
| **Q3** | **What modes do File objects for Reader and Writer objects need to be opened in?** |
| A | For reader objects the file is automatically opened in read-only mode  For Writer objects the file is opened in Write mode with w as one of the arguments e.g.: open(‘output.csv’, ‘w’) |
| **Q4** | **What method takes a list argument and writes it to a CSV file?** |
| A | The writerow() method for Writer objects takes a list argument e.g.  outputWriter = csv.writer(outputFile)  outputWriter.writerow([‘spam’, ‘eggs’, ‘bacon’, ‘ham’]) |
| **Q5** | **What do the delimiter and lineterminator keyword arguments do?** |
| A | Using the csv.writer() method as the arguments:   1. delimiter=’\;’ to set the delimiter that appears between cells. Comma is the default delimiter if none is specified 2. lineterminator=\n\n’ is the character used to designate the ending of a row. Newline is the default terminator |
| **Q6** | **What function takes a string of JSON data and returns a Python data structure?** |
| A | To translate a string containing JSON data into a Python value, pass it to the json.loads() function e.g.:  stringofjsondata = ‘{“name”: “Zophie”, “isCat”: true, “miceCaught”: 0, “felineIQ”: null}’  import json  jsondataasoythonvalue = json.loads(stringofjsondata) |
| **Q7** | **What function takes a Python data structure and returns a string of JSON data?** |
| A | The json.dumps() function will translate a Python value into a string of JSON-formatted data e.g.:  pythonValue = {‘isCat’: True, ‘miceCaught’: 0, ‘name’: ‘Zophie’, ‘felineIQ’: None}  import json  stringOfJsonData = json.dumps(pythonValue) |