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join() : Converts the elements of an iterable into a string

ljust() : Returns a left justified version of the string

lower() :Converts a string into lower case

lstrip() :Returns a left trim version of the string

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splitlines() :Split the lines at line boundaries

startswith() :Returns “True” if a string starts with the given prefix

strip() :Returns the string with both leading and trailing characters

swapcase() : Converts all uppercase characters to lowercase and vice versa

3 -The isascii() function returns a boolean value where True indicates that the string contains all ASCII characters and False indicates that the string contains some non-ASCII characters.

4-Text files are used to store data more user friendly. Binary files are used to store data more compactly. In the text file, a special character whose ASCII value is 26 inserted after the last character to mark the end of file. In the binary file no such character is present.

5- There are various encodings present which treat a string differently. The popular encodings being utf-8, ascii, etc. **Using the string encode() method, you can convert unicode strings into any encodings supported by Python**. By default, Python uses utf-8 encoding.

6 -Use str.encode() and file.write()

7-The main difference between ASCII and Unicode is that the ASCII represents lowercase letters (a-z), uppercase letters (A-Z), digits (0-9) and symbols such as punctuation marks while the Unicode represents letters of English, Arabic, Greek etc., mathematical symbols, historical scripts, and emoji covering a wide range.

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