E)

Interpreter	Compiler
Translates program one statement at a time.	Scans the entire program and translates it as a whole into machine code.
It takes less amount of time to analyze the source code but the overall execution time is slower.	It takes large amount of time to analyze the source code but the overall execution time is comparatively faster.
Continues translating the program until the first error is met, in which case it stops. Hence debugging is easy.	It generates the error message only after scanning the whole program. Hence debugging is comparatively hard.

F)

Python 2.X	**Python 3.X**
There's ASCII str type and unicode type, but no separate type to handle bytes of data	All strings (str) are Unicode strings; two byte classes are introduced: bytes and bytearray
Two types of integers: C-based integers (int) and Python long integer (long)	All integers are long but referred to by the int type
Return type of division is int if operands are integers: 5 / 4 gives 1; 4 / 2 gives 2	Return type of division is float even if operands or result are integers: 5 / 4 gives 1.25; 4 / 2 gives 2.0
round(16.5) returns a float of value 16.0	round(16.5) returns an int of value 16
Unorderable types can be compared	Comparison of unorderable types raises a TypeError

G)

ASCII , abbreviated from American Standard Code for Information Interchange, is a character encoding standard for electronic communication. **ASCII** codes represent text in computers, telecommunications equipment, and other devices.

UTF-**8** is a variable width character encoding capable of encoding all 1,112,064 valid code points in Unicode using one to four **8**-bit bytes. The encoding is defined by the Unicode standard, and was originally designed by Ken Thompson and Rob Pike.