E)Find 3 differences between a compiler and an interpreter:

compiler: 1)compilers use programming languages like:C,C++.

2)error message only generates after scanning whole programme.

3)Scans the entire program and translates it as a whole into machine code/(translates instructoins written in hight language).

Interpreter: 1)No intermediate object code is generated, hence are memory efficient/(Directly executes).

2)Continues translating the program until the first error is met, in which case it stops.

3)interpreters use programming languages like:Python,Ruby.

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F) Find the difference between Python 2 and 3?

Python 2.7.x and Python 3.x support the libraries that you are planning to use. However, it is worthwhile to have a look at the major differences between those two most popular versions of Python to avoid common pitfalls when writing the code for either one of them.

Python 2->Legacy:It is still entrenchced in the software at certain companies.

Library:many olders libraries built for python 2 are not forwards-compatible.

ASCII:Strings are stored as ASCII by default.

ex:

Print "Welcome" ->print statement in python 2.

Python 3->Future: It will take over Python 2 by 2020.

Library: Many of today developers are create libraries strictly for use with python 3.

Unicode: Text strings are unicode by default.

ex:

print("Welcome") ->print statement has been replaced with print() function.

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G)What is ASCII and UTF-8?

ASCII: Uses patterns of 7-bits to represent most symbols used in written English text/were represented as a number between 32 and 127.

UTF-8: every code-point from 0–127 is stored in a single byte. Code points above 128 are stored using 2, 3, and in fact, up to 6 byte.