1. **In what modes should the PdfFileReader() and PdfFileWriter() File objects will be opened?**

Ans – These are the functions of PyPDF2. So module should be installed PyPDF2

2**. From a PdfFileReader object, how do you get a Page object for page 5?**

Ans – To get a Page object page 5 from the “PdfFileReader” object in the pyPDF2 library. You can use

getPage() method.

**3. What PdfFileReader variable stores the number of pages in the PDF document?**

Ans - The “PdfFileReader” object in PyPDf2 library has a variable named “numPage” thata stores number of pages in the PDF document.

**4. If a PdfFileReader object’s PDF is encrypted with the password swordfish, what must you do before you can obtain Page objects from it?**

Ans If a PdfFileReader object’s PDF is encrypted with the password swordfish, we can decrypt it by calling the “decrypt()’ method with correct password before obtaining page from it.

**5. What methods do you use to rotate a page?**

Ans - to rotate a page in PyPDF2, you can use the rotateClockwise() and rotateCounterClockwise() methods of the Page object. These methods allow you to rotate the page clockwise or counterclockwise by a specified angle.

**6. What is the difference between a Run object and a Paragraph object?**

Ans - **Run Object:** A run object represents a contiguous range of text within a paragraph that has the same formatting attributes. It typically includes consecutive words or characters with consistent formatting, such as font style, size, color, or emphasis. For example, if a paragraph has a mix of regular text and italicized text, each part would be represented by a separate run object with appropriate formatting attributes.

**Paragraph Object**: A paragraph object represents a block of text with a specific set of formatting attributes. It contains one or more run objects. It represents a logical unit of text that is typically separated by line breaks or paragraph breaks. Paragraphs may have formatting attributes such as alignment, indentation, spacing, or style.

**7. How do you obtain a list of Paragraph objects for a Document object that’s stored in a variable named doc?**

Ans – To obtain a list of Paragraph objects for a Document object stored in variable named doc we need to know the specific library or framework being used .

**8. What type of object has bold, underline, italic, strike, and outline variables?**

Ans – These are text formatting object or style object . These variables are commonly used to represent the formatting attributes applied to a specific range or text.

**9. What is the difference between False, True, and None for the bold variable?**

Ans - **False:** When the bold variable is set to False, it indicates that the text is not bold. In other words, the text does not have the bold formatting applied to it.

**True:** When the bold variable is set to True, it indicates that the text is bold. The bold formatting is applied to the text, making it appear thicker or more emphasized.

**None**: When the bold variable is set to None, it typically means that the bold formatting is not explicitly set or specified. In this case, the text may inherit its formatting from a higher-level style or default formatting. Setting the bold variable to None does not explicitly specify whether the text is bold.

**10. How do you create a Document object for a new Word document?**

Ans – To create a Document object for a new word document using the ‘python-docx’ library you can use Document() constructor.

Example

from docx import Document

doc= Document()

11. **How do you add a paragraph with the text 'Hello, there!' to a Document object stored in a variable named doc?**

**Ans –** To add a paragraph with the text ‘Hello’,there! To a document object stored in a variable named ‘doc’ using ‘python-docx’ we can use ‘add-paragraph()’ method.

**12. What integers represent the levels of headings available in Word documents?**

Ans – In word documents the levels of heading are typically represented using integers from 1 to 9. These integers indicate the struct1ure of the headings with level 1 being the highest level of heading.