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**Python 3: The Python Environment  
Lesson 8, Quiz 1**

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**Question 1:**

Name at least two differences between ASCII and Unicode.

**Your Answer:**

1. ASCII represents each byte with one character, whereas Unicode represents each byte with one to four characters.

2. Unicode can encode a much larger characterset than ASCII

**Mentor Comments:**

Unicode is so big that all human languages so far are but a drop in the bucket. However work may not be complete on mapping all native languages.

However a language and a characterset should not be confused. The same glyph may mean something entirely different in Chinese and Japanese

**Question 2:**

What module does Python use to interact with binary data?

**Your Answer:**

struct

**Mentor Comments:**

*none*

**Question 3:**

What do the pack() and unpack() methods of the struct module do?

**Your Answer:**

1. unpack() takes binary data and converts in into Python-readable data.

2. pack() takes Python data and converts it to binary representations.

**Mentor Comments:**

*none*

**Overall Comments:**

Thanks to unicode, you can imagine Python code with all names of classes, methods, variables, functions

in Japanese or Chinese. A sprinkling of English (keywords, builtins, standard library). That's what code

looks like today actually in many journals. The need to stick to "Roman letters" (ASCII) was a temporary

restriction. We still have ASCII for those that want it.

-Kirby

**Grade:**

Great

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