**Assignment\_9**

Q1. In Python 3.X, what are the names and functions of string object types?

**Ans: rstrip() - Returns a right trim version of the string.**

**Split() – Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list.**

**Startswith() - Returns true if the string starts with the specified value.**

**Splitlines() – Splits the string at line breaks and returns a list.**

Q2. How do the string forms in Python 3.X vary in terms of operations?

**Ans:** **rstrip() - Returns a right trim version of the string.**

**Split() – Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list.**

**Startswith() - Returns true if the string starts with the specified value.**

**Splitlines() – Splits the string at line breaks and returns a list.**

Q3. In 3.X, how do you put non-ASCII Unicode characters in a string?

**Ans: This is easily done on a Windows platform: type the decimal ascii code (on the numeric keypad only) while holding down the ALT key, and the corresponding character is entered. For example, Alt-132 gives you a lowercase "a" with an umlaut.**

Q4. In Python 3.X, what are the key differences between text-mode and binary-mode files?

**Ans: The major difference between these two is that a text file cointains textual information in the form of alphabets, digits and special characters or symbols. A binary file contains bytes or a compiled version of a text file.**

Q5. How can you interpret a Unicode text file containing text encoded in a different encoding than your platform's default?

Ans:

Q6. What is the best way to make a Unicode text file in a particular encoding format?

**Ans: Open the file has ANSI encoding,**

**Double Click "ANSI" word at the bottom,**

**Select new Encoding such as "utf8"**

**Save the file.**

Q7. What qualifies ASCII text as a form of Unicode text?

**Ans: the first 128 Unicode code points represent the ASCII character, which means that any ASCII text is also a UTF-8. UCS-2 uses two bytes (16 bits ) for each character but can only encode the first 65,536 code points, the so called Basic Multilingual plane (BMP).**

Q8. How much of an effect does the change in string types in Python 3.X have on your code?

**Ans: Python 3.X uses the concepts of text and binary data instead of Unicode strings 8-bit strings. Alltext is Unicode; however encoded Unicode is represented as binary data.**