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

Answer: Table of Python String Methods Function Name Description isupper() Checks if all characters in the string are uppercase join() Returns a concatenated String ljust() Left aligns the string according to the width specified lower() Converts all uppercase characters in a string into lowercase

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

Python Strings are immutable, it means once we declare a string, we can't modify it. Python provides a built-in class “str” for handling text as the text is the most common form of data that a Python program handles.

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

Answer: Python allows Unicode string literals to be specified by adding a u character prefix before the string literal: This will create a Unicode string and the label will be appear correctly. Using Python and Unicode is a large topic which is beyond the scope of this document.

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

Answer:

The major difference between these two is that a text file contains textual information in the form of alphabets, digits and special characters or symbols. On the other hand, a binary file contains bytes or a compiled version of a text file. Text files are organized around lines, each of which ends with a newline character ('\n'). The source code files are themselves text files. A binary file is the one in which data is stored in the file in the same way as it is stored in the main memory for processing.

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

Answer: encode method does, and the result of encoding a unicode string is a bytestring (a str type.) You should either use normal open() and encode the unicode yourself, or (usually a better idea) use codecs. open() and not encode the data yourself.

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

Answer: Unicode uses two encoding forms: 8-bit and 16-bit, based on the data type of the data that is being that is being encoded. The default encoding form is 16-bit, where each character is 16 bits

(2 bytes) wide. Sixteen-bit encoding form is usually shown as U+hhhh, where hhhh is the hexadecimal code point of the character. Go to File -> Save As -> in the drop down menu just below the file name field change the file type from Unicode Text Document to Text Document. Now enter the file name you want remembering to specify the suffix you want such as .

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

Answer: For backward compatibility, the first 128 Unicode code points represent the equivalent ASCII characters. Since UTF-8 encodes each of these characters with a single byte, any ASCII text is also a UTF-8 text. Unicode is a superset of ASCII.With TEXT encoding, you can use all the most common characters in the alphabet. With UNICODE encoding, you can use special characters, like chinese, arabic, emoticons, .

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

Answer: Simply using multiplication operator on the string to be copied with the required number of times it should be copied. N is the number of the times you want to copy the string.