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

A. For **PdfFileReader()** file objects should be opened in **rb** -> read binary mode, Whereas for **PdfFileWriter()** file objects should be opened in **wb** -> write binary mode.

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

A. **PdfFileReader** class provides a method called **getPage(page\_no)** to get a page object. Calling getPage(4) will return a Page object for page 5 since page 0 is the first page.

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

A. **getNumPages()** method of **PdfFileReader** class stores the no pages in a 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?

A. **getNumPages()** method of **PdfFileReader** class stores the no pages in a PDF document

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

A. PyPDF2 Package provides 2 methods to rotate a page:

1. **rotateClockWise()** -> For Clockwise rotation
2. **rotateCounterClockWise()** -> For Counter Clockwise rotation

The PyPDF2 package only allows you to rotate a page in increments of 90 degrees. You will receive an AssertionError otherwise.

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

A. The structure of a document is represented by three different data types in **python-Docx**. At the highest level, a Document object represents the entire document. The Document object contains a list of **Paragraph** objects for the paragraphs in the document. (A new paragraph begins whenever the user presses ENTER or RETURN while typing in a Word document.) Each of these Paragraph objects contains a list of one or more **Run** objects.

The text in a Word document is more than just a string. It has font, size, color, and other styling information associated with it. A style in Word is a collection of these attributes. A Run object is a contiguous run of text with the same style. A new Run object is needed whenever the text style changes.

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

A. from docx import Document

doc = Document("sample\_file.docx") *# Path of the Docx file*

print(doc.paragraphs) *# Prints the list of Paragraph objects for a Document*

for paragraph **in** doc.paragraphs:

print(paragraph.text) *# Prints the text in the paragraph*

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

A. **Run** object has bold, underline, italic, strike, and outline variables. The text in a Word document is more than just a string. It has font, size, color, and other styling information associated with it.

A style in Word is a collection of these attributes. A Run object is a contiguous run of text with the same style. A new Run object is needed whenever the text style changes.

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

A. bold = True, #styleset to Bold

Bold = False, #stylenot set to Bold

Bold = None, # style is not applicable

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

A. from docx import Document

document = Document()

document.add\_paragraph("Learn python programming")

document.save('mydocument.docx')

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

A. from docx import Document

doc = Document()

doc.add\_paragraph('Hello, there!')

doc.save('hello.docx')

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

A. The levels for a heading in a word document can be specified by using the **level** attribute inside the **add\_heading** method. There are a total of 5 levels statring for 0 t0 4. where level 0 makes a headline with the horizontal line below the text, whereas the heading level 1 is the main heading. Similarly, the other headings are sub-heading with their's font-sizes in decreasing order.