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

**Ans: in python 3 we can use type keyword is used for check whether the string object is have string type, and str keyword is used to convert other dtype to string**

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

**Ans: in python The format() method formats the specified value(s) and insert them inside the string's placeholder.**

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

**Ans: in python we have to add #!/usr/bin/python2.4 # -\*- coding: utf-8 -\*- in first line of program. This header will used to put non-ASCII Unicode characters in a string**

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

**Ans: in python the text mode program writes data to file as text file, and in binary mode, the program writes data to files as 0/1 bits**

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

**Ans : The default encoding in str.encode() and bytes.decode() is UTF-8. Is used Unicode text file containing text encoded in a different encoding than your platform's default**

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

**Ans: Call str.encode(encoding) with encoding set to "utf8" to encode str. Call open(file, mode) to open a file with mode set to "wb" . "wb" writes to files in binary mode and preserves UTF-8 format.**

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

**Ans: The first 128 Unicode code points represent the ASCII characters, which means that any ASCII text is also a UTF-8 text.**

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

**Ans: in my code I will use str keyword to assign a string. If I want to assing numerical data to string means I will use the typecasting method**