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

str.capitalize()

str.casefold()

str.center(width[, fillchar])

str.count(sub[, start[, end]])

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

With Python 3.0, the format() method has been introduced for handling complex string formatting more efficiently. This method of the built-in string class provides functionality for complex variable substitutions and value formatting. This new formatting technique is regarded as more elegant. The general syntax of format() method is string.format(var1, var2,…)

Q3. In 3.X, how do you put non-

ASCII Unicode characters in a string?

Python 3 uses utf-8 as the default encoding for source files

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

Text files are special subset of binary files that are used to store human readable characters as a rich text document or plain text document. Text files also store data in sequential bytes but bits in text file represents characters.

Binary file are those typical files that store data in the form of sequence of bytes grouped into eight bits or sometimes sixteen bits. These bits represent custom data and such files can store multiple types of data (images, audio, text, etc) under a single file.

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

Python 3 did changed the system encoding to default to utf-8 and also text to utf8

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

Python3 is open(Filename, 'r', encoding='utf-8')

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

ASCII has its equivalent in Unicode. The difference between ASCII and Unicode is that ASCII represents lowercase letters (a-z), uppercase letters (A-Z), digits (0–9) and symbols such as punctuation marks while Unicode represents letters of English, Arabic, Greek etc.

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