1. For **PdfFileReader()** and **PdfFileWriter()** File objects, you should open them in binary mode using **'rb'** (read binary) and **'wb'** (write binary), respectively.

pythonCopy code

with open('example.pdf', 'rb') as file: pdf\_reader = PdfFileReader(file)

1. To get a Page object for page 5 from a **PdfFileReader** object, you can use the **getPage()** method:

pythonCopy code

page\_5 = pdf\_reader.getPage(4) # Page numbering is 0-based, so page 5 is at index 4

1. The variable that stores the number of pages in a PDF document using **PdfFileReader** is **numPages**.

pythonCopy code

num\_of\_pages = pdf\_reader.numPages

1. If a **PdfFileReader** object's PDF is encrypted with the password 'swordfish', you need to use the **decrypt()** method before obtaining Page objects:

pythonCopy code

pdf\_reader.decrypt('swordfish')

1. To rotate a page, you can use the **rotateClockwise()** and **rotateCounterClockwise()** methods of the **PageObject**.

pythonCopy code

page\_5.rotateClockwise(90) # Rotate the page 5 clockwise by 90 degrees

1. In the context of Word documents, a Run object represents a contiguous run of text with the same style, while a Paragraph object represents a paragraph, which can contain multiple runs.
2. To obtain a list of Paragraph objects for a Document object stored in a variable named **doc**, you can use the **paragraphs** attribute:

pythonCopy code

paragraphs\_list = doc.paragraphs

1. The **Run** object in a Word document has **bold**, **underline**, **italic**, **strike**, and **outline** variables.
2. For the **bold** variable in a Run object, **False** means not bold, **True** means bold, and **None** means the bold setting is inherited from the style.
3. To create a Document object for a new Word document, you can use the **docx.Document()** constructor:

pythonCopy code

from docx import Document doc = Document()

1. To add a paragraph with the text 'Hello, there!' to a Document object stored in a variable named **doc**:

pythonCopy code

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

1. Headings in Word documents are represented by integer values. Common heading levels include:

* Level 1: Heading 1 (largest)
* Level 2: Heading 2
* Level 3: Heading 3
* ... and so on.