Q1. Describe the differences between text and binary files in a single paragraph.

Ans=> text file stores data in the form of alphabets, digits and other special symbols by storing their ASCII values and are in a human readable format. Whereas, a binary file contains a sequence or a collection of bytes which are not in a human readable format.

Q2. What are some scenarios where using text files will be the better option? When would you like to use binary files instead of text files?

Ans=> if our file just contains text then we can go for binary option and if our file is image type then we can go for binary option

Q3. What are some of the issues with using binary operations to read and write a Python integer directly to disc?

Ans=>they are not able to convert it to another form

Q4. Describe a benefit of using the with keyword instead of explicitly opening a file.

Ans=>with statement benefits in opening multiple files at same time.

Q5. Does Python have the trailing newline while reading a line of text? Does Python append a newline when you write a line of text?

Ans=>yes

Q6. What file operations enable for random-access operation?

Ans=>seek and write

Q7. When do you think you'll use the struct package the most?

Ans=>to convert field in file to list while reading file

Q8. When is pickling the best option?

Ans=>when u want convert large data compressed version

Q9. When will it be best to use the shelve package?

Ans=> The shelve module can be used as a simple persistent storage option for Python objects

Q10. What is a special restriction when using the shelve package, as opposed to using other data dictionaries?

Ans=> Only string data type can be used as key in this special dictionary object