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I'm not robot!

Handling character encoding in Python or any other language may sometimes seem painful. Places like Stack Overflow have thousands of questions derived from the confusion about exceptions such as UnicodeDecodeError and UnicodeEncodeError. This tutorial is designed to clean the Exception fog and illustrate that working with binary text and data on Python 3 can be a smooth experience. Python Unicode support is strong and robust, but it takes time to master. This tutorial is different because it is not linguistic-agnostic but deliberately Python-centric. You will still get an agnostic language print, but then you will immerse yourself in Python illustrations, with heavy text paragraphs kept to a minimum. See how to use live character encoding concepts Python Code. At the end of this tutorial, you: Get conceptual panoramas on character encoding and numeration systems Understand how encoding comes into play with the str and bytes of Python Learn about Python support for numbering systems through their various forms of int verbatims Learn about Python's built-in features related to character encoding and numbering systems Character encoding and numeration systems are so closely connected that they need to be covered in the same tutorial or otherwise the treatment of any would be totally inadequate. Note: This article is Python 3-centric. Specifically, all the code examples in this tutorial were generated from a CPython 3.7.2 shell, although all the smaller versions of Python 3 should behave (mostly) the same in their text processing. If you continue to use Python 2 and are intimidated by differences in how Python 2 and Python 3 treat binary text and data, then I hope this tutorial will help you make the switch. There are dozens iHundreds of characters coding. The best way to begin to understand what they are is to cover one of the simpler characters, ASCII. Whether you are ♪ I'm gonna go ♪ ♪ I'm gonna go ♪ I'm sure you're not going to go.(New) 0 NUL (Null) 64 @ 1 SOH (Heading Start) 65 A 2 STX (Text Start) 66 B 3 ETX (Text End) 67 C 4 EOT (End of Transmission) 68 D 5 ENQ (Inquiry) 69 E 6 ACK (Acknowledgment) 70 F 7 BEL (Bell) 71 G 8 BS (Separation) Here is the core of the module in all its glory: # From lib/python3.7/string.py whitespace = ' \t\v\f' ascii_lowercase = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz' ascii_uppercase = 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' ascii_letters = ascii Most of these constants must be self-documented in their definitions. We will cover what hexdigits and octdigits are shortly. You can. ravele ... :)(iicasi.s on is ... :rts dadeiporP -)rts :s(qestbk ekam fed solutÂt nYâã :ejanosrep olos nu atneserpor onu adac euq stib 8 ed saicneuces sal ertne soicapse noc ,stib 8 ne acifidoc-odusep es IICSA anedac al ed ejanosrep adaC .nohtyP ne stib ed saicneuces omoc IICSA sanedac ratneserper ed acitcjÂrp arenam anu yab ÂuqA .oremºÂn ese odneyulcnl e odicelbatse retcjÂrac le ratneserper arap savitacifingis setrap sjÂm atisecen ,lamiced oremºÂn le atnemua euq adidem a euq evresbO 01010100000 101 01 10010000 1001 9 00010000 0001 8 11100000 111 7 01100000 011 6 10100000 101 5 00100000 001 4 11000000 11 3 01000000 01 2 10000000 1 1 00000000 0 0)odagaP oialumroF(yraniB)otcapmoC(yraniB lamiceD :lamiced ne 01 a 0 ed sairanib senoisrev sal nj1Âtse ÂuqA .)2 esab(stib ed aicneuces anu noc 01-esab soremºÂn sotse ed onu adac raserpxe edeup n©ÂibmaT .)lamiced(01 esab al ne soremºÂn etnemasicerp sjÂm namall es euq ol orep ,)721 a 0(soremºÂn somaÃramall oy y detsu euq ol azilitu roiretna nº3Âicces al ed IICSA albat artseuN "ffo" o "no" oslaF o oredadrreV "on" o "Âs" 1 o 0 :omsim ol nacifingis sodot euq ocop nu etmecaliºÂbmis ratneserper ed samrof setnerefid yaH .selbisop sodatse sod eneit olºÂs euq la±Âes au se ocop nU .ebas rodanedro nu euq nº3Âicamrofni ed latnemadnuf sjÂm dadinu al ,tib le ne otroc etnacserfer nu arap otnemon neub nu se arohÃ ã.)(rper ne selbimirpmi sodaredisnoc nos seretcarac sus sodotã is elbimirpmi ogla aredisnoc)(elbatnirpsi.rts :n3Âicinifed al a odated se ilius aicnerefid aL .selbimirpmi sodaredisnoc nos }'tl' ,'fl' ,'rt' ,'" ,'vl'{ ed onugnin euq ¡Ârid el euq ,)(elbatnirpsi.rts rebas a ,elbimirpmi odaredisnoc se ejanosrep nu is raborp arap odot©Âm oto nOc etnemaregil apercsid otsE .ocnalb oicapse .anedac al adot euylcnl elbimirpmI .gnirts :atoN ?ICSA noc Iam ¡Âtse euq oL')noitautcnup.gnirts(pirts:.s ?!?IICSA a osap el ©ÂuQ¿Ã¯ nº3Âicatropmi ed evaÃc Yâã :sanaidiloc sanedac ed nº3Âcalupinam al arap setnatsnoc satse lf allowed ") ... return " " for i in s) عربية make_bitseq("bits") '01100011 01101001 01110100 01110011' اعربية make_bitseq("CAPS") '01000 010000 01010000 01010011' اسريع make_bitseq("$25.43") '00100000 00110010 00110100 00101011' uses the Python's mini-format specification language, which is a way to specify the format for the replacement fields in format chains: the left side of the colon, Ord (1), is the real object whose value will be formed and inserted into the output. The use of the Python Ord function () gives you the Base-10 code point for a single STR character. The right side of the colon is the format specifier. 08 means width 8 padding and the B works as a sign to generate the resulting number in base 2 (binary). This trick is mostly just for fun, and it will fail a lot for any character who doesn't see present in the ASCII table. We will discuss how other encodings resolve this problem later. There is a formula of critical importance that is related to the definition of a little. Given a series of bits, n, the number of possible different values that can be represented in n bits is 2n: def n_possible_values (nbits: int) - PHP int: return 2 ** nbits here is what that means: 1 bit will allow you to express 21 == 2 possible values. 8 bits will allow you to express 28 == 256 possible values. 64 bits will allow you to express 264 == 18,446,744,073,709,551,616 possible values. There is a corollary of this formula: given a range of different possible values, how can we find the number of bits, n, that is required to make the range fully represented? What you are trying to resolve is N in equation 2n = x (where you already know x). Here's what that works: ماعلى ماعلى ماعلى ماعلى (nValues: int) - ماعلى من ماعلى ماعلى ماعلى ماعلى