#### Q1. Does assigning a value to a string's indexed character violate Python's string immutability ?

**Ans:**

**String’s indexed character cannot to be assigned a New value , as Strings are immutable.**

#### Q2. Does using the += operator to concatenate strings violate Python's string immutability? Why or why not ?

**Ans:**

**+= operator is used to concatenate strings, it does not violate Python’s string immutability Property. Because doing so new creates a new association with data and variable. E.g. str\_1="a" and str\_1+="b. effect of this statements to create string ab and reassign it to variable str\_1, any string data is not actually modified.**

#### Q3. In Python, how many different ways are there to index a character?

**Ans:**

**A Character in string can be indexed using string name followed by index number of character in square bracket. Positive Indexing i.e. first index is 0 an so on, or Negative Indexing i.e. last letter is -1 and so on can be used to index a character**

#### Q4. What is the relationship between indexing and slicing?

**Ans:**

**We can access elements of sequence datatypes by using slicing and indexing. Indexing is used to obtaining individual element while slicing for sequence of elements.**

#### Q5. What is an indexed character's exact data type? What is the data form of a slicing-generated substring?

**Ans:**

**Indexed characters and sliced substrings have datatype String.**

#### Q6. What is the relationship between string and character "types" in Python?

**Ans:**

**Object that contains sequence of character datatypes are called String.**

#### Q7. Identify at least two operators & one method that allow you to combine one or more smaller strings to create a larger string ?

**Ans:**

**+, += and \* allow to combine one or more smaller strings to create a larger string. <string>.join(<sep>) method joins element of iterable type like list and tuple to get a combined string.**

#### Q8. What is the benefit of first checking the target string with in or not in before using the index method to find a substring ?

**Ans:**

**Checking the target string with in or not Operators before using the index method to find a substring just helps confirming availability of substring and thus avoid raising of ValueError.**

#### Q9. Which operators and built-in string methods produce simple Boolean (true/false) results?

**Ans:**

**The String Operators and built-in methods to Produce Simple Boolean (True/False) Results are:**

* **in**
* **not**
* **<string>.isalpha()**
* **<string>.isalnum()**
* **<string>.isdecimal()**
* **<string>.isdigit()**
* **<string>.islower()**
* **<string>.isnumeric()**
* **<string>.isprintable()**
* **<string>.isspace()**
* **<string>.istitle()**