

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

```
1 Yes .It will Raise an error that strings are immutable
```

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

```
1 No .Generally it add anothe sstring to the lasst of first string
```

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

```
1 3 different ways are there
2 1.Positive indexing
3 2.negative Indexing
4 3.Slicing
```

Q4. What is the relationship between indexing and slicing?

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1 With help of inde numbers only we can extract the numbers from one index to
  another index range in slicing
```

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

```
1 Index character data type is sring it indexing on string or list or sequence
  contain string else depedon the data types
2 thaat sequence contain
3
4 slicing genreated substring are of string (str) type only
```

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

```
1 string type is defined as the sequence of character types
```

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

```
1 operators="+","*"
2 method:join()
```

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?

```
1 It is used to avoid ValueError
```

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

```
1 methods: isupper(),islower(),isnumeric()etc--
2 operators:"==","<",">",">=","<="
```

In []:

```
1
```