## **Chapter 8 More on Strings and Special Methods**

1.

```
a. s1 == s2
              True
                         1. 4 * s4
                                         totototo
                        m. len(s1)
b. s2.count('o') 3
                                        17
c. id(s1) == id(s2) True
                        n. max(s1)
                                        У
d. id(s1) == id(s3) False
                        o. min(s1)
                                        a space char
e. s1 <= s4 True
                        p. s1[-4]
f. s2 >= s4
              raise q. sl.lower() welcome to python
True r. sl.rfind('o') 15
g. s1 != s4
                                              False
k. s1[4:8] ome
                         v. s1 + s2
     2
     All correct except
     s3 = s1 - s2 # Incorrect
     3
     Welcome to Python
     Welcabcme tabc Pythabcn
     4
     (a) isEqual = (s1 == s2)
     (b) isEqual = (s1.upper() == s2.upper())
     (c) b = s1.startswith("AAA")
     (d) b = s1.endswith("AAA")
     (e) x = len(s1)
     (f) x = s1[0]
     (g) s3 = s1 + s2
     (h) s3 = s1[1:]
     (i) s3 = s1[1: 5]
     (j) s3 = s1.lower()
```

```
(k) s3 = s1.upper()
     (1)  s3 = s1.strip()
     (m) s3 = s1.replace('e', 'E')
     (n) x = s1.find('e')
     (o) x = s1.rfind('abc')
     No. Strings are immutable.
6
     0
7
     s.islower() or s.isupper()
     s.isalpha()
9. You can define methods for operators. This is called operator
          overloading.
10. The methods for operators +, -, *, /, %, ==, !=, <, <=, >= are __add__ (self, other), __sub__ (self, other),
          __mul__(self, other), __div__(self, other),
           mod (self, other), eq (self, other), ne (self,
          other), __lt__(self, other), __le__(self, other),
          gt (self, other), and ge(self, other).
11. Yes
12. Yes
```