1. What are escape characters, and how do you use them?

**Answer** Escape characters are special characters used in strings to represent characters that are difficult or impossible to type directly into the code. They are always preceded by a backslash (\) in Python. Example of special characters backslash (\\).

1. What do the escape characters n and t stand for?

**ANSWER** ; \n: Newline and \t: Tab

1. What is the way to include backslash characters in a string?

**ANSWER** To include a backslash character (\) itself in a string in Python, we use a double backslash (\\) this is because it is an escape character.

1. The string "Howl's Moving Castle" is a correct value. Why isn't the single quote character in the word Howl's not escaped a problem?

**ANSWERS;** the single quote within the string is not interpreted as the end of the string because it's enclosed within double quotes**.**

1. How do you write a string of newlines if you don't want to use the n character?

**ANSWER;** customize the value of end and set it to " " example print( ‘good’, end=” “ )

Or us of chr()

chr(10) represents the newline character. chr() is a Python function that returns a string representing a character whose Unicode code point is an integer. The ASCII code for the newline character is 10, so chr(10) gives us the newline character**.**

6. What are the values of the given expressions?

'Hello, world!'[1]

ANSWER: THIS is indexing in string. the value of the expression 'Hello, world!'[1] is 'e'.

'Hello, world!'[0:5]

**ANSWER**: slicing operation,the expression 'Hello, world!'[0:5] is 'Hello'

'Hello, world!'[:5]

**ANSWER** . THIS IS ALSO SLICING , omitting the start index , indicating we start from zero. So the

Expression 'Hello, world!'[:5] is 'Hello'

'Hello, world!'[3:]

7. What are the values of the following expressions?

'Hello'.upper()

ANSWER; The upper() method convert the string to uppercase. the value of the expression 'Hello'.upper() is 'HELLO'.

'Hello'.upper().isupper()

ANSWER: first upper() method convert the string to uppercase, then isupper() method checks whether all the strings are indeed in uppercase and returns True if it is.

the value of the expression 'Hello'.upper().isupper() is True.

'Hello'.upper().lower()

**ANSWER**: upper() converts to uppercase, then lowercase by lower() method.

the value of the expression 'Hello'.upper().lower() is 'hello'.

8. What are the values of the following expressions?

'Remember, remember, the fifth of July.'.split()

**ANSWER;** we split the strings to substrings

The value is :['Remember,', 'remember,', 'the', 'fifth', 'of', 'July.']

'-'.join('There can only one.'.split())

**ANSWER:** First split the string [‘There’, ‘can’, ‘only’ ,’one’]

Then by use of ‘ ‘.join() function join the sentence to read ; There can only one.

9. What are the methods for right-justifying, left-justifying, and centering a string?

**ANSWER**: Right-justifying a string: rjust() method. Example rjust(5) means right-justify within 5 spaces

Left-justifying a string: ljust() method

Centering a string: the method is the center() example my\_string.center(10) means center within 10 spaces.

10. What is the best way to remove whitespace characters from the start or end?

ANSWER : The best way to remove whitespaces from the start or end of a string in Python is by using the **strip() method**. This method removes leading (at the beginning) and trailing (at the end) whitespace characters such as spaces, tabs, and newline characters from the string.