Review Questions

1. **What is a string?**

A string is some text that you want to display to someone, or “export” out of the program you are writing. Python will know that you want something to be a string when you put either single quotes (‘’) or double quotes (“”). Strings can be output to screen using the print function. To output the string, you will need to use parenthesis around the variable name. If you wanted to have access to elements of the string, you will use square brackets.

1. **What operations can you perform on a string?**
2. **What is concatenation?**

Concatenation involves with merging or combining strings. It is when you take two separate strings-stored by the translator- a merge them so that they can combine into one string. You can concatenate by using the addition symbol to add both strings together after using the print function and signing both variable names to be added in the string. Another way is to multiply the string by a set number of times if you want to output the text in the string back to back. The final way is to use a comma, this will add a space between your two strings when outputted.

1. **Provide an example of concatenation?**

For an example, if you have one variable with the name str1 and it is assigned to the text, “Hello,” and another string called str2 with the text, “World,” you can concatenate both strings to output the two words, “Hello World.” Your program would look like:

Str1 = “Hello”

Str2 = “World”

print(Str1+Str2)

Or

print(Str1,Str2)

1. **What is an escape sequence? Provide an example.**

An escape sequence are used to signal an alternative way of a series of characters in your string. Most commonly, escape characters are used to fix special characters inside a string. They will require a backslash to be used in a string. For an example, some escape sequences include: \n = newline, \t = tab, \” = “(double quotes), \’ = ‘(single quotes), \\ = backslash and \b = backspace.