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

**Ans.** Escape characters are used to insert characters that are illegal in a string.

An escape character is a \ (backslash) followed by the character you want to insert.

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

**Ans.** The escape character ‘n’ for next line. The escape character ‘t’ is for tab.

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

**Ans.** To include backslash characters in a string we use “\\” two consecutive backslashes.

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?

**Ans.** The string begins and ends with double quotes so the single quote doesn’t cause error.

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

**Ans.** We can use the parameter end and customize it to the value “ “ to create a new line without the character n.

For example: print(“Hello”, end = “ “)

Print(“World”)

6. What are the values of the given expressions?

'Hello, world!'[1] : **Print the content of the string at position index 1, which is the character e.**

'Hello, world!'[0:5] and 'Hello, world!'[:5] **are essentially same it prints everything in the string from index 0 to index number 5 is printed. Returns Hello**

'Hello, world!'[3:] **This prints the content in the string from index position 3 till end of the string. Returns lo, world.**

7. What are the values of the following expressions?

'Hello'.upper()

'Hello'.upper().isupper()

'Hello'.upper().lower()

**Ans.** 'Hello'.upper() renders the whole string to uppercase. Returns HELLO

'Hello'.upper().isupper() the term .isupper() function checks if the entire string is upper case or not. It returns True. Since .upper() function returns the string into upper case.

'Hello'.upper().lower(): the function .upper() turns the entire string to upper case then the function .lower() returns the string to lower case. So we get hello.

8. What are the values of the following expressions?

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

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

**Ans.** The function .split() splits the entire string into isolated strings when it finds a space and returns a list of string values.

The first one returns: ['Remember,', 'remember,', 'the', 'fifth', 'of', 'July.']

The .join() function joins the elements within the list with ‘-‘

So we get: 'There-can-only-one.'

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

**Ans.** The functions used for string formatting are

str.**ljust**(length, characters) is for left justifying a string

str.**rjust**(length, characters) is for right justifying the string

str.**center**(length, characters)is for centre aligning the string

where length parameter is the length of the return string. The parameter character is optional which fills empty space with characters provided.

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

**Ans.** Call the trim() method on your string to remove whitespace from the beginning and end of it. It returns a new string.