1. Escape characters are characters used to insert illegal characters in a string. E.g. \n is an escpae character inserted in a string to print all characters after \n in the next line. Another e.g. is \t, it is used in representing certain whitespace characters: "\t" is a tab. To add apostrophe to a word in string, we use "Hi Good Morning, this is \”NDTV\” news”.
2. “n” stands for new line and inserting \n starts a new line in string and “t” stands for tab which inserts whitespace between characters.
3. This can be done by using escape character names backslash in a string, e.g. printing “This train is bound for Noida City Centre//Vaishali” prints “This train is bound for Noida City Centre/Vaishali”.
4. It is so because, python has created 2 types of string literals “” and ‘’ i.e. single and double literals respectively for this purpose, where both do identically same work of enclosing a string, but the reason why we have 2 options of double and single literals is so that we can use the other literal as a character inside string if we are using any literal to enclose a string.
5. We can do this using by specifying argument sep=’’ in the print() argument.
6. i) ‘e’

ii)’Hello’

iii)’Hello’

iv)’lo, world!’

1. i) ‘HELLO’ bcoz all characters turned into upper case.

ii)TRUE bcoz .upper() turns all characters into uppercase and .isupper() returns true when all characters are uppercase.

iii) ‘hello’ bcoz in the end .lower() turns all characters into lowercase.

1. i)['Remember,', 'Remember,', 'the', '5th', 'of', 'July.']

ii) ‘There-can-only-one’

1. Those methods are .ljust(), .rjust() and .center() and syntax for the same are as follows:
2. str.**ljust**(s, width[, fillchar])
3. str.**rjust**(s, width[, fillchar])
4. str.**center**(s, width[, fillchar])
5. To remove whitespace characters from a string, we can use .strip() method with a string.