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|  | Chapter 6 Practice Questions |
| **Q1** | **What are escape characters?** |
| A | Because strings in Python are enclosed in quotes, if a quote is used within this string Python can get confused and it will end a string prematurely and also cause an error with the unclosed part.  To get around this issue an escape character (\) allows the use of a quote within quotes e.g.  ‘Say hi to Bob\’s mother.’ Reads as Say hi to Bob’s mother. |
| **Q2** | **What do the \n and \t escape characters represent?** |
| A | \n means Newline on a string  \t means Tab |
| **Q3** | **How can you put a \ backslash character in a string?** |
| A | Use the escape character with it e.g. ‘N\\A’ reads as N\A |
| **Q4** | **The string value “Howl’s Moving Castle” is a valid string. Why isn’t it a problem that the single quote character in the word Howl’s isn’t escaped?** |
| A | It isn’t a problem because a single quote can be used as long as the string is encapsulated in double quotes |
| **Q5** | **If you don’t want to put \n in your string, how can you write a string with newlines in it?** |
| A | You can use a three single quotes or three double quotes to encapsulate the string with newlines typed as seen |
| **Q6** | **What do the following expressions evaluate to? \* ‘Hello world!’[1]**  **\* ‘Hello world!’[0:5]**  **\* ‘Hello world!’[:5]**  **\* ‘Hello world!’[3:]** |
| A | \* e  \* Hello  \* Hello  \* ‘lo world! |
| **Q7** | **What do the following expressions evaluate to? \* ‘Hello’.upper()**  **\* ‘Hello’.upper().isupper()**  **\* ‘Hello’.upper().lower()** |
| A | \* ‘HELLO’  \* True  \* ‘hello’ |
| **Q8** | **What do the following expressions evaluate to? \* ‘Remember, remember, the fifth of November.’.split()**  **\* ‘-‘.join(‘There can be only one.’.split())** |
| A | \* [‘Remember’, ‘remember’, ‘the’, ‘fifth’, ‘of’ ‘November’ \* There-can-be-only-one |
| **Q9** | **What string methods can you use to right-justify, left-justify, and center a string?** |
| A | Use the following functions: rjust(), ljust() and center(). The first argument the string methods is an integer length for padding (whitespace) used in justifying the text. The second argument allows you to choose an alternative padding other than whitespace. |
| **Q10** | **How can you trim whitespace characters from the beginning or end of a string?** |
| A | Use the lstrip() and rstrip() functions |