

Chapter 10:String Manipulation

SECTION – A

1. Which of the following operator cannot be used with string data type?
a. + b. in c. * d. /
2. a. Write a python statement to reverse string "hello" using string method.
`print(reversed_string)` # Output: 'olleh'
b. Write python statement to count the 'l' in the string "hello"
c. Write python statement to split the word by letter l.
3. Given is a Python string declaration
`NAME = "Learning Python is Fun"`
Write the output of :
`print(NAME[-5:-10:-1])`
4. What is the output of the following code?
`example = "snow world"`
`example[3] = 's'`
`print (example)`
(a) snow (b) snow world (c) Error (d) snos world
5. Which of the following statement will return the last three characters of a string 'str'?
(a) `str[3: ]` (b) `str[ : 3]` (c) `str[-3: ]` (d) `str[ : -3]`
6. Find the operator which cannot be used with a string in Python from the following:
(a) + (b) not in (c) * (d) //
7. Which of the following operations on a string will generate an error?
(a) `"PYTHON"*3` (b) `"PYTHON" + "20"` (c) `"PYTHON" + 10` (d) `"PYTHON" + "LANGUAGE"`
8. Which of the following is not a valid string in Python?
(a) "Hello" (b) 'Hello' (c) "Hello" (d) None of the above
9. Which of the following operators is used for concatenation of two strings?
(a) - (b) * (c) + (d) /
10. Which of the following functions will return the total number of characters in a string?
(a) `count( )` (b) `index( )` (c) `len( )` (d) all of these
11. Which of the following function is used for retrieving the position of a given character?
(a) `count( )` (b) `find( )` (c) `isupper( )` (d) None of the above
12. What will be the output of above Python code?
`str1= "6/4"`
`print(str1)`
(a) 1 (b) 6/4 (c) str1 (d) 1.5
13. Which of the following will result in an error?
`str1="python"`
(a) `print(str1[2])` (b) `str1[1]="x"` (c) `print(str1[0:9])` (d) None of these
14. Which operator is used for replication is string?
a) + b) % c) * d) //
15. Find the output:
`str="PYTHON@LANGUAGE"`
`print(str[2:12:2])`

16. Find and write the output of the following python code:
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x:
 print(i, end = " ")
17. Out of the following operators, which one's cannot be used with strings?
=, -, *, /, //, %, >, <, in, not in, <=

SECTION B

18. What is a string slice? How is it useful?
19. Difference between index() and find() method in string.
20. What are differences between split() and partition() in string .
21. What is the concatenation operator in Python ?Explain with syntax
22. What is replication operator? Explain with an example.
country= "Great India"
23. What will be the output of the following string operations:-
(a) print(country[0:len(country)])
(b) print(country[-7:-1])
(c) print(country[:2])
(d) print(country[len(country)-1])
(e) print(2*country)
(f) print(country[:3] + country[3:])

Given is a Python string declaration:

24. **myexam="@@CBSE Examination 2022@@"**
Write the output of: **print(myexam[::-2])**

What will be the result of a string slicing operation when the start and end indices are equal?

25. Ans :
if start == end, there are no characters between those positions, hence the result is an empty string.

Why does Python allow the start and end values in a string slice to go beyond the actual length of string?

26. Ans :
When slicing a string, if the start or end index is beyond the length of the string, Python does not raise a error. Instead, it adjusts the slice to return as much of the string as possible within valid limits.
Example:
text = "HELLO"
print(text[2:10])
Python safely slices from index 2 to the end of the string without error.

27. Difference between the following
a)indexing and slicing? b)islower() and lower() c)capitalize() and title()

28. **What will be the output of the following code?**
print("iisb" > "IISB") "whatever".find("never") " 123".isspace()
"whenever".find("never") "\t".isspace() "Hello"*3