



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2(2024)	Subject	Python Programming V2
Topic	String & Regular Expressions	Last updated on	10 April 2024

1. Which of the following is the correct way to create a string?

- a. Hello, World!
- b. 'Hello, World!'
- c. "Hello, World!"
- d. 'Hello, World!'

Ans: b. 'Hello, World!'

2. What is the output of the following code:

```
s="Python"  
print(s([2])
```

- a. t
- b. h
- c. o
- d. y

Ans: a. t

3. What does the len() function return?

- a. Returns the length of the string
- b. Converts the string to lowercase
- c. Converts the string to uppercase
- d. Removes leading whitespace

Ans: a. Returns the length of the string



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4. Which character is used to access individual elements of a string by index?

- a. . (period)
- b. , (comma)
- c. : (colon)
- d. [and] (square brackets)

Ans: a.[and] (square brackets)

5. What is the output of the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s[1:4])
```

- a. ytho
- b. thon
- c. ytho
- d. yth

Ans: d. yth

6. What does the str() function do?

- a. Converts an object to a string
- b. Converts a string to an object
- c. Returns the string length
- d. Splits a string

Ans: a. Converts an object to a string



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7.What is used to find the index of the first occurrence of a substring in a string?

- a. index()
- b. find()
- c. search()
- d. locate()

Ans: b.find()

8.What the output of the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s[-2])
```

- a. o
- b. t
- c. h
- d. n

Ans: a.o

9.What represents a new line character?

- a. \n
- b. \r
- c. \t
- d. \s

Ans: a.\n



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10.What represents a form feed character?

- a. \n
- b. \r
- c. \t
- d. \f

Ans: a.\f

11.What represents a return character?

- a. \n
- b. \r
- c. \t
- d. \s

Ans: b.\r

12.What represents a tab character?

- a. \n
- b. \r
- c. \t
- d. \s

Ans: c.\t

13.What represents a vertical tab character?

- a. \n
- b. \r
- c. \t
- d. \v

Ans: a.\v



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14. What is the output of the following code?

```
s="python"  
print(s.capitalize())
```

- a. Python
- b. python
- c. PYthon
- d. pyThon

Ans: a. Python

15. What is the method to convert a string to uppercase?

- a. uppercase()
- b. to_upper()
- c. upper()
- d. case_up()

Ans: c. upper()

16. Which method is to replace a substring in a string with another substring?

- a. insert()
- b. substitute()
- c. swap()
- d. replace()

Ans: d. replace ()



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17. Which method is used to check if a string starts with a substring?

- a. start_with()
- b. startswith()
- c. start()
- d. begin_with()

Ans: b.startswith()

18. Which method is used to count the occurrences of a substring in a string?

- a. search()
- b. find()
- c. count()
- d. locate()

Ans: c.count()

19. What does the strip() method do?

- a. Adds whitespace to the end
- b. Converts a string to uppercase
- c. Converts a string to lowercase
- d. Removes leading and trailing whitespace

Ans: d. Removes leading and trailing whitespace



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20. What is the output of the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s[::-1])
```

- a. nohtyP
- b. Python
- c. Pto
- d. N

Ans: a. nohtyP

21. What is the use of isalpha() method?

- a. Checks if the string is in uppercase
- b. Checks if the string contains alphabetic characters
- c. Checks if all characters in the string are alphabetic
- d. Checks if the string is empty

Ans: c. Checks if all characters in the string are alphabetic

22. Which method is used to split a string into a list of substrings based on a specified separator?

- a. divide()
- b. split()
- c. explode()
- d. break()

Ans: b. split()



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23. What is the purpose of the find() method?

- a. Converts the string to lowercase
- b. Replaces a substring with another
- c. Counts occurrences of a substring
- d. Returns the index of the first occurrence of a substring

Ans: d. Returns the index of the first occurrence of a substring

24. What is the output of the following code?

```
s="I love Python"  
print(s.split())
```

- a. IlovePython
- b. I love Python
- c. ['I','love','Python']
- d. [I love Python]

Ans: c. ['I', 'love', 'Python']

25. What method is used to find if a string ends with a specific substring?

- a. finish_with()
- b. end_with()
- c. end()
- d. endswith()

Ans: d. endswith()



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26. What is the use of the join() method?

- Reverses the string
- Concatenates elements of an iterable into a string
- Removes whitespace
- Splits a string

Ans: b. Concatenates elements of an iterable into a string

27. What is the output of the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s.find('h'))
```

- 4
- 1
- 3
- 2

Ans: d.2

28. How to check if a string contains only numeric characters?

- isnumber()
- isnumeric()
- isdigit()
- numeric()

Ans: b. isnumeric()



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29. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with string?

- a. (+)
- b. (*)
- c. (-)
- d. All of the mentioned

Ans: c.(-)

30. How can you concatenate two strings in Python?

- a. Using the concat() method
- b. Using the join() method
- c. Using the & operator
- d. Using the + operator

Ans: d. Using the + operator

31. What do we call the following: '\n' & '\t'?

- a. Escape Sequence
- b. Special Character
- c. Don't have any common term
- d. Keyword

Ans: a. Escape Sequence

32. What is the index value of 'i' in string "Learning"?

- a. 5
- b. 3
- c. 6
- d. 7

Ans: a. 5



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33. Index value in String should be of type _____.

- a. Float
- b. Integer
- c. String
- d. Boolean

Ans: b. Integer

34. What type of error is returned by the following :

```
str = "Learning"  
print(str[10])
```

- a. Error in Index
- b. Index out of range in string
- c. IndexError
- d. None of the above

Ans: c. IndexError

35. Which operator is used with integers as well as with strings?

- a. /
- b. //
- c. **
- d. *

Ans: d. *



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36. Write the output of the following: `2 + '3'`

- a. `2 3`
- b. `23`
- c. `SyntaxError`
- d. `TypeError`

Ans: d. TypeError

37. Which operator is used for string concatenation?

- a. `(*)`
- b. `(//)`
- c. `(+)`
- d. `(-)`

Ans: c. (+)

38. Which module in Python supports regular expressions?

- a. `re`
- b. `regex`
- c. `pyregex`
- d. none of the mentioned

Ans: a. re

Explanation: `re` is a part of the standard library and can be imported using: `import re`.

39. Which of the following creates a pattern object?

- a. `re.create(str)`
- b. `re.regex(str)`
- c. `re.compile(str)`
- d. `re.assemble(str)`

Ans: c. re.compile(str)

Explanation: It converts a given string into a pattern object.



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40. What does the function `re.match()` do?

- a. matches a pattern at the start of the string
- b. matches a pattern at any position in the string
- c. such a function does not exist
- d. none of the mentioned

Ans: a. matches a pattern at the start of the string

Explanation: It will look for the pattern at the beginning and return None if it isn't found.

41. What does the function `re.search()` do?

- a. matches a pattern at the start of the string
- b. matches a pattern at any position in the string
- c. such a function does not exist
- d. none of the mentioned

Ans: b. matches a pattern at any position in the string

Explanation: It will look for the pattern at any position in the string.

42. The character Dot ('.') in the default mode, matches any character other than _____

- a. caret
- b. ampersand
- c. percentage symbol
- d. newline

Ans: d. newline

Explanation: The character Dot (that is, '.') in the default mode, matches any character other than newline. If DOTALL flag is used, then it matches any character other than newline.



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43. The expression `a{5}` will match _____ characters with the previous regular expression.

- a. 5 or less
- b. exactly 5
- c. 5 or more
- d. exactly 4

Ans: b. exactly 5

Explanation: The character `{m}` is used to match exactly `m` characters to the previous regular expression. Hence the expression `a{5}` will match exactly 5 characters and not less than that.

44. _____ matches the start of the string and _____ matches the end of the string.

- a. '^', '\$'
- b. '\$', '&'
- c. '\$', '?'
- d. '?', '^'

Ans: a. '^', '\$'

Explanation: '^' (carat) matches the start of the string.

'\$' (dollar sign) matches the end of the string.

45. Which of the following functions results in case insensitive matching?

- a. `re.A`
- b. `re.U`
- c. `re.I`
- d. `re.X`

Ans: c. re.I

Explanation: The function `re.I` (that is, `re.IGNORECASE`) results in case-insensitive matching. That is, expressions such as `[A-Z]` will match lowercase characters too.



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46. The function of re.search() _____
- Matches a pattern at the start of the string
 - Matches a pattern at the end of the string
 - Matches a pattern from any part of a string
 - Such a function does not exist

Ans: c. Matches a pattern from any part of a string

Explanation: The re module of Python consists of a function re.search(). It's function is to match a pattern from anywhere in a string.

47. The function of re.match() _____
- Error
 - Matches a pattern anywhere in the string
 - Matches a pattern at the end of the string
 - Matches a pattern at the start of the string

Ans: d. Matches a pattern at the start of the string

Explanation: The function of re.match() matches a pattern at the start of the string.

48. The special character \B matches the empty string, but only when it is

- at the beginning or end of a word
- not at the beginning or end of a word
- at the beginning of the word
- at the end of the word

Ans: b. not at the beginning or end of a word

Explanation: The special character \B matches the empty string, but only when it is not at the beginning or end of a word.



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49. Which of the following functions clears the regular expression cache?

- a. re.sub()
- b. re.pos()
- c. re.purge()
- d. re.subn()

Ans: c. e.purge()

Explanation: The function which clears the regular expression cache is re.purge().

Note that this function takes zero positional arguments.

50. How can you concatenate two strings in Python?

- a. Using the concat() method
- b. Using the join() method
- c. Using the & operator
- d. Using the + operator

Ans: d. Using the + operator

Explanation: The + operator is used for string concatenation in Python.

51.. How can you check if a string contains a specific substring in Python?

- a. Using the contains() method
- b. Using the in keyword
- c. Using the search() function
- d. Using the has Substring() method

Ans: b. Using the in keyword

Explanation: The in keyword is used to check if a substring exists within a string in Python.



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52. Which method is used to convert the first character of a string to uppercase in Python?

- a. upper()
- b. capitalize()
- c. title()
- d. first_upper()

Ans: b. capitalize()

Explanation: The capitalize() method converts the first character of a string to uppercase.

53. Which method is used to check if a string contains only whitespace characters in Python?

- a. isspace()
- b. iswhitespace()
- c. isblank()
- d. isemptyspace()

Ans: a. isspace()

Explanation: The isspace() method returns True if all characters in the string are whitespace characters, otherwise False.

54. How can you extract the last two characters from a string in Python?

- a. string[-2]
- b. string[2:]
- c. string[-2:]
- d. string[:-2]

Ans: c. string[-2:]



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55. How can you check if a string is empty in Python?

- Using the `isempty()` method
- Using the `empty()` method
- Using the `is_empty()` method
- Using the `len()` function

Ans: d. Using the `len()` function

Explanation: Checking the length of the string using the `len()` function is a common way to check if a string is empty.

56. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
string = "Hello, World!"  
print(string.partition(","))
```

- `('Hello', ',', 'World!')`
- `('Hello, ', 'World', '!')`
- `('Hello', 'World', ")`
- `('Hello', ', World', ")`

Ans: a. `('Hello', ',', 'World!')`

Explanation: The `partition()` method splits the string into three parts based on the first occurrence of the specified separator.

57. What type of string doesn't recognize the escape sequence?

- Normal String
- Literal String
- Raw String
- Plain string

Ans: c. Raw String



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58. What type of string recognizes the escape sequence?

- a. Normal String
- b. Literal String
- c. Raw String
- d. Java string

Ans: a. Normal String

59. In python regular expression, which method searches the string from the beginning?

- a. compile()
- b. match ()
- c. upper()
- d. swapcase()

Ans: b. match ()

60. In python regular expression, which method searches the string from the beginning till the end?

- a. search ()
- b. Copy ()
- c. casefold ()
- d. Lower ()

Ans: a. search ()



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61. Which wild card character is used to match a single character other than '\n'?

- a. (.)
- b. (?)
- c. (,)
- d. (^)

Ans: a.(.)

62. Which wild card haracter is used to match a patter from the beginning of a string?

- a. (*)
- b. (^)
- c. (%)
- d. (@)

Ans: b.(^)

63. Which wild card character is used to match a patter at the end of a string?

- a. (*)
- b. (^)
- c. (%)
- d. (\$)

Ans: d.(\$)

64. Which character is used to match a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and (_) ?

- a. \d
- b. \t
- c. \w
- d. \p

Ans: c.\w



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65. Which character is used to match all character other than a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and () ?

- a. \W
- b. \r
- c. \f
- d. \d

Ans: a.\W

66. What characters are matched using '\d'?

- a. alphabetic character
- b. digits
- c. special characters
- d. space

Ans: b.digits

67. What characters are matched using '\D'?

- a. Special characters
- b. Non digit characters
- c. White spaces
- d. escape characters

Ans: b. Non digit characters

68. Which character is used to match a pattern from beginning of a string?

- a. \A
- b. \a
- c. \b
- d. \n

Ans: a.\A



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69. Which character is used to match a pattern from end of a string?

- a. \z
- b. \Z
- c. \b
- d. \n

Ans: b.\Z

70. Which character is used to check if the preceding character appears one or more times?

- a. (+)
- b. (-)
- c. (*)
- d. (^)

Ans: a.(+)

71. Which character is used to check if the preceding character appears zero or more times?

- a. (+)
- b. (-)
- c. (*)
- d. (^)

Ans: c.(*)



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72. Which character is used to check if the preceding character appears exactly zero or one time?

- a. (+)
- b. (-)
- c. (*)
- d. (?)

Ans: d.(?)

73. Which method finds all possible matches in a Python regular expression?

- a. findall()
- b. find()
- c. search()
- d. match()

Ans: a.findall()

74. Which method finds all the objects but returns an iterator in Python regular expression?

- a. finditer()
- b. findall()
- c. search()
- d. find()

Ans: a.finditer()



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75.Which method replaces the leftmost occurrence of the match with the replacement?

- a. sub()
- b. findall()
- c. search()
- d. find()

Ans: a.sub()

76.Guess the output for the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s[:-1])
```

- a. Pytho
- b. on
- c. Python
- d. Pyth

Ans: a.Pytho

77.Guess the output for the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s[::1])
```

- a. Pytho
- b. Python
- c. P
- d. n

Ans: b.Python



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78. Guess the output for the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s[::-1])
```

- a. Pytho
- b. Python
- c. noht
- d. nohtyp

Ans: b. Python

79. Guess the output for the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s[:])
```

- a. Pytho
- b. Python
- c. noht
- d. nohtyp

Ans: b. Python

80. Guess the output for the following code?

```
s="Python"  
print(s[1::])
```

- a. Python
- b. ython
- c. n
- d. on

Ans: b. ython



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81. Guess the output for the following code?

```
s="Python"
```

```
print(s[-1:])
```

- a. Python
- b. ython
- c. n
- d. on

Ans: c. n