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Topic	String & String Functions	Last updated on	2 September 2025

1. What is a string in Python?
    a. A numeric data type
    b. A mutable collection of text
    c. An ordered sequence of UNICODE characters
    d. A list of characters

    Answer: c. An ordered sequence of UNICODE characters.

    Explanation: A string is an ordered sequence of UNICODE characters. It supports letters, numbers, symbols, and special characters and is immutable.

2. Which of the following is true about strings in Python?
    a. Strings can be changed after creation
    b. Strings are mutable
    c. Strings are collections of functions
    d. Strings are immutable

    Answer: d. Strings are immutable.

    Explanation: Strings in Python are immutable, meaning their content cannot be changed after creation.

3. How can you define a multi-line string in Python?
    a. By using triple quotes
    b. By writing multiple single-line strings
    c. By using semicolon-separated values
    d. By using curly braces

    Answer: a. By using triple quotes.

    Explanation: Triple single (''') or triple double (""") quotes are used to define multi-line strings in Python.

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4. What will be the output of the following code?

   str1 = 'Hello World!!'

   print(str1)

   a. Hello World
   b. Hello World!!
   c. str1
   d. Error

   Answer: b. Hello World!!

   Explanation: The string 'Hello World!!' is printed directly, so the output is exactly that.

5. Which of the following string declarations are equal in Python?

   a. 'Hello' and "Hello"
   b. "'Hello'" and 'Hello'
   c. """Hello""" and Hello
   d. 'Hello' and Hello

   Answer: a. 'Hello' and "Hello"

   Explanation: Single and double quotes define the same string. 'Hello' and "Hello" are equal.

6. What will be the output of print('I\'m Good')?

   a. I'm Good
   b. I\'m Good
   c. I'm Good
   d. Error

   Answer: a. I'm Good

   Explanation: \ is used to escape the single quote inside a single-quoted string.

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7. What does the escape character \n do in Python?
    a. Creates a space
    b. Creates a new line
    c. Breaks the string
    d. Adds a backslash

Answer: b. Creates a new line

Explanation: \n is the newline character, which moves the output to the next line.

8. What will be the output of print("I \\Like\\ Python")?
    a. I \Like\ Python
    b. I \\Like\\ Python
    c. I Like Python
    d. Error

Answer: a. I \Like\ Python

Explanation: The double backslash \\ is rendered as a single backslash in output.

9. What is the use of the \t character in a string?
    a. Inserts newline
    b. Inserts a tab space
    c. Inserts a double space
    d. Inserts a special character

Answer: b. Inserts a tab space

Explanation: \t adds a tab space in the output.

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10. What will the following line print? print("I \a Like Python")
    a. I Like Python
    b. I a Like Python
    c. A system beep followed by text
    d. Error

Answer: c. A system beep followed by text

Explanation: \a is the bell character and triggers a system beep in supported environments.

11. What does \b represent in Python strings?
    a. Backslash
    b. Blank space
    c. Backspace
    d. Break

Answer: c. Backspace

Explanation: \b moves the cursor back by one character, effectively deleting one character from the output visually.

12. What does the statement print("I\fLike Python") output?
    a. I Like Python
    b. I Like Python
    c. I\fLike Python
    d. Like Python

Answer: b. I Like Python

Explanation: \f is the form feed character and inserts vertical spacing in the output.

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13. Which method is used to insert variable values into a string using placeholders?
    a. insert()
    b. append()
    c. format()
    d. replace()

Answer: c. format()

Explanation: The format() method is used to replace {} placeholders in a string with variable values.

14. What is the output of this code?

print("Happy Birthday {}, have a {} day!!".format("Alex", "Great"))

    a. Happy Birthday Great, have a Alex day!!
    b. Happy Birthday Alex, have a Great day!!
    c. Happy Birthday {}, have a {} day!!
    d. Error

Answer: b. Happy Birthday Alex, have a Great day!!

Explanation: The format() function inserts "Alex" into the first placeholder and "Great" into the second one.

15. What will be the output of:

print("Happy Birthday {1}, have a {0} day!!".format("Great", "Alex"))

    a. Happy Birthday Great, have a Alex day!!
    b. Happy Birthday {}, have a {} day!!
    c. Happy Birthday Alex, have a Great day!!
    d. Happy Birthday 1, have a 0 day!!

Answer: c. Happy Birthday Alex, have a Great day!!

Explanation: {1} accesses the second argument ("Alex"), and {0} accesses the first argument ("Great").

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16. What will the following code output?

print("Floating point {0:.2f} two {1:.2f}".format(345.7916732, 748.7916732))

a. Floating point 345.7916732 two 748.7916732
b. Floating point 345.79 two 748.79
c. Floating point 346 two 749
d. Error

Answer: b. Floating point 345.79 two 748.79

Explanation: The .2f format rounds the floating-point numbers to 2 decimal places.

17. What does the sep argument do in the print function?

a. Specifies end of line
b. Replaces spaces with semicolons
c. Defines the separator between multiple arguments
d. Splits a string into parts

Answer: c. Defines the separator between multiple arguments

Explanation: The sep parameter sets the separator string between print arguments.

18. What is the output of this code?

print('Rice', 'lentils', 'veggies','?',sep='/')

a. Rice lentils veggies ?
b. Rice/lentils/veggies/?
c. Rice, lentils, veggies, ?
d. Error

Answer: b. Rice/lentils/veggies/?

Explanation: All arguments are joined using / as the separator.

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19. What is the output of print(len("HELLO WORLD"))?
    a. 10
    b. 11
    c. 12
    d. 13

Answer: b. 11

Explanation: The string has 11 characters, including the space.

20. What does str[0] return if str = "Python"?
    a. P
    b. y
    c. n
    d. Error

Answer: a. P

Explanation: Indexing in Python starts from 0, so str[0] returns the first character.

21. What will happen if you access an index out of range in a string?
    a. Nothing
    b. It prints a blank
    c. IndexError
    d. Prints 'null'

Answer: c. IndexError

Explanation: Accessing an index that doesn't exist raises an IndexError.

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22. What operator is used to concatenate two strings in Python?

    a. *
    b. %
    c. +
    d. &

Answer: c. +

Explanation: The + operator is used to join (concatenate) two strings.

23. What is the output of 'Hi'*3?

    a. HiHiHi
    b. Hi 3
    c. Error
    d. 3Hi

Answer: a. HiHiHi

Explanation: The * operator repeats the string the given number of times.

24. What will be the output of this code?

```
gm = "45"
kg = float(gm)/1000
print(gm + " grams = " + str(kg) + "Kgs.")
```

    a. 45 grams = 0.045Kgs.
    b. 0.045 grams = 45Kgs.
    c. Error
    d. 45/1000

Answer: a. 45 grams = 0.045Kgs.

Explanation: The string is concatenated after converting kg to a string using str().

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25. What is the output of 'HELLO WORLD'[0:5]?
    a. HELLO WORLD
    b. HELLO
    c. WORL
    d. Error

Answer: b. HELLO

Explanation: The slice [0:5] returns characters from index 0 to 4 (5 exclusive).

26. What will be the result of 'I like Python'[3:9]?
    a. ike Py
    b. like Py
    c. I like
    d. ke Pyt

Answer: a. ike Py

Explanation: Slice includes characters from index 3 to 8.

27. What is the output of 'I like Python'[2:10:3]?
    a. l e h
    b. lke
    c. ley
    d. i h

Answer: c. ley

Explanation: Starting from index 2, it picks every third character: l, e, y.

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28. What does 'I love Python'[::-1] output?
    a. I like Python
    b. nohtyP ekil I
    c. I Python like
    d. Error

Answer: b. nohtyP ekil I

Explanation: A step of -1 reverses the entire string.

29. What happens when we slice a string with a stop index greater than the string length, like 'Python'[2:100]?
    a. Error
    b. Full string is returned
    c. Slice until the end
    d. None

Answer: c. Slice until the end

Explanation: Python safely returns the available characters till the end, no error.

30. What is the purpose of the find() method in Python?
    a. It removes a substring
    b. It returns the highest index of a substring
    c. It returns the lowest index where the substring is found
    d. It checks for errors in the string

Answer: c. It returns the lowest index where the substring is found

Explanation: find() returns the index of the first occurrence of a substring. If not found, it returns -1.

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31. What will be the output of this code?

```
x = 'Last Section of the Chapter'
print(x.find('ast'))
```

a. 0
b. 1
c. 5
d. -1

Answer: b. 1

Explanation: 'ast' starts at index 1 in the string 'Last Section of the Chapter'.

32. What does the upper() method return?

a. A string with all letters in lowercase
b. A string in mixed case
c. A string with all letters in uppercase
d. A list of characters

Answer: c. A string with all letters in uppercase

Explanation: upper() converts every character in the string to uppercase.

33. What is the output of this code?

```
x = 'Last Section of the Chapter'
print(x.upper())
```

a. LAST SECTION OF THE CHAPTER
b. last section of the chapter
c. Last Section Of The Chapter
d. Error

Answer: a.LAST SECTION OF THE CHAPTER

Explanation: All characters are converted to uppercase.

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34. What does the strip() method do?
    a. Removes all letters
    b. Removes whitespaces or specified characters from both ends
    c. Adds padding to a string
    d. Splits a string into characters

Answer: b. Removes whitespaces or specified characters from both ends

Explanation: strip() removes leading and trailing whitespaces or the character specified as the argument.

35. What will be printed by this code?

```
money = '$100'
print(money.strip('$'))
```

    a. 100
    b. $100
    c. 1
    d. 0

Answer: a. 100

Explanation: strip('$') removes the $ symbol from both ends of the string.

36. What does replace() do in strings?
    a. It removes a character.
    b. It adds characters to the end
    c. It replaces one substring with another
    d. It reverses the string

Answer: c. It replaces one substring with another

Explanation: replace(old, new) replaces all occurrences of the old substring with the new one.

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37. What is the output of:

```
str1 = 'Happy Christmas'
print(str1.replace('Happy', 'Merry'))
```

a. Happy Christmas
b. Merry Christmas
c. Happy Merry Christmas
d. Error

Answer: b. Merry Christmas

Explanation: The word "Happy" is replaced with "Merry".

38. What is the output of the following code?

```
x = 'Last Section of the Chapter'
print(x.split())
```

a. LastSectionoftheChapter
b. ['Last', 'Section', 'of', 'the', 'Chapter']
c. ['Last Section of the Chapter']
d. Error

Answer: b. ['Last', 'Section', 'of', 'the', 'Chapter']

Explanation: split() splits the string into a list of words using whitespace by default.

39. What does the method endswith("as") return for 'Merry Christmas'?

a. False
b. True
c. as
d. Error

Answer: b. True

Explanation: The string 'Merry Christmas' ends with 'as', so it returns True.

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40. What will be the result of this code?

```
student = ['Alex','32','Physics Major', 'Baseball']

print('|'.join(student))
```

a. ['Alex|32|Physics Major|Baseball']

b. Alex|32|Physics Major|Baseball

c. Alex 32 Physics Major Baseball

d. Error

Answer: b. Alex|32|Physics Major|Baseball

Explanation: join() combines list elements using | as the separator.

41. What is the result of the following?

```
x = 'Merry Christmas'

print('Meery' in x)

print('year' not in x)
```

a. True True

b. False False

c. False True

d. True False

Answer: c. False True

Explanation: 'Meery' is not found in 'Merry Christmas' → False; 'year' is not in the string → True.

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42. What does the capitalize() method do?
    a. Converts all characters to uppercase
    b. Converts the first character to uppercase and the rest to lowercase
    c. Converts all characters to lowercase
    d. Capitalizes only vowels

Answer: b. Converts the first character to uppercase and the rest to lowercase

Explanation: capitalize() changes only the first character to uppercase and converts the rest to lowercase.

43. What is the output of:

```
string1 = "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
print(string1.capitalize())
```

    a. HAPPY BIRTHDAY
    b. Happy Birthday
    c. Happy birthday
    d. happy birthday

Answer: c. Happy birthday

Explanation: The first character becomes uppercase and the rest lowercase.

44. What does casefold() do?
    a. It formats numbers in a string
    b. Converts uppercase to lowercase in a case-insensitive way
    c. Replaces special characters
    d. Adds folding spaces

Answer: b. Converts uppercase to lowercase in a case-insensitive way

Explanation: casefold() is similar to lower() but more aggressive — used for case-insensitive comparisons.

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45. What will this code print?

```
string1 = "ONE"
string2 = "One"
print(string1.casefold() == string2.casefold())
```

a. False
b. True
c. one
d. Error

Answer: b. True

Explanation: Both strings are casefolded to 'one', so they match.

46. What is the purpose of the center() method?

a. Converts a string to center alignment
b. Pads a string with spaces or characters to center it within a given width
c. Returns the middle character of a string
d. Inserts a new line at the center

Answer: b. Pads a string with spaces or characters to center it within a given width

Explanation: center(width, fillchar) centers the string and pads it using the specified fill character.

47. What will the following return?

```
string1 = "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"
print(string1.count("P"))
```

a. 0
b. 1
c. 2
d. Error

Answer: c. 2

Explanation: There are two 'P's in the string, so count() returns 2.

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48. What is the difference between the find() and index() methods?
    a. No difference
    b. find() throws an error if the substring is not found
    c. index() returns -1 when not found
    d. index() throws an error if the substring is not found

Answer: d. index() throws an error if the substring is not found

Explanation: find() returns -1 if the substring is not found, while index() raises ValueError.

49. What is the output of:

```
string1 = "to be or not to be"
print(string1.index("not"))
```

    a. 6
    b. 9
    c. 3
    d. Error

Answer: b. 9

Explanation: "not" starts at index 9 in the given string.

50. What does isalpha() check for?
    a. Only digits
    b. Only letters
    c. Only lowercase
    d. Only spaces

Answer: b. Only letters

Explanation: isalpha() returns True only if all characters in the string are letters (a-z, A-Z).

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51. What will this code return?

```
string2 = "tobeornottobe"
print(string2.isalpha())
```

a. True
b. False
c. tobeornottobe
d. Error

Answer: a. True

Explanation: The string contains only alphabet characters, so isalpha() returns True.

52. Which string will return True for isdecimal()?

a. '874'
b. '874.873'
c. 'abc'
d. '87a'

Answer: a. '874'

Explanation: isdecimal() returns True only for characters that are base-10 digits (0-9).

53. What is the result of:

```
string1 = "874a873"
print(string1.isdigit())
```

a. True
b. False
c. 874873
d. Error

Answer: b. False

Explanation: The Presence of 'a' makes it invalid for isdigit().

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54. What does islower() return for the string "tIger"?

    a. True
    b. False
    c. Error
    d. None

Answer: b. False

Explanation: Since the string contains an uppercase 'I', islower() returns False.

55. What is the output of:

```
string1 = '3/4'
print(string1.isnumeric())
```

    a. True
    b. False
    c. Error
    d. 0

Answer: b. False

Explanation: isnumeric() requires all characters to be numeric digits; '/' is not a digit.

56. What does isspace() return for the string " "?

    a. False
    b. True
    c. Error
    d. None

Answer: b. True

Explanation: A string with only space characters will return True using isspace().

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57. What is the output of this code?

```
string1 = "tIger"
string1 = string1.swapcase()
print(string1)
```

a. TIGER
b. tiger
c. Tiger
d. TiGER

Answer: d. TiGER

Explanation: swapcase() changes lowercase to uppercase and vice versa. 'tIger' becomes 'TiGER'.