



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V1	Subject	Python Programming V1
Topic	Strings	Last updated on	20 August 2024

1. Select the correct output of the following String operations

```
strOne = str("pynative")
```

```
strTwo = "pynative"
```

```
print (strOne == strTwo)
```

```
print (strOne is strTwo)
```

- a. False False
- b. True True
- c. True False
- d. False True

**Ans: b. True True**

**Explanation:** The == operator checks if two strings are the same, while it checks if they are the same object. So, strOne == strTwo is True if they have the same value, and strOne is strTwo is True if they are the same object in memory.

2. Strings are immutable in Python, which means a string cannot be modified.

- a. True
- b. False

**Ans: a. True**

**Explanation:** In Python, strings are immutable, which means their values cannot be changed after they are created.

3. Negative index -1 belongs to \_\_\_\_ of string

- a. first character
- b. last character
- c. second last character
- d. second character

**Ans: b. last character**

**Explanation:** In Python, negative indices access elements from the end of a sequence, with -1 as the last element, -2 as the second-to-last, and so on.



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4. Which of the following functions will return the last three characters of a string s?

- a. s [3:]
- b. s [:3]
- c. s [-3:]
- d. s [: -3]

**Ans: c. s [-3:]**

**Explanation:** Slicing expression 's [-3:]' extracts a subsequence from s starting from the third-to-last element up to the end of the sequence.

5. Which of the following functions will return the first three characters of a string s?

- a. s [3:]
- b. s [:3]
- c. s [-3:]
- d. s [: -3]

**Ans: b. s [:3]**

**Explanation:** Slicing expression 's [:3]' extracts a subsequence from the beginning of s up to, the element at index 3 will not be included.

6. Which of the following functions will return the string in all caps?

- a. upper ()
- b. to upper ()
- c. is upper ()
- d. to-upper ()

**Ans: a. upper ()**

**Explanation:** upper () is the function used to convert all the characters in a string to uppercase. The method does not modify the original string; instead, it returns a new string with all alphabetic characters converted to uppercase.



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7. Which of the following functions will return the string with every 'P' replaced with a 'z'?

- a. find ()
- b. index ()
- c. replace ()
- d. split ()

**Ans: c. replace ()**

**Explanation:** The replace () method is a string method used to replace occurrences of a specified substring or characters with another set of characters in a given string.

8. What is the output of the following code?

```
str1 = "Mission 999";  
  
str2 = "999"  
  
print (str1.isdigit(), str2.isdigit())
```

- a. False True
- b. False False
- c. True False
- d. True True

**Ans: a. False True**

**Explanation:** The isdigit() method is a string method that returns True if all the characters in the string are digits (0-9), and the string is not empty. Otherwise, it returns False.



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9. Choose the correct function to get the ASCII code of a character:

- a. char('char')
- b. ord('char')
- c. ascii('char')
- d. All of these

**Ans: b. ord('char')**

**Explanation:** The ord () function in Python is used to get the Unicode code that represents a character. It takes a single character as an argument and returns an integer representing the Unicode code representing that character.

10. Guess the correct output of the following String operations:

```
str1 = 'Wah'
```

```
print (str1 * 2)
```

- a. WahWah
- b. Type Error: unsupported operand type(s) for: 'str' and 'int'
- c. WWaahh
- d. Wah2

**Ans: a. WahWah**

**Explanation:** In Python, the \* operator is used with strings for repetition.

11. What is the output of the following string operation?

```
str = "My roll no. is 12"
```

```
print (str. Isalnum ())
```

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Error
- d. No output

**Ans: b. False**

**Explanation:** The isalnum() method returns True if all characters in a string are alphanumeric (letters and numbers), otherwise it returns False.



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12. Select the correct output of the following String operations:

```
str1 = "Waha"
```

```
print (str1[:3] + 'Bhyi' + str1[-3:])
```

- a. Wah Bhyi Wah
- b. Wah Bhyi aha
- c. WahBhyiWah
- d. WahBhyiWaha

**Ans: b. Wah Bhyi aha**

**Explanation:** str1[:3]: This extracts the substring from the beginning of str1. 'Bhyi' which is "Wah".: This is a string literal. str1[-3:]: This extracts the substring "aha". putting them all together we get 'WahBhyiah'.

13. Select the correct output of the following String operations:

```
str = "my name is Anu John"
```

```
print (str.capitalize ())
```

- a. 'My name is anu john'
- b. Type Error: unsupported operand type(s) for \*:"str' and 'int'
- c. 'My name is Anu John'
- d. 'My Name Is Anu John'

**Ans: a. 'My name is anu john'**

**Explanation:** In Python, the capitalize () method is a string method used to capitalize the first character of a string. It returns a copy of the original string with the first character converted to uppercase, and the rest of the characters in lowercase.



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14. Given a string example=" hello" what is the output of the example. count('l')?

- a. 2
- b. 1
- c. None
- d. 0

**Ans: a. 2**

**Explanation:** The count() method in Python returns the number of times a specified substring or character appears in a string.

15. What is the output of the following code?

```
example = "helle"
```

```
example.find("e")
```

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

**Ans: c. 1**

**Explanation:** The find() method in Python returns the index of the first occurrence of a specified substring or character in a string, or -1 if it is not found.

16. What is the output of the following code?

```
example = "helle"
```

```
example.rfind("e")
```

- a. -1
- b. 4
- c. 3
- d. 1

**Ans: b. 4**

**Explanation:** The rfind() method returns the index of the last occurrence of a specified substring or character in a string, or -1 if it is not found.



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17. What is "Hello".replace("l", "e")?

- a. Heeee
- b. Heelo
- c. Heleo
- d. None

**Ans: a. Heeee**

**Explanation:** The replace () method is a string method used to replace occurrences of a specified substring or characters with another set of characters in a given string.

18. What is the output of the following?

print ("xyzxyzxy".endswith("xy"))

- a. 1
- b. True
- c. 3
- d. 2

**Ans: b. True**

**Explanation:** The endswith() method checks if the string ends with the specified substring. In this case, "xyzxyzxy" does indeed end with "xy", so the method returns True.

19. Write the output of the expression: 2+'3':

- a. 2 3
- b. 23
- c. Syntax Error
- d. Type error

**Ans: d. Type error**

**Explanation:** Attempting to add an integer to a string will result in a TypeError. You cannot directly concatenate an integer with a string without converting the integer to a string first.



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20. What is the output of the following?

```
print ('ab'. isalpha())
```

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

**Ans: a. True**

**Explanation:** The `isalpha()` method checks if all characters in a string are alphabetic (letters only) and returns True if they are, otherwise False.

21. What is the output of the following?

```
print (' '.isdigit())
```

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

**Ans: b. False**

**Explanation:** The `isdigit()` method checks if all characters in a string are digits (0-9) and returns True if they are, otherwise False.

22. What is the output of the following?

```
print ('a@ 1',.islower())
```

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

**Ans: a. True**

**Explanation:** The `islower()` method in Python is a string method that checks if all alphabetic characters in a string are lowercase.





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23. What is the output of the following?

```
print ('abcdefcdghcd'. split ('cd'))
```

- a. ['ab', 'ef', 'gh'].
- b. ['ab', 'ef', 'gh', '']
- c. ('ab', 'ef', 'gh')
- d. ('ab', 'ef', 'gh', '')

**Ans: b. ['ab', 'ef', 'gh', '']**

**Explanation:** The output ['ab', 'ef', 'gh', ''] is produced by splitting the string at each occurrence of 'cd', including an empty string at the end.

24. What is the output of the following?

```
print ('ab cd ef'. title ())
```

- a. Ab cd ef
- b. Ab cd eF
- c. Ab Cd Ef
- d. None of the mentioned

**Ans: c. Ab Cd Ef**

**Explanation:** The title () method in Python is a string method that returns a copy of the string with the first character of each word capitalized and the rest of the characters in lowercase.

25. A Python string index starts with \_\_\_\_.

- a. -1
- b. 0
- c. 1
- d. None of the above

**Ans: b 0**

**Explanation:** Python string index starts with 0 just like other languages.



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

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

**Ans: a. split ()**

**Explanation:** The split () method is used to divide a string into a list of substrings based on a specified separator. For example, "apple, banana ". split (",") yields ['apple', 'banana'].

27. What is the purpose of the find () method for strings?

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

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

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

28. What is the purpose of the join () method for strings?

- a. Concatenates elements of an iterable into a string.
- b. Reverse the string
- c. Remove whitespace
- d. Splits a string

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

**Explanation:** The join () method takes an iterable of strings and concatenates them into a single string with the separator specified by the join () method. For example, ". join (["apple", "banana"]) results in "apple, banana"



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29. What is the purpose of the title () method for strings?

- a. Converts the first character of each word to uppercase
- b. Converts the string to lowercase
- c. Converts the string to uppercase
- d. Removes leading whitespace

**Ans: a. Converts the first character of each word to uppercase**

**Explanation:** The title () method capitalizes the first letter of each word in a string and converts all other letters to lowercase. For example, "hello world". title () results in "Hello World".

30. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

`chr(ord('A'))`

- a. A
- b. B
- c. a
- d. Error

**Ans: a. A**

**Explanation:** The ord () function returns the Unicode code point of the character 'A', which is 65. The chr () function then converts this code point back to the character 'A'. So, chr(ord('A')) results in 'A'.

31. What will be the output of the following Python code?

`print ("Hello {name1} and {name2}". format ('foo', 'bin'))`

- a. Hello foo and bin
- b. Hello {name1} and {name2}
- c. Error
- d. Hello and

**Ans: c. Error**

**Explanation:**The code will error due to using named placeholders with positional arguments; use {0} and {1} instead.



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

```
print('{:,}'.format(1112223334))
```

- a. 1,112,223,334
- b. 111,222,333,4
- c. 1112223334
- d. Error

**Ans: a. 1,112,223,334**

**Explanation:** The '{:,}'.format(1112223334) formats the number with commas as thousand separators, resulting in 1,112,223,334.

33. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('{0:.2%}'.format(1/3))
```

- a. 0.33
- b. 0.33%
- c. 33.33%
- d. 33%

**Ans: c. 33.33%**

**Explanation:** The '{0:.2%}'.format(1/3) formats the value 1/3 as a percentage with two decimal places. The result is 33.33%.

34. The format function, when applied on a string returns \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Error
- b. int
- c. bool
- d. str

**Ans: d. str**

**Explanation:** The format () method returns a new string with the specified formatting applied. It does not change the original string but produces a formatted string based on the provided arguments.



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35. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print ("Hello {0} and {1}". format (('foo', 'bin')))
```

- a. Hello foo and bin
- b. Hello ('foo', 'bin') and ('foo', 'bin')
- c. Error
- d. None of the mentioned

**Ans: a. Hello foo and bin**

**Explanation:** The format () method expects individual arguments for {0} and {1}, but ('foo', 'bin') is a single tuple argument. The correct usage would be print ("Hello {0} and {1}".format ('foo', 'bin')) to format the string correctly.

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

```
print ('\t'. isspace ())
```

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

**Ans: a. True**

**Explanation:** The '\t'.isspace() method checks if all characters are whitespace, and it returns False for a single tab character.

37. Which of the following statements prints hello\example\test.txt?

- a. print("hello\example\test.txt")
- b. print("hello\\example\\test.txt")
- c. print ("hello\"example\" test.txt")
- d. print ("hello" \example" \test.txt")

**Ans: b. print("hello\\example\\test.txt")**

**Explanation:** In Python, backslashes (\) are used as escape characters. To include a literal backslash in a string, you need to escape it with another backslash. Thus, to correctly print hello\example\test.txt, you use hello\\example\\test.txt.



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38. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
print(chr(ord('b') +1))
```

- a. a
- b. b
- c. c
- d. A

**Ans: c. c**

**Explanation:** The ord('b') function gets the ASCII value of 'b', which is 98. Adding 1 gives 99, and chr(99) converts it back to the character 'c'.

39. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
str1 = 'hello'  
  
str2 = ''  
  
str3 = 'world'  
  
print(str1[-1:])
```

- a. Olleh
- b. hello
- c. h
- d. o

**Ans: d. o**

**Explanation:** In the code str1[-1:], the slicing notation [-1:] retrieves a substring starting from the last character to the end of the string. For the string 'hello', str1[-1:] returns 'o'.



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40. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print ("Hello {1} and {0}". format ('bin', 'foo'))
```

- a. Hello foo and bin
- b. Hello bin and foo
- c. Error
- d. None of the mentioned

**Ans: a. Hello foo and bin**

**Explanation:** The code prints "Hello foo and bin" because {1} is replaced by 'foo' and {0} is replaced by 'bin'.

41. Say s="hello" what will be the return value of type(s)?

- a. int
- b. bool
- c. str
- d. String

**Ans: c. str**

**Explanation:** The type(s) function returns the type of the variable s. For s = "hello", type(s) returns <class 'str'>, indicating that s is of type str (string).

42. What function do you use to read a string?

- a. input ("Enter a string")
- b. eval (input ("Enter a string"))
- c. enter ("Enter a string")
- d. eval (enter ("Enter a string"))

**Ans: a. input ("Enter a string")**

**Explanation:** The input () function reads a line of text from the user and returns it as a string. For example, input ("Enter a string") prompts the user to enter a string and captures that input.



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

```
print('Ab!2'.swapcase())
```

- a. AB! @
- b. ab12
- c. aB!2
- d. aB1@

**Ans: c. aB!2**

**Explanation:** The swapcase () method converts all uppercase letters to lowercase and all lowercase letters to uppercase. For the string 'Ab!2', calling 'Ab!2'.swapcase() results in 'aB!2'.

44. What will be displayed by print(ord('b') - ord('a'))?

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

**Ans: b.1**

**Explanation:** The ord () function returns the Unicode code point of a character. For 'b', ord('b') is 98, and for 'a', ord('a') is 97. Subtracting these gives 98 - 97, which equals 1.

45. How do you concatenate two strings s1 and s2 in Python?

- a. s1 + s2
- b. s1 & s2
- c. s1.concat (s2)
- d. s1.add(s2)

**Ans: a. s1 + s2**

**Explanation:** The + operator is used to concatenate two strings in Python.





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46. Which character is used to access individual elements of a string by index in Python?

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

**Ans: d. [and] (square brackets)**

**Explanation:** In Python, square brackets [] are used to access individual elements of a string by index. For example, s [0] accesses the first character of the string s.

47. What is the output of the code?

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

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

**Ans: a. o**

**Explanation:** In the string "Python", negative indexing starts from the end of the string. The index -2 refers to the second-to-last character, which is 'o'.

48. How do you create a string in Python?

- a. Using single or double quotes
- b. With square brackets []
- c. Using parentheses ()
- d. With curly braces {}

**Ans: a. Using single or double quotes**

**Explanation:** In Python, strings can be created using either single quotes (') or double quotes ("). For example, 'hello' and "world" are both valid strings.



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49. What is slicing in Python?

- a. Dividing a string into multiple parts
- b. Changing a string
- c. Removing a part of a string
- d. Click to View Ans and Explanation

**Ans: a. Dividing a string into multiple parts**

**Explanation:** Slicing is used to extract a portion of a string.

50. What does str (123) return?

- a. 123
- b. "123"
- c. Error
- d. None

**Ans: b."123"**

**Explanation:** str () converts the number into a string.

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

```
s = "Hello"
```

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

- a. H
- b. e
- c. L
- d. E

**Ans: b. e**

**Explanation:** String indexing starts at 0, so s [1] refers to the second character, which is 'e'.



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52. What is the output of "Python". find("p")?

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

**Ans: c.-1**

**Explanation:** The find () method returns -1 if the substring is not found, and it is case-sensitive.

53. What is the output of the following program?

a = 2

b = '3.77'

c = -8

```
str1 = '{0:.4f} {0:3d} {2} {1}'.format(a, b, c)
```

```
print(str1)
```

- a. 2.0000 2 -8 3.77
- b. 2 3.77 -8 3.77
- c. 2.000 3 -8 3.77
- d. 2.000 2 8 3.77

**Ans: a. 2.0000 2 -8 3.77**

**Explanation:** At Index 0, integer a is formatted into a float with 4 decimal points, thus 2.0000. At Index 0, a = 2 is formatted into an integer, thus it remains to 2. Index 2 and 1 value are picked next, which are -8 and 3.77 respectively.



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54. What is the output of the following program?

```
line = "What will have so will"
```

```
L = line. split('a')
```

```
for i in L:
```

```
    print (i, end=' ')
```

- a. ['What', 'will', 'have', 'so', 'will']
- b. Wh t will h ve so will
- c. What will have so will
- d. ['Wh', 't will h', 've so will']

**Ans: b. Wh t will h ve so will**

**Explanation:** split () will use 'a' as the delimiter. It'll create partition at 'a', thus split () return an array L, which is in ['Wh', 't will h', 've so will']. For loop will print the elements of the list.

55. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sequence which is made up of one or more UNICODE characters.

- a. String
- b. Number
- c. Float
- d. Double

**Ans: a. String**

**Explanation:** A string in Python is a sequence of one or more Unicode characters. This allows strings to include a wide range of characters from different languages and symbol sets.



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56. String can be a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Letter
- b. Digit
- c. Whitespace & Symbol
- d. All of the above

**Ans: d. All of the above**

**Explanation:** A string in Python can contain letters, digits, whitespace, symbols, or any combination of these. For example, "Hello 123!" is a string that includes letters, digits, whitespace, and a symbol.

57. A string can be assigned by enclosing \_\_\_\_\_quote.

- a. Single
- b. Double
- c. Triple
- d. All of the above

**Ans: d. All of the above**

**Explanation:** In Python, a string can be assigned using single quotes ('), double quotes ("), or triple quotes (''' or '''). For example, 'string', "string", and '''string''' are all valid ways to define a string.

58. In the string, the index of the last character is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 0
- b. n-1
- c. 1
- d. None of the above

**Ans: b. n-1**

**Explanation:** In Python, string indexing starts at 0. Therefore, for a string with n characters, the index of the last character is n-1.



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59. If we give an index value out of this range then we get an \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Run time Error
- b. Index Error
- c. Syntax Error
- d. None of the above

**Ans: b. Index Error**

**Explanation:** If you use an index value that is out of range for a string, Python raises an Index Error. For example, accessing an index beyond the string's length triggers this error.

60. The third parameter of a slice operation can also be used to specify the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Step Size
- b. Indexing
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

**Ans: a. Step Size**

**Explanation:** The third parameter in a slice operation specifies the step size, which determines the interval between elements. For example, `s [1:10:2]` selects every second element from index 1 to 10.

61. Which of the python functions return Boolean value?

- a. Index ()
- b. find ()
- c. endswith ()
- d. None of the above

**Ans: c. endswith ()**

**Explanation:** The endswith () method returns a Boolean value indicating whether a string ends with a specified suffix. For example, `"hello".endswith ("lo")` returns True.



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62. What will be the output of the following python code?

```
print ("Welcome to my School".count('m',0))
```

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

**Ans: c. 2**

**Explanation:** The code `print ("Welcome to my School".count("m", 0))` outputs 2 because the substring "m" appears twice in the string.

63. What is the output of "hello" +1+2+3?

- a. hello123
- b. error
- c. hello
- d. hello6

**Ans: b. error**

**Explanation:** In Python, you cannot directly concatenate strings with integers using the + operator. Attempting to execute `"hello" + 1 + 2 + 3` will raise a `TypeError` because you need to convert integers to strings first.

64. Given `s='Hello. How are you?'` Which of the following expressions will return 'How'?

- a. `s [8:10]`
- b. `s [7:10]`
- c. `s [7:9]`
- d. `s [7-9]`

**Ans: b. s [7:10]**

**Explanation:** In the string `s = 'Hello. How are you?'`, the substring 'How' starts at index 7 and ends at index 10 (exclusive). Therefore, `s[7:10]` extracts the substring 'How'.



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65. Which of the following will result in True?

- a. '0x12'.isdigit ()
- b. '12.0'.isdigit ()
- c. '012'.isdigit ()
- d. '1.2e01'.isdigit ()

**Ans: c. '012'.isdigit ()**

**Explanation:** The code '012'.isdigit () returns True because all characters in the string are digits.

66. Which function should be used to change 'how are you?' to 'How Are You?',

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

**Ans: b. title ()**

**Explanation:** The title () method capitalizes the first letter of each word in a string. So, 'how are you?'. title () will be converted to 'How Are You?'.

67. What is the output of the given below program?

```
string = "Know Program"  
print (string [:5] + "Python")
```

- a. Know
- b. Know Program
- c. Know Python
- d. None of these

**Ans: c. Know Python**

**Explanation:** In the code string [:5] extracts the substring 'Know' from "Know Program". Concatenating this with "Python" results in 'Know Python'.