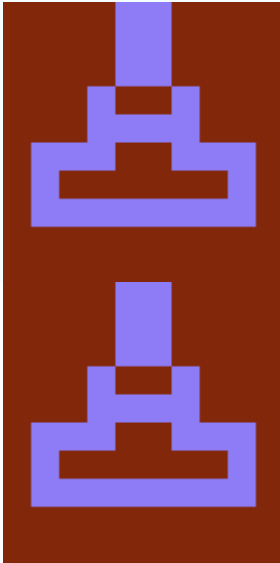


# String



+5

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In computer science, sequences of characters are referred to as **strings**. Strings can be any length and can include any character such as:

- Letters
- Numbers
- Symbols
- Whitespace (spaces, tabs, new lines)

They are usually contained within a pair of 'single quotes' Or "double quotes".

Here are some examples of strings:

```
message = "Hello, world!"  
username = "@sonnynomnom"  
old_password = "Tr0ub4dor&3"  
new_password = "correcthorsebatterystaple"
```

## Index

Like any other list, each character in a string has an index that denotes a character's position.

```
message = 'Howdy!'
012345
```

**Note:** In programming, the index starts from 0, so the index of the first character would be 0.

## Finding the Character in a String Given its Index (Python)

In Python, to provide the index of the string `message`, add square brackets `[ ]` to find out the character at that position.

```
message = 'Hello, world'
```

```
print(message[0])
```

```
# Output: H
```

```
print(message[5])
```

```
# Output: ,
```

## Example of Concatenation (Python)

It is also possible to concatenate strings together using `+` in some languages, such as Python and C++. To add a space between strings, an empty space can be put between quotation marks.

us

code

Code

Output

Hide output

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
block_number = "575"
street_name = "Broadway"
address = block_number + ' ' + street_name
print(address)
```

Run

## Strings in Different Languages

- [Strings in C++](#)
- [Strings in Java](#)
- [Strings in JavaScript](#)
- [Strings in Python](#)
- [Strings in Ruby](#)