1.String:

A string in Python is a sequence of characters ,such as letters ,numbers or symbol.

Strings are used to represented as [ ‘ ’ , ” ” , ”’ “’ ].

Ex: Code

name='basheer'

greetings="good morning"

print(name)

output: basheer

print(greetings)

output: good morning

2. Indexing:

Indexing in a string allows you to access individual characters by their position in

the string.

Types of indexing in a string:

1. Positive indexing: start from 0 and moves forward.

2. Negative indexing: start from -1 (last character) and moves backward.

For example: Positive Indexing:

str1='basheer'

print(str1[0])

output: b

print(str1[3])

output: h

Negative Indexing:

str1='abdulla'

print(str1[-1])

output: a

print(str1[-4])

output: u

3.

text='hello'

print(text[0])

output: h

1. text='hello'

print(text[4])

output: o

1. text='hello'

print(text[-1])

output: o

4. name='ajay'

print(name[0]+name[3])

output: ay

name='ajay'

print(name[10])

output: Index Error: string index out of range.

5. s='python'

print(s[0:2])

output: py

a. print(s[5:1])

output: ‘empty sring’

6. s='python'

print(s[2:-1:2])

output: to

7. dell='elephant'

print(dell[-3:])

output: ant

8. hp='science'

print(hp[2:5])

output: ien

9. Both are string slicing operations in Python.

Difference:

• [2:5] is a shortcut (default step is 1).

• [2:5:1] is explicit, showing the step clearly.