#### STRINGS IN PYTHON

- Python uses strings, which are character sequences, for the storing and manipulation of text-based data. The construction of strings in Python is covered in this paper, with an emphasis on the syntax and several ways to define strings. Characters in Python are formed by enclosing them in quotations. For multiline strings, single, double, or triple quotes can be used to define them. Text processing, data storage, and communication in Python applications all depend on knowing how to produce strings.

## **CREATING A STRING**

- Using Single or Double Quotes
  - Enclosing characters in a single (') or double (") quotation will generate a string.
    single\_quoted\_string = 'Hello'
    double quoted string = "World"

## **MULTILINE STRINGS**

- For multiline strings, triple quotes ("" or """) are used:
  - o multiline string = """This is a multiline string in Python."""

# STRING IMMUTABILITY

- A string is immutable once it is produced because its content cannot be altered. On the other hand, new strings can be created using the existing ones.

# MANIPULATING STRINGS IN PYTHON: ACCESSING CHARACTERS AND REMOVING SPACES

- It is frequently required to access certain characters after strings have been created or to edit the string by eliminating spaces. These actions may be carried out easily with Python and are essential for a variety of tasks, including data parsing and output formatting.

### ACCESSING CHARACTER IN A STRING

In Python, square bracket indexing can be used to retrieve individual characters from a string. For the first character, positive indices begin at 0, and for the last character, negative indices begin at -1.

## REMOVING SPACE FROM A STRING

- To clean up text data, you can use techniques like replace() or join() with split() to remove spaces from a Python string.

# REFERENCES

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