

Python Slicing - 29-09-2025

1. What is Slicing?

Slicing means extracting a portion (subsequence) of a sequence in Python.

It works on Strings, Lists, Tuples.

Syntax:

`sequence[start:stop:step]`

- start: index where slice begins (inclusive, default = 0)
- stop: index where slice ends (exclusive, default = length of sequence)
- step: interval between elements (default = 1)

2. Basic Examples

String:

`text = "Python"`

`text[0:4] -> 'Pyth'`

`text[:4] -> 'Pyth'`

`text[2:] -> 'thon'`

`text[:] -> 'Python'`

List:

`numbers = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]`

`numbers[1:4] -> [20, 30, 40]`

`numbers[:3] -> [10, 20, 30]`

`numbers[2:] -> [30, 40, 50]`

`numbers[:] -> [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]`

3. Step Parameter

`data = "ABCDEFGHJIJ"`

`data[::2] -> 'ACEGI'`

`data[1:8:2] -> 'BDFH'`

`nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]`

`nums[::3] -> [1,4,7]`

4. Negative Indexing

```
text = "Python"
```

```
text[-3:] -> 'hon'
```

```
text[:-3] -> 'Pyt'
```

5. Negative Steps (Reverse Slicing)

```
text[::-1] -> 'nohtyP'
```

```
text[5:1:-1] -> 'noht'
```

```
nums[::-1] -> [5,4,3,2,1]
```

```
nums[-1:-4:-1] -> [5,4,3]
```

6. Out-of-Range Indexing

```
text[2:100] -> 'thon'
```

7. Slice Objects

```
s = slice(1,5,2)
```

```
text[s] -> 'yh'
```

8. Slicing Mutability

```
nums = [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
nums[1:4] = [20,30,40] -> [1,20,30,40,5]
```

```
nums[2:4] = [] -> [1,20,5]
```

Strings and tuples are immutable.

9. Practical Examples

Reverse a String:

```
s = "OpenAI"
```

```
s[::-1] -> 'IAnepO'
```

Extract Every 2nd Item from List:

```
lst = [10,20,30,40,50,60]
```

```
lst[::2] -> [10,30,50]
```

Remove First & Last Character:

```
word = "Python"
```

```
word[1:-1] -> 'ytho'
```

10. Summary Table

Expression | Meaning

-----|-----

s[start:stop] | Elements from start to stop-1

s[:stop] | Elements from beginning to stop-1

s[start:] | Elements from start to end

s[:] | Copy of sequence

s[::step] | Elements with step interval

s[::-1] | Reversed sequence

s[start:stop:-1] | Elements backwards from start to stop