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शिकू आपल्या भाषेत!”

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👉 जर तू **AI Engineer, Data Scientist, Web Developer किंवा Hacker** व्हायचं ठरवलं असेल —

तर Python हा पहिला आणि सर्वात महत्त्वाचा step आहे 💻🔥

🧩 Day 05 – Strings in Python

🔹 **1. What is a String in Python?**

👉 A **string** is a **sequence of characters** enclosed in **single quotes (‘ ’)**, **double quotes (“ ”)** or **triple quotes (‘’’ ’’’ / """ """)**.

📘 **Example:**

```
name = "Jayesh"
city = 'Pune'
message = """Welcome to Python"""
```

2. String Creation Examples

```
str1 = 'Hello'
str2 = "Python"
str3 = '''Marathi Coding Shala'''

print(str1)
print(str2)
print(str3)
```

```
Hello
Python
Marathi Coding Shala
```

🔹 **3. Accessing Characters in a String**

👉 We can access individual characters of a string using **indexing** (just like arrays). Indexing starts from **0**.

```
text = "Python"
print(text[0])   # P
print(text[1])   # y
print(text[-1])  # n (last character)
```

Negative Indexing in Python (String Concept)

1 What is Indexing?

Indexing means accessing each character of a string using its position number (called *index*).
Each character in a string has a **unique index number**.
In Python:

- **Positive Indexing:** Starts from **0** (left to right)
- **Negative Indexing:** Starts from **-1** (right to left)

```
name = "PYTHON"
```

Character	P	Y	T	H	O	N
Positive Index	0	1	2	3	4	5
Negative Index	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

🔸 3️⃣ Accessing Using Positive Index

```
print(name[0])   # Output: P
print(name[2])   # Output: T
print(name[5])   # Output: N
```

🔸 4️⃣ Accessing Using Negative Index

```
print(name[-1])   # Output: N   (Last character)
print(name[-2])   # Output: O   (Second last character)
print(name[-6])   # Output: P   (First character)
```

🔹 4. String Slicing

👉 Slicing means taking a **part/sub-string** from the main string.

string[start : end: step]

- start → where to begin (default = 0)
- end → where to stop (default = end of string)
- step → how many characters to skip each time

```
word = "Programming"
print(word[0:4])   # Prog
print(word[3:9])   # gramm
print(word[:5])    # Progr
print(word[5:])    # amming
print(word[::2])   # Pormig (every 2nd char)
```

```
word = "P R O G R A M M I N G"
index =  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

P (0)
O (2)
R (4)
M (6)
I (8)
G (10)

```
word = "Programming"
print(word[0:4])   # Prog
print(word[3:9])   # gramm
print(word[:5])    # Progr
print(word[5:])    # amming
print(word[::2])   # Pormig (every 2nd char)
```

Now, step = 2 → characters at positions
`0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10`

```
word = "Marathi"
print(word[::2])   # Mrai
print(word[1::2])  # aath (starts from 1, skips one each time)
print(word[::-1])  # ihta raM (reverses string)
```

- **5. String Length**

Use the `len()` function to find string length.

```
msg = "Python"
print(len(msg))
```

```
6
```

6. String Concatenation (Joining Strings)

```
first = "Marathi"
second = "Coding"
third = "Shala"

result = first + " " + second + " " + third
print(result)
```

```
Marathi Coding Shala
```

7. String Repetition

```
word = "Hi! "
print(word * 3)
```

```
Hi! Hi! Hi!
```

🔹 8. Checking Substring in a String

Use `in` and `not in` operators.

```
msg = "Learning Python is fun"
print("Python" in msg)
print("Java" not in msg)
```

```
True
True
```

9. String Functions / Methods

Function	Description	Example	Output
`lower()`	Converts string to lowercase	`"PYTHON".lower()`	python
`upper()`	Converts string to uppercase	`"python".upper()`	PYTHON
`title()`	Capitalizes first letter of each word	`"hello world".title()`	Hello World
`capitalize()`	Capitalizes first letter of string	`"python".capitalize()`	Python
`strip()`	Removes spaces from both sides	`" hello ".strip()`	hello
`replace(a,b)`	Replace text	`"python".replace('p','j')`	jython
`find()`	Returns index of substring	`"hello".find('e')`	1
`count()`	Counts occurrences of substring	`"banana".count('a')`	3
`split()`	Splits string into list	`"a,b,c".split(',')`	['a','b','c']
`join()`	Joins list into string	`" ".join(['I','am','here'])`	I am here

10. String Formatting

```
name = "Jayesh"
print("Hello " + name)
```

```
name = "Jayesh"
age = 21
print(f"My name is {name} and I am {age} years old.")
```

```
name = "Jayesh"
city = "Kolhapur"
print("My name is {} and I live in {}.".format(name, city))
```

11. String Comparison

```
a = "apple"
b = "banana"

print(a == b)  # False
print(a < b)   # True (alphabetical order)
print(a > b)   # False
```

12. Escape Characters

Escape Code	Meaning	Example	Output
\n	New line	"Hello\nWorld"	Hello World
\t	Tab space	"A\tB"	A B
\'	Single quote	'I\'m a coder'	I'm a coder
\"	Double quote	"He said \"Hi\""	He said "Hi"
\\	Backslash	"C:\\path\\file"	C:\path\file

13. Multi-line String

```
msg = """This is
a multi-line
string example."""“

print(msg)
```

🔹 **14. String is Immutable**

👉 Once created, a string **cannot be changed** (modified).

```
name = "Jayesh"
# name[0] = 'K'  ❌ Not allowed
print(name)
```

```
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

💻 Practice Questions

Q1. Take a user’s name and print it in uppercase.

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
print("Uppercase:", name.upper())
```

Q2. Take a string and print its length.

```
text = input("Enter any text: ")
print("Length =", len(text))
```

Q3. Take two strings and join them with space.

```
a = input("Enter first word: ")
b = input("Enter second word: ")
print("Joined String:", a + " " + b)
```

Q4. Count how many times a letter appears in a string.

```
text = input("Enter a word: ")
ch = input("Enter letter to count: ")
print("Count =", text.count(ch))
```

Q5. Take a string and print first and last character.

```
text = input("Enter a string: ")
print("First character:", text[0])
print("Last character:", text[-1])
```

Q6. Reverse a string using slicing.

```
text = input("Enter a string: ")
print("Reversed:", text[::-1])
```

Q7. Replace a word in a sentence.

```
sentence = input("Enter a sentence: ")
old = input("Enter word to replace: ")
new = input("Enter new word: ")
print(sentence.replace(old, new))
```

Character	H	e	l	l	o
Index (+)	0	1	2	3	4
Index (-)	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

Parameter	Value	Meaning
start	(not given)	Start from the end (because step is negative)
end	(not given)	Go till the beginning
step	**-1**	Move backward by one step each time

str.endswith()

```
text = "hello world"
print(text.endswith("world"))   # True
print(text.endswith("hello"))   # False
```

```
msg = "Python"
print(msg.endswith("on"))   # True
print(msg.endswith("ON"))   # False
```

```
txt = "MarathiCoding"
print(txt.endswith("thi", 0, 7))  # True
```

```
filename = "project.py"
print(filename.endswith((".py", ".txt", ".cpp")))  # True
```

It will return True if the string ends with **any one** of those suffixes.

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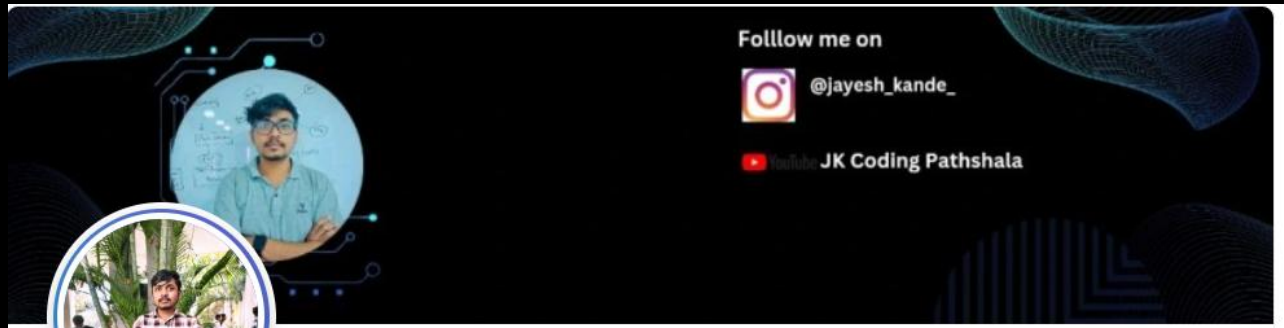

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