Assignment-3

1	Explain Slicing in Strings with different
	Examples.
	ali in Chainas.
=	> To return a range of characters by using
	-> 10 remin a sange of constant
	the slice syntax.
131-1	-> Specify the start index and the end
1	The slice signal. The slice signal. The slice signal. The slice signal. The start index and the end index sparted by a colon, to return a part of the string.
196	a part of the string.
	Example: Get the characters from position
	2 to position 5 (not included):
4141	2 10 203(110)(3 (10.11)
(1) X	b = "Hello, World!"
. N.	print(b[2:5])
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Output: 110
	Note: The first character has index o
	The second of the later with the second of t
	Slice from the start:
	> By leaving out the start index, the range
	will start at the first character
STEEL STEEL	WILL START ON THE TISS CHARACTER
	WE I W I W I W I W I WAR
0	Example: Get the characters from the start
27 Her	to poistion 5 (not included):
ALC:	b="Hello, World!"
	prin+(b[:5])
	Output:
	Hello
100	65 II.

	Slice to the End + By leaving out the end index, the : range will go to the end:
\rightarrow	Example: [Cset the characters from position 2, and all the away to the end:]
1	b="Hello, world!" print(b[2:])
	Output:
=->	Negative Indexing -> Use negative indexes to start the slice from the end of the string:
<u>r_</u> ,→	Example: Get the characters: From: "o" in "World!"(-5) to, "d' in "World!"(-2):
	b="Hello, World!"
	Oretpret:

Andrew Street, Square, Sandrage, Street, Stree	
2.	Short note on string Method. Bascilly there are to method for string I. center():-
	Basailly there are to math of a
>	I. center():-
U .	using a specified character as the fill
	-) Ea : Int - "how are"
	oc = txt.center(20)
9	print(x)
	γηπ(χ)
\rightarrow	2. Counter:
hi.	This will return number of times
	specified value appears in the string.
i i	> Eg +xt = "A b b, b c" outpret -
04	x = tot.countcb3
	print(x)
<u> </u>	7 7-5
	3. Join():-
	Method takes all items in an
	iterable and joins them into one string.
	A string must be specified as the separator > Eg: txt=("A","B") output
	7 tg: txt=("A","B") output
	x = "#".join(+xt) A#18
	Print(x)
7	4.lem():-
	To get the length of string.
	To get the length of string. Eg: u = "Hello" outpret
-	x = len(a)
liv.	print(x)
"	

The state of the s	
	5. max():-
	It will return largest character
	in a String Dreptud.
	Eg: txt = "ABXZ" Z
	· oc = microc (txt)
-	print(x)
	6. min ():-
	To get smallest character
	from string Dutpret
	Eg: c1 = "ABXZ" A
	print(min(a))
<u> </u>	7 7. replace: -
	with another specified phrase By default,
	All accountrates of the according to the
	be replaced.
-	
	Ex txt =" one one banana"
	x = txt. replace ("one", "ok")
6	print(x)
	Output
	ok ok banana
	> 8. lower: -
	Method returns a string where
	all characters are lower case.
	Symbols and numbers are ignored
Contract of the second second second second	
-	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Ex. txt="Hello"	Oretput
x = +xt.lowere	hello
print(x)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
g.upper:	,
The upper	method returns a characters are in a sand Numbers are
string where all	characters are in
upper case - Szembol	s and Numbers are
ignored.	Orelout
Ex : (txt = "hello"	HELLO
x = fxt.repper()	
print(x)	1.
- PIN(C)	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ما تاء	
of split:	method splits a string
The spirico	morify the separato
into a list. 100 can	specify the separato
default separator i	January Contropues
Ex: txt="Welcome to:) a right
x = txt.splitc>	
printa	
•	Tan Tan
•	.1.17
> Output ['welcome', 'to', 'Ju	ngle']
•	ngle'.]
•	ngle'.]
•	ngle']
•	ingle']

3	Explain Operators in Python in Detail. Operators are used to perform operations on
>	Operators are used to perform operations on
	intract blad city 1/01/21/68
	By thon divides the operators in The following
	groups:
	1. Arithmetic Operators
	2. Companison operators
	3. Assignment operators
	4. Logical operators 5. Identity and member operator
-	5. Identity and member operator
	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Python Arithmetic Operators
	Anthmetic operators are used with
	numeric values to perform common mathematical operations:
	manematica operators.
	cis Addition operator
	Operator = +
	Escample = x + y
	(ii) Subtraction operator to subtract
	from sperand
	operator = -
	Example = x - y
	, ,
	ciiis Meeltiplication operator
	· Operator = * Exampt = x * y
	txampt = x * y
Part to the	

(iv) Division Operator Operator = / Escample = x (y	
Derector = / Example = x /4	
Excemple = x /u	
	_
(v) Modulus Operator to get remainder	
Operatos = 1.	
Escample = x 70 y	
ais Exponentiation operator	
Operator = **	_
Excample = x * * y	
(vii) Floor division Operator	
Operator = 11	
Example = x // y	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
9. Python Companison Operators -> Companison operators are used to companison	_
-> Compairison operators are used to compair	P
two retries	
-> (i) is Equal operator ==	
Escample: x = y	
	-
cii) is NA Equal	
Example: x!=7	
ciii) > Greater than	
Example: x > y	-
- Hadra	
Iciva loss man	
2 2 2 2 1 21	-
Escample: x Ly	
Escample: x / y	-

•	
happed service. Here ye happed and	en Greater than or expect to 7=
	Example: x>=y
	ai) less than or equal to C=
	Example = x <= y
7	PH - Assument Operators
	Python Assignment Operators Assignment operators are used to assign values to variables:
	values to vanables.
	Vandes 10 vanes
	is operater = use to assign value
	Escample $x = 5$
	(ii) += use to add variable value + value
	Example x += 5 mean x = x + 5
	(iii) -= use to subtract variable value - value
	Example x== 3 mean oc = x - 3
	transfer x = 3 mean oc = x 3
	civ) += use for multiplication then assign
*	Excample x *= 4 same as x = x * 4
	cn/= use for division then assign
	Example $x = u$ same as $x = x/4$
	(vi) 1= ruse for get remainder then assign
	Excimple $x/=2$ same as $=x=x/2$
	(vii) 11= use for for division them cussign
	Example $x11=9$ same as $x = x/19$

	(viii) ** = use for exponetiotion them assign Example x ** = 3 same as x = x ** 3
The .	
٩.	Python Logical Operators.
	Python Logical Operators Logical operators are used to combine conditional statements
->	L. and
and the same of th	-> and operators return true if both statem-
	ente cire time (2007)
	ents use tore (oc=1) output
No.	> Escample x < 5 and x < to 1(True)
276	
7 7	2.07
Will fair	> return true if any one statements is true
gad ·	Excumple 5==x or x >4 o(False)
	a serious territorios.
<u> </u>	3. Not
14A	-> Reverse the result
	Exermple: not (0>1) 1 (True)
	4, , , ,
)	s. Geth
5	Python identity operators
_	lidentity operators are used to compare the
	objects not if they were equal but if then
	objects, not if they we equal but if they were cutrelly the same object, with same
	memory location.
	1. Is
	> Returns true if both varicables are same
	Excu: x & is y -> o (Falser)
# 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 1
-	2.15 not
	> Returns True if both variables use not same
	> Ex: x is not y -> 1 (Trub)

9	Member Operator:
	Membership operators are used to
	Membership operators are used to test if a sequence is presented in an
and the same of the same of	object:
	DB(EL
7	J-100
	-> Returns true of a sequence with the
	field makes organism the spient
	specified volue is present in the object
	> Example: x = ("capple"; banance")
	print ("appple" in oc).
	Output: Tous
·	2 Not in
	+ Returns true if a sequence with the
	specified value is not present in the
	object
	>fx: x=("apple","(ax")
	>fx: x= ("apple", "car") printo("bike" not in x)
	Output: True
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The same of the sa	
	A THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY
Marine Committee	
-	A STATE OF THE STA