



Strings



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- Strings are sequences of characters, using the syntax of either single quotes or double quotes:
 - **'hello'**
 - **"Hello"**
 - **" I don't do that "**



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- Because strings are **ordered sequences** it means we can using **indexing** and **slicing** to grab sub-sections of the string.
- Indexing notation uses `[]` notation after the string (or variable assigned the string).
- Indexing allows you to grab a single character from the string...



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- These actions use `[]` square brackets and a number index to indicate positions of what you wish to grab.

Character : **h** **e** **l** **l** **o**

Index : **0** **1** **2** **3** **4**

Reverse Index: **0** **-4** **-3** **-2** **-1**

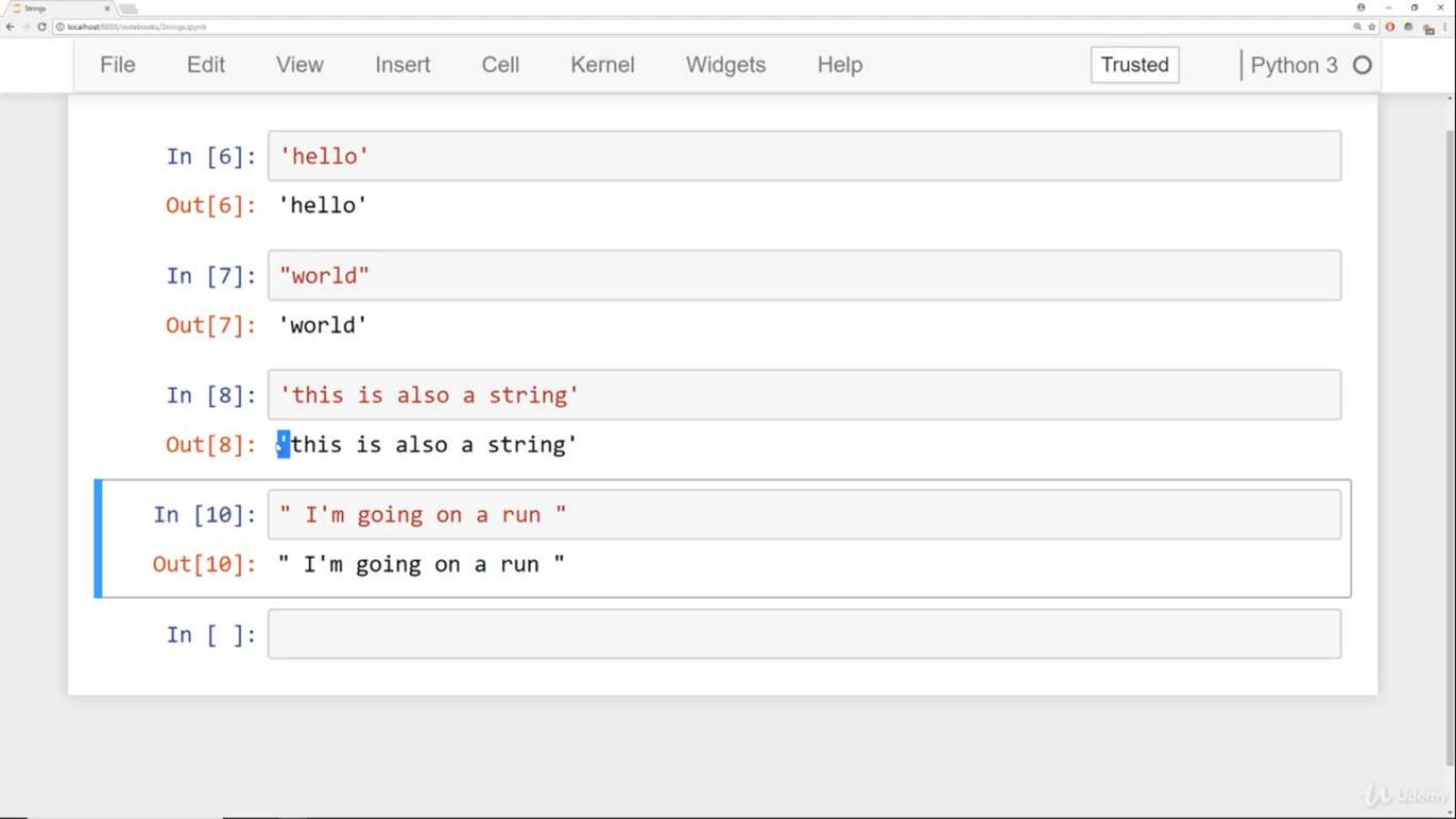


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- Slicing allows you to grab a subsection of multiple characters, a “slice” of the string.
- This has the following syntax:
 - **[start:stop:step]**
- **start** is a numerical index for the slice start
- **stop** is the index you will go up to (but not include)
- **step** is the size of the “jump” you take.



**Let's explore these
concepts!**



In [6]: 'hello'

Out[6]: 'hello'

In [7]: "world"

Out[7]: 'world'

In [8]: 'this is also a string'

Out[8]: 'this is also a string'

In [10]: " I'm going on a run "

Out[10]: " I'm going on a run "

In []:

Out[10]: " I'm going on a run "

In [11]: `print("hello")`

hello

In [13]: `print("hello world one")`
`print("hello world two")`

hello world one
hello world two

In [17]: `print('hello \tworld')`

hello world

In []: `len('hell')`


```
In [13]: print("hello world one")  
         print("hello world two")
```

```
hello world one  
hello world two
```

```
In [17]: print('hello \tworld')
```

```
hello  world
```

```
In [18]: len('hello')
```

```
Out[18]: 5
```

```
In [19]: len('I am')
```

```
Out[19]: 4
```

```
In [ ]:
```