index()

The index() method returns the index position at which an item is found in a list or a string. We can use it to explore strings, since it allows us to find the ocurrence of a character or a sub-string in another string.

variable that stores a string

occurrences before the start index are ignored

`string.index(value, start, end)`

searched character(s)

occurrences after the end index are ignored

`string.rindex(value, start, end)`

reverse search

`string[i]` ➔ returns the character at index i*

*: In Python, the first position index is 0