STRING INDEXING
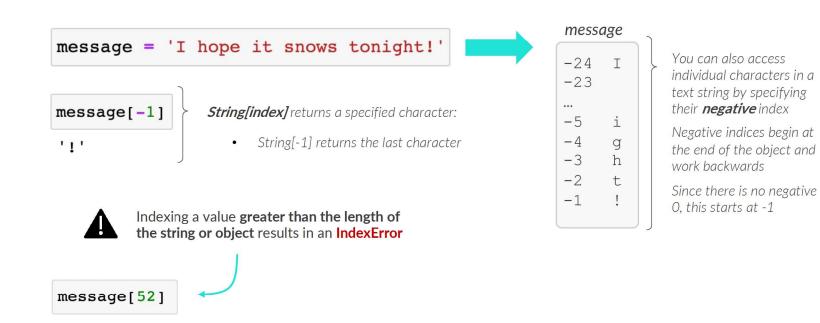
Strings, along with sequence data types, can be navigated via their **index**

- Python is **0-indexed**, which means that the first item in a sequence has an index of 0, not 1

```
message = 'I hope it snows tonight!'
```

```
message[-1]
```
```
'!'
```

String[index] returns a specified character:

- *String[-1] returns the last character*

⚠️ Indexing a value **greater than the length of the string or object** results in an **IndexError**

```
message[52]
```

IndexError: string index out of range

message

```
-24  I
-23
...
-5   i
-4   g
-3   h
-2   t
-1   !
```

*You can also access individual characters in a text string by specifying their **negative** index*

Negative indices begin at the end of the object and work backwards

Since there is no negative 0, this starts at -1

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