Syntax

```
str.find(str, beg=0 end=len(string))
```

Parameters

- **str** -- This specifies the string to be searched.
- **beg** -- This is the starting index, by default its 0.
- **end** -- This is the ending index, by default its equal to the lenght of the string.

Return Value

Index if found and -1 otherwise.

Example

```
The following example shows the usage of find() method.

#!/usr/bin/python


str1 = "this is string example....wow!!!";

str2 = "exam";


print str1.find(str2);

print str1.find(str2, 10);

print str1.find(str2, 40);
```

Result

```
15

15

-1
```

11.   9. index(str, beg=0, end=len(string))

It determines if string *str* occurs in string or in a substring of string if starting index *beg* and ending index *end* are given. This method is same as find(), but raises an exception if sub is not found.