out.md

!/usr/bin/python3

Strings

builtin string functions

- chr() Converts an integer to a character
- ord() Converts a character to an integer
- len() Returns the length of a string
- str() Returns a string representation of an object

```
print('built in string functions')
print(chr(5))
i = chr(24)
print(str(i))
print(ord('@'))
s = 'this is a string '
print('length of the string is', len(s))
l = [1, 2, 3]
print(str(l))
print(s[16])
```

we will get index out of range if we pass 17 since length is 17 and last index is 16 hence the error

string slicing

Python also allows a form of indexing syntax that extracts substrings from a string, known as string slicing.

```
s = 'HYDERABAD'
print('string is ', s)
print(s[2:5])  # s[start:end] will get start position and position before end
print(s[-2])  # s[-1] = last position of the string
print('to get first n chars s[:n] let n = 3:', s[0:3])
print('to get last n chars s[n:] let n = 3:', s[3:])
print('If we pass first index grater than secoend we will get empty', s[4:1])
```

shride

Adding an additional : and a third index designates a stride (also called a step), which indicates how many characters to jump after retrieving each character in slice

```
print(s[1:-1:2])
```

F-strings (works in only python 3)

A formatted string literal or f-string is a string literal that is prefixed with 'f' or 'F'. These strings may contain replacement fields, which are expressions delimited by curly braces {}. While other string literals always have a constant value, formatted strings are really expressions evaluated at run time.