

String Slicing and Other Functions in Python:

String slicing is a powerful feature in Python that allows you to extract specific portions of a string. Additionally, there are various built-in string functions that you can use to manipulate and work with strings. Here's an overview of string slicing and some commonly used string functions in Python:

String Slicing:

In Python, you can use slicing to extract a portion of a string by specifying the start and end indices. The general syntax is `string[start:end]`. Keep in mind that the `start` index is inclusive, while the `end` index is exclusive.

```
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# Example string  
my_string = "Hello, World!"  
  
# String slicing  
substring = my_string[7:12] # Extracts "World"
```

You can also omit the `start` or `end` indices to slice from the beginning or up to the end, respectively:

```
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# Omitting start index  
substring = my_string[:5] # Extracts "Hello"  
  
# Omitting end index  
substring = my_string[7:] # Extracts "World!"
```

Negative indices can be used to count positions from the end of the string:


```
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# Negative index  
substring = my_string[-6:] # Extracts "World!"
```

Common String Functions:

1. `len()`:

- Returns the length of the string.

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
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```
length = len(my_string)
```

`lower()`, `upper()`:

- Converts the string to lowercase or uppercase.

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
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```
lowercase_str = my_string.lower()  
uppercase_str = my_string.upper()
```

`strip()`, `lstrip()`, `rstrip()`:

- Removes leading and trailing whitespaces (or specified characters).

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```
stripped_str = my_string.strip()
```

`replace()`:

- Replaces a specified substring with another.

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```
new_str = my_string.replace("Hello", "Hi")
```

`find()`, `index()`:

- Searches for a substring and returns its index or position.

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```
index = my_string.find("World")
```

count():

- Counts the occurrences of a substring in the string.

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```
occurrences = my_string.count("l")
```

startswith(), endswith():

- Checks if the string starts or ends with a specified substring.

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```
starts_with = my_string.startswith("Hello")  
ends_with = my_string.endswith("!")
```

These are just a few examples of the many string functions available in Python. Strings are versatile in Python, and these functions provide a wide range of tools for manipulating and working with them.

Code:

```
mystr = "John is a worker"  
print(mystr[0:5])  
  
print(len(mystr))  
print(mystr[0:78])  
print(mystr[0:5:2])  
print(mystr[0:])  
print(mystr[:5])  
print(mystr[:])  
print(mystr[::])
```

```
print(mystr[::2])
print(mystr[::3])
print(mystr[::5559])
print(mystr[-4:-2])
print(mystr[::-1])
print(mystr[::-2])
print(mystr.isalnum())
mystr="john is a serviceman"
print(mystr.isalnum())

print(mystr.endswith("serviceman"))
print(mystr.count("s"))
print(mystr.capitalize())

print(mystr.find("is"))
print(mystr.lower())

print(mystr.replace("is","are"))
```

Output:

```
C:\Users\test\PycharmProjects\project_1\.venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\test\PycharmProjects\project_1\Project_1.py
John
16
John is a worker
Jh
John is a worker
John
John is a worker
John is a worker
Jh sawre
Jns rr
J
rk
rekrow a si nhoJ
rko ino
False
False
True
2
John is a serviceman
5
john is a serviceman
john are a serviceman
```