

## Introduction to string

- Anything written inside ' ', " " in quotes is called string
- String can contain english alphabet ,special characters like @ - \. / # ( ), it can also contain characters from other languages also
- In memory strings looks like an **array of Character** it has +ve and -ve indexing as well
- When you call an input function normally it'll give string by default
- **len()** gives you length of a string
- We can use **for loop** for accessing every element in a string

```
>>> s = 'Hello'
>>> type(s)
<class 'str'>
>>> s1='hello'
>>> s2=input('Enter a String')
Enter a Stringwelcome
>>> type(s1)
<class 'str'>
>>> type(s2)
<class 'str'>
>>> s2 = input('Enter a String')
Enter a Stringwelcome
>>> len(s2)
7
>>> s1 = 'Hello'
>>> for x in s1:
    print(x)

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>>>
```

- When a string value is given directly in the program then its called **string literals**
- String literals can be in ' ', " ", " ", " "
- When a string already contains a single quote ( inner quotes ) then you should enclose the string in double quotes (outer quotes ) and vice versa

Ex : s = " John ' s "

or

S = ' John " s '

If a string is in multiple lines then you have to use **triple single quotes (or) triple double quotes**

Ex : ' ' ' hello  
How are you ' ' '

or

" " " hello  
How are you " " "