String operator#2

Slicing continuation

- To print a string in reverse we use -ve indexing , starting from -1
- Suppose if a string stops at -11 [n] then we should write -12 [n-1] in the slicing operator to get -11.
- If we do not give an end point in slicing it takes the default value (I.e, where the list ends) automatically , same goes for start point (default is 0) and stepsize (default is 1).
- Instead of using range based for loop we can use slicing to get the same result.
- Slicing gives a separate string.

in , not in

- To check if a given sub string / character is present in a string we use in , not in operator.
- It returns Boolean values as a result I.e, [T ,F]

    Present - True
    Not present - False

- in , not in is also called as Membership operator.
- in , not in make case sensitive comparison. (it considers lower and upper case differently)