

Dylan Says

In a python shell, try the following:

s = 'Party on, Wayne!'

s[0:3]

s[10:16]

s[:3]

s[10:]

s[10:16:2]



```
>>> s = 'Party on, Wayne'
>>> s[0:3]
'Par'
>>> s[10:16]
'Wayne'
>>> s[:3]
'Par'
>>> s[10:]
'Wayne'
>>> s[10:16:2]
```

String Slicing

Using the [] notation to create substrings

s[b:e:st]

b: beginning index

e: ending index + 1

st: step

Will return the subsrting starting at index b, ending at index (e - 1), going st characters at a time.

String Slicing

If st is 1, it can be left out

$$s[3:6:1] == s[3:6]$$

If b is 0, you can leave it out

$$s[0:5] == s[:5]$$

If e is the end of the string, you can leave it out

$$s[3:len(s)] == s[3:]$$

If st is negative, the substring will go backwards

find

Built in python function for finding a specific character in a string.

```
s.find(c)
```

Returns the index of the first occurrence of c in s, or -1 if c is not in s.

c should be a single character string, s can be a string of any length.

Examples:

```
s = 'hello'
s.find('o') ==> 4
s.find('l') ==> 2
s.find('q') ==> -1
```

Write a function that returns the left-most end of a string up to the '' (space) character. If there is no space, the entire string should be returned.

Examples:

```
left_string('hello, world') ==> 'hello,'
left_string('ihavenotimeforwhitespace') ==>
'ihavenotimeforwhitespace'
(solution on the next page)
```

```
def left_string(s):
    i = s.find(' ')
    return s[:i]
```