# STRINGS :

=> Strings are sequence of characters ✓✓

=> ~~Strings are group of characters.~~

=> "Rahul" == "Rhalu" (False)

∴ because seq. matters a lot.

★ How do you write a string ?

i) " "

ii) ' '

iii) """ """

iv) '' ''

⇒ **Characters :**

- Anything you can type using keyboard **Characters**

i) a - z
ii) A - Z
iii) White Space (spaces)
iv) Special Characters (@, #)
v) Numbers (0 - 9)

**Quiz :**

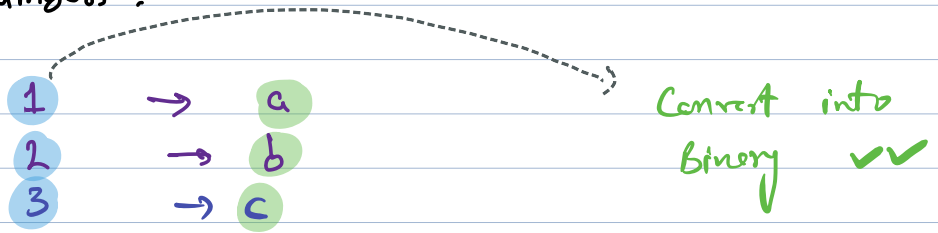
a) " Rahul # " ✗
b) " @ rahul " ✓
c) " Time 123 " ✗

★ How are strings seen by Computers?


Computer understands 0 & 1 only.

⇒ How does computer understand Decimal nums.
→ It converts them into Binary

=> Can we associate Alphabets with decimal numbers ?




Note : Here 1 is not 'a'. But it is integer representation of string 'a'

=> Angeline Jolie → USA

=> "Hey How are you ?"

=> "Hey I love you"

Conversion

=> We have to standardize the equations

=> American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

=> ASCII

» ASCII standard values

a - z

'a' → 97
'b' → 98
⋮
'z' → 122

Quiz : y → 121

A - Z

A → 65
B → 66
⋮
Z → 90

65 + 25 = 90

Quiz :

'a' == int (97) False

int (97) is representing 'a' but it's not 'a'.

=> Using ord function we can get integer value associated with an alphabet.

=> chr function can be used to get character associated with an integer

## ☆ Indexing in a string:

=> Same as list.

=> [start : end : jump]

**Q:** Pallindrome:

A: 'afifa' => 'afifa' ✓✓

'rahul' => 'luhar' ✗

=> str == rev(str)

=> list slicing : [::-1] rev