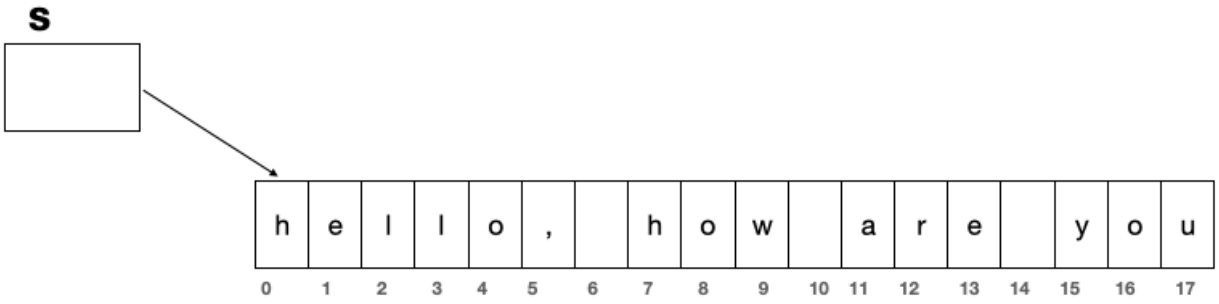
String Method

- Methods are the member of the class which performs operation upon the data of an object

S = “ hello , how are you “

This is how String is stored



- It has 18 characters and it is hold by a reference that is s

s.find (sub [, start [,end]])

- sub (find the occurrence of the substring)
- Methods are called by using object name that is variable name

s.find(‘o’)

It will start looking for o from the left hand of the string . The result is 4 cause we found ‘ o ‘ there

s.find (‘ how ‘)

The result will be 7

s.find(‘ k ‘)

The result will be -1 . Why it is -1 because the character will start from 0 . -1 means outside the range . So it is invalid position .

s.find (‘ o ‘ , 5)

sub start

- If you want to find out after the 5th index we write 5 in starting index
- If you want to find out other substring then you should give starting and ending index

s . find (‘o’ , 5 , 7)

It will check from 5 to 7

- You can pass the find by single , double or 3 parameters

s.rfind (sub [, start [,end]])

- It is same as find but in find we where searching from left but in rfind will search substring from right

s.rfind(‘o’) —— 16 index

s.find (‘o ‘ , 0 , 15) —— 8 index

- In rfind ending index will work but in find starting index will work
- -1 will return if its out of string

s.index ( )

- s.index and s.find is same but have minor differences . rindex is same as rfind

s.count( )

- It will count the number of occurrence

Lets take an example - character ‘ o ‘

‘o’ ——— it repeated 3 times

- The count gives counting of the string. It will not gives all the indexes . It will only count

s.find (‘ k ‘) ——— -1

s.index (‘ k ‘) ——— substring not found

s.rindex(‘o ‘ , 0 , 15) ——— 16

s.count (‘me’) ——— -0

s.count(‘how’) ——— -1