Store the output of the `.index()` method in a variable called `ind`, which is short for index. This index represents the position where the domain extension `".com"` starts in the `url`. Be sure to replace the `### YOUR CODE HERE ###` with your own code before you run the following cell. Note that running this cell will not produce an output.

In [9]:
```
# Assign `url` to a specific URL

url = "https://exampleURL1.com"

# Assign `ind` to the output of applying `.index()` to `url` in order to ext
ract the starting index of ".com" in `url`

ind = url.index(".com")
```

Hint 1

Hint 2

Task 9

You can use string slicing to also extract the domain extension of a URL. To do so, you can create a slice. The starting index should be the `ind` variable. This contains the index where the domain extension begins. The ending index should be `ind + 4` (since `".com"` is four characters long). Sometimes, like in this situation, it's easier to express the ending index in relation to the starting index. Examine the following code, run it as is, and observe the output.

In [ ]:
```
# Assign `url` to a specific URL

url = "https://exampleURL1.com"

# Assign `ind` to the output of applying `.index()` to `url` in order to ext
ract the starting index of ".com" in `url`

ind = url.index(".com")

# Extract the domain extension in `url` and display it

print(url[ind:ind+4])
```

Question 2

What does this code output and why?