14.158 - Leaflet - Strings

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0.1 String methods

In this document I would like to give you a short overview of important string methods.

You can use the `.upper()` or `.lower()` method to ensure that all characters are displayed in upper and lower case:

```
In [1]: w ="Hello"
        print(w.upper())
        print("Hello".upper())

HELLO
HELLO
```

```
In [3]: w = "Hello"
        print(w.lower())
        print("Hello".lower())

hello
hello
```

With the `.startswith()` or `.endswith()` method you can check if a string starts / ends with another string:

```
In [5]: sentence = "Is the weather good today???"

        if sentence.endswith("???"):
            print("The sentence ends with three question marks")

        if sentence.startswith("Is"):
            print("The sentence begins with an 'is'")

The sentence ends with three question marks
The sentence begins with an 'is'
```

0.1.1 The `.strip()` method

By default, the `.strip()` method removes spaces from the beginning and end of the string:

```
In [6]: "   Hello World.    ".strip()

Out[6]: 'Hello World.'
```

You can also pass the `strip()` method as a parameter which characters should be removed. Here in the next examples we say, for example, that only underscores and dots should be removed.

The `.lstrip()` and `.rstrip()` methods work in the same way as the `.strip()` method, but `.lstrip()` only looks at the left side and `.rstrip()` only at the right side:

```
In [7]: word = "____Hello.__"
        print(word.strip("_."))
        print(word.lstrip("_"))
        print(word.rstrip("_"))

        sentence = "Is the weather good today and tomorrow???"
        print(sentence.rstrip("!?.,"))

Hello
Hello.__
____Hello.
Is the weather good today and tomorrow
```

0.1.2 The `.find()` method

With the `.find()` method you can find out where a character occurs in a string. For example, we can find out that the decimal point occurs at position 20.

If the `.find()` method returns the number -1, it means that the character does not appear in the string:

```
In [9]: sentence = "Is the weather good today and tomorrow???"
        print(sentence.find("eat"))
        print(sentence.find("!"))

8
-1
```

0.1.3 Replace characters (`.replace()`)

You can use the `.replace()` method to perform a replacement. For example, you can replace the comma with a semicolon, etc.:

```
In [10]: sentence = "Is the weather good today, and tomorrow???"

         print(sentence.replace(",",";"))
         print(sentence.replace("oo", "00"))
         print(sentence.replace("and", "or"))
```

```
Is the weather good today; and tomorrow???
Is the weather g00d today, and tomorrow???
Is the weather good today, or tomorrow???
```