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Python Strings

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String Literals

String literals in python are surrounded by either single quotation marks, or double quotation marks.

'hello' is the same as "hello".

You can display a string literal with the `print()` function:

Example

```
print("Hello")  
print('Hello')
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Assign String to a Variable

Assigning a string to a variable is done with the variable name followed by an equal sign and the string:

Example

```
a = "Hello"  
print(a)
```

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Multiline Strings

You can assign a multiline string to a variable by using three quotes:

Example

You can use three double quotes:

```
a = """Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit,  
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt  
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua."""  
print(a)
```

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Or three single quotes:

Example

```
a = '''Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit,  
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt  
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.'''  
print(a)
```

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Note: in the result, the line breaks are inserted at the same position as in the code.

Strings are Arrays

Like many other popular programming languages, strings in Python are arrays of bytes representing unicode characters.

However, Python does not have a character data type, a single character is simply a string with a length of 1.

Square brackets can be used to access elements of the string.

Example

Get the character at position 1 (remember that the first character has the position 0):

```
a = "Hello, World!"  
print(a[1])
```

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Slicing

You can return a range of characters by using the slice syntax.

Specify the start index and the end index, separated by a colon, to return a part of the string.

Example

Get the characters from position 2 to position 5 (not included):

```
b = "Hello, World!"  
print(b[2:5])
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Negative Indexing

Use negative indexes to start the slice from the end of the string:

Example

Get the characters from position 5 to position 1, starting the count from the end of the string:

```
b = "Hello, World!"  
print(b[-5:-2])
```

Try it Yourself »

String Length

To get the length of a string, use the `len()` function.

Example

The `len()` function returns the length of a string:

```
a = "Hello, World!"  
print(len(a))
```

Try it Yourself »

String Methods

Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on strings.

Example

The `strip()` method removes any whitespace from the beginning or the end:

```
a = " Hello, World! "  
print(a.strip()) # returns "Hello, World!"
```

Try it Yourself »

Example

The `lower()` method returns the string in lower case:

```
a = "Hello, World!"  
print(a.lower())
```

Try it Yourself »

Example

The `upper()` method returns the string in upper case:

```
a = "Hello, World!"  
print(a.upper())
```

Try it Yourself »

Example

The `replace()` method replaces a string with another string:

```
a = "Hello, World!"  
print(a.replace("H", "J"))
```

Try it Yourself »

Example

The `split()` method splits the string into substrings if it finds instances of the separator:

```
a = "Hello, World!"  
print(a.split(",")) # returns ['Hello', ' World!']
```

Try it Yourself »

Learn more about String Methods with our [String Methods Reference](#)

Check String

To check if a certain phrase or character is present in a string, we can use the keywords `in` or `not in`.

Example

Check if the phrase "ain" is present in the following text:

```
txt = "The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain"  
x = "ain" in txt  
print(x)
```

Try it Yourself »

Example

Check if the phrase "ain" is NOT present in the following text:

```
txt = "The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain"  
x = "ain" not in txt  
print(x)
```

Try it Yourself »

String Concatenation

To concatenate, or combine, two strings you can use the + operator.

Example

Merge variable **a** with variable **b** into variable **c** :

```
a = "Hello"  
b = "World"  
c = a + b  
print(c)
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Example

To add a space between them, add a " " :

```
a = "Hello"  
b = "World"  
c = a + " " + b  
print(c)
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

String Format

As we learned in the Python Variables chapter, we cannot combine strings and numbers like this:

Example

```
age = 36  
txt = "My name is John, I am " + age  
print(txt)
```

Try it Yourself »

But we can combine strings and numbers by using the `format()` method!

The `format()` method takes the passed arguments, formats them, and places them in the string where the placeholders `{}` are:

Example

Use the `format()` method to insert numbers into strings:

```
age = 36
txt = "My name is John, and I am {}"
print(txt.format(age))
```

Try it Yourself »

The `format()` method takes unlimited number of arguments, and are placed into the respective placeholders:

Example

```
quantity = 3
itemno = 567
price = 49.95
myorder = "I want {} pieces of item {} for {} dollars."
print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))
```

Try it Yourself »

You can use index numbers `{0}` to be sure the arguments are placed in the correct placeholders:

Example


```
quantity = 3
itemno = 567
price = 49.95
myorder = "I want to pay {2} dollars for {0} pieces of item {1}."
print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))
```

Try it Yourself »

Escape Character

To insert characters that are illegal in a string, use an escape character.

An escape character is a backslash `\` followed by the character you want to insert.

An example of an illegal character is a double quote inside a string that is surrounded by double quotes:

Example

You will get an error if you use double quotes inside a string that is surrounded by double quotes:

```
txt = "We are the so-called "Vikings" from the north."
```

Try it Yourself »

To fix this problem, use the escape character `\"` :

Example

The escape character allows you to use double quotes when you normally would not be allowed:

```
txt = "We are the so-called \"Vikings\" from the north."
```

Try it Yourself »

Other escape characters used in Python:

Code	Result	Try it
\'	Single Quote	Try it »
\\	Backslash	Try it »
\n	New Line	Try it »
\r	Carriage Return	Try it »
\t	Tab	Try it »
\b	Backspace	Try it »
\f	Form Feed	
\ooo	Octal value	Try it »
\xhh	Hex value	Try it »

String Methods

Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on strings.

Note: All string methods returns new values. They do not change the original string.

Method	Description
<u>capitalize()</u>	Converts the first character to upper case
<u>casefold()</u>	Converts string into lower case
<u>center()</u>	Returns a centered string
<u>count()</u>	Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a string
<u>encode()</u>	Returns an encoded version of the string
<u>endswith()</u>	Returns true if the string ends with the specified value
<u>expandtabs()</u>	Sets the tab size of the string
<u>find()</u>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position

	of where it was found
<u>format()</u>	Formats specified values in a string
format_map()	Formats specified values in a string
<u>index()</u>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found
<u>isalnum()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are alphanumeric
<u>isalpha()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are in the alphabet
<u>isdecimal()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are decimals
<u>isdigit()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are digits
<u>isidentifier()</u>	Returns True if the string is an identifier
<u>islower()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are lower case
<u>isnumeric()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are numeric
<u>isprintable()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are printable
<u>isspace()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are whitespaces
<u>istitle()</u>	Returns True if the string follows the rules of a title
<u>isupper()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are upper case
<u>join()</u>	Joins the elements of an iterable to the end of the string
<u>ljust()</u>	Returns a left justified version of the string
<u>lower()</u>	Converts a string into lower case
<u>lstrip()</u>	Returns a left trim version of the string
maketrans()	Returns a translation table to be used in translations
<u>partition()</u>	Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts
<u>replace()</u>	Returns a string where a specified value is replaced with a specified value
<u>rfind()</u>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the last position of where it was found
<u>rindex()</u>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the last position of where it was found
<u>rjust()</u>	Returns a right justified version of the string

<u>rpartition()</u>	Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts
<u>rsplit()</u>	Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list
<u>rstrip()</u>	Returns a right trim version of the string
<u>split()</u>	Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list
<u>splitlines()</u>	Splits the string at line breaks and returns a list
<u>startswith()</u>	Returns true if the string starts with the specified value
<u>strip()</u>	Returns a trimmed version of the string
<u>swapcase()</u>	Swaps cases, lower case becomes upper case and vice versa
<u>title()</u>	Converts the first character of each word to upper case
<u>translate()</u>	Returns a translated string
<u>upper()</u>	Converts a string into upper case
<u>zfill()</u>	Fills the string with a specified number of 0 values at the beginning

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Use the **len** method to print the length of the string.

```
x = "Hello World"  
print(      )
```

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