Day 61 - 90 days of Analytics: Python Strings

In today's video, we looked at the string datatype in python

The following were mentioned

-A string is a set of characters. Example "Python" contains 6 characters.

-Strings are place between single quotes or double quotes. Example 'Python' or "Python"

-Doc strings are place between triple double quotes. Example """multiline string"""

-if a string contains an apostrophe, it is wise to use double quotes instead of single quotes

-Python is a zero-index programming language. Index of objects starts at zero(0)

-Considering the string *Name*:

- to access the first letter of the string, we need to write Name[0]
- to slice the string, we need to write Name[start_index:stop_index]. It should be noted that the letter at stop_index is not considered. If stop_index is not specified, then all letters from start_index will be considered
- to access the last letter of the string, we may write Name[-1]

-String objects are immutable. They cannot be modified after their creation

-Strings can be concatenated using the plus (+) operator

-Strings do have built-in methods which can be accessed using the dot(.) operator. The methods include upper(), lower(), islower(), isupper(), …

-f-strings make formatting easier. Also called "formatted string literals," f-strings are string literals that have an f at the beginning and curly braces containing expressions that will be replaced with their values. Example f"Hello, {Name}"

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MplIV8hFPDM

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