

# 오늘의 강의 목표

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- String에 대한 이해
- String indexing과 slicing에 대한 이해
- String operator들에 대한 이해
- String formatting에 대한 이해
- Character coding에 대한 이해
- String method들에 대한 이해

# Python String Type

---

- Single quote (') 혹은 double quote (") 로 표현

```
>>> s1 = 'Hello World'
>>> s2 = "Goodbye World"
>>> print(s1 + ". " + s2 + ".")
Hello World. Goodbye World.
```

- '와 " 차이는 없으나...

```
>>> s3 = 'I'm happy'
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
>>> s4 = "I'm happy"
>>>
```

- 여러 행에 걸친 경우 (''' 혹은 """ 이용)

```
>>> s5 = """Light of the moon
Moves west, flowers' shadows
Creep eastward."""
```

# String Indexing

---

- String은 character의 연속
- 각 character는 index 값을 가짐
  - 좌측부터 시작할 경우 0부터 시작
  - 우측부터 시작할 경우 -1부터 시작

|         |   |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| index:  | { | -11 | -10 | -9 | -8 | -7 | -6 | -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 |
|         |   | 0   | 1   | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| string: |   | H   | e   | l  | l  | o  |    | W  | o  | r  | l  | d  |

# String Indexing

---

|         |   |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| index:  | { | -11 | -10 | -9 | -8 | -7 | -6 | -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 |
|         |   | 0   | 1   | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| string: |   | H   | e   | l  | l  | o  |    | W  | o  | r  | l  | d  |

```
>>> s = "Hello World"
>>> print(s[0])
H
>>> print(s[1])
e
>>> print(s[-1])
d
>>> print(s[-2])
l
```

# String Slicing

|         |   |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| index:  | { | -11 | -10 | -9 | -8 | -7 | -6 | -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 |
|         |   | 0   | 1   | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| string: |   | H   | e   | l  | l  | o  |    | W  | o  | r  | l  | d  |

```
>>> s = "Hello World"
>>> print(s[0:2])
He
>>> print(s[3:5])
lo
>>> print(s[-10:-7])
ell
```

```
>>> print(s[:]) # 전체
Hello World
>>> print(s[:3]) # 시작생략
Hel
>>> print(s[6:]) # 끝생략
World
```

More on string slicing at

<http://www.pythoncentral.io/cutting-and-slicing-strings-in-python/>

# String Length

---

index: { -11 -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

string: 

|   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | e | l | l | o |  | W | o | r | l | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|

```
>>> a = "Hello World"
>>> len(a)    # String의 Length를 리턴하는 Function
11
```

# Practice

---

- 아래와 같이 동작하는 프로그램을 작성하세요

```
Enter a string: Hello
Hello
ello
llo
lo
o
H
He
Hel
Hell
Hello
```

# String Operators

---

| Operator                    | Description                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <code>x in s</code>         | s가 x를 포함하면 True, 아니면 False           |
| <code>s not in s</code>     | s가 x를 포함하면 False, 아니면 True           |
| <code>s + t</code>          | 이어 붙이기                               |
| <code>s * n or n * s</code> | s를 n번 반복                             |
| <code>s[i]</code>           | i번째 character                        |
| <code>s[i:j]</code>         | i번째에서 j번째까지의 slice                   |
| <code>s[i:j:k]</code>       | i번째에서 j번째까지의 slice (단, step size가 k) |



# String Operators (+, \*, in, not in)

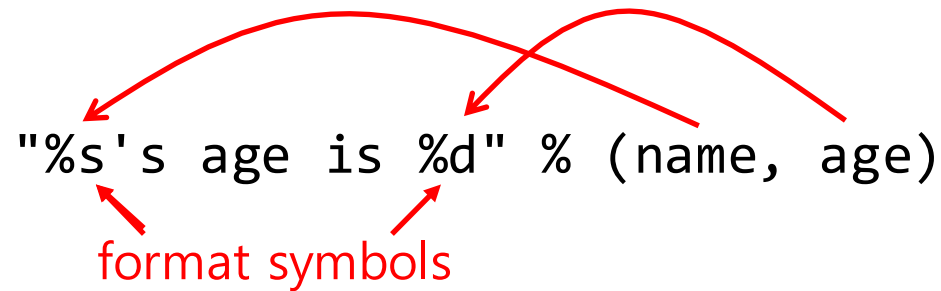
---

```
>>> a = "Hello"
>>> b = "World"
>>> c = a + " " + b
>>> print(c)
Hello World
>>> c = a * 3 + b * 3
>>> print(c)
HelloHelloHelloWorldWorldWorld
```

```
>>> print("H" in a)
True
>>> print("H" not in a)
False
```

# String Formatting

---



The diagram illustrates the string formatting process. It shows the format string `"%s's age is %d" % (name, age)`. Red arrows point from the `%s` and `%d` in the format string to the `name` and `age` arguments in the tuple, respectively. A red label `format symbols` with arrows points to the `%s` and `%d` symbols.

`"%s's age is %d" % (name, age)`  
format symbols

```
>>> name = "Kim"
>>> age = 38
>>> print("%s's age is %d" % (name, age))
Kim's age is 38
```

- 아래는 + operator를 이용하는 기존 방법

```
>>> name = "Kim"
>>> age = 38
>>> print(name + "'s age is " + str(age))
Kim's age is 38
```

# String Format Symbols

---

| Format Symbol | Description                                    |
|---------------|--|
| %c            | Character (integer 혹은 single character string) |
| %s            | String   |
| %i or %d      | 10진수   |
| %o            | 8진수  |
| %x            | 16진수 (소문자 a-f)                                 |
| %X            | 16진수 (대문자 A-F)                                 |
| %e            | 지수 표현 (소문자 e)                                  |
| %E            | 지수 표현 (대문자 E)                                  |
| %f or %F      | 실수   |
| %g            | %f와 %e 중에 짧은 쪽                                 |
| %G            | %F와 %E 중에 짧은 쪽                                 |

# String Formatting Examples

---

```
while True:
    var = input("Enter a decimal int (or 'q' to quit): ")
    if var == 'q':
        break
    var = int(var)
    print("Dec %d = Hex %x = Oct %o" % (var, var, var))
```

Format Symbols



변수 var의 값은 결국 메모리에 이진수로 저장됨. %d, %x, %o는 이진수로 저장된 변수 var의 값을 어떤 형태(10진수, 16진수, 8진수)로 표현할 것인지를 결정.

# String Formatting Examples

---

```
>>> pi = 3.141592
>>> print("pi = %f" % (pi))
pi = 3.141592
>>> print("pi = %e" % (pi))
pi = 3.141592e+00
>>> print("pi = %d" % (pi))
pi = 3
```

↑  
%d를 사용했기 때문에 소수점 이하 잘림

# More on String Formatting

---

- 이 외에도 자리 수 지정, zero-padding, 부호 표시 등 더 상세한 formatting 가능

```
>>> a = 39
>>> print("%5d" % (a))      # 5자리
    39
>>> print("%05d" % (a))    # Zero-padding
00039
>>> print("%+05d" % (a))   # 부호 출력
+0039
```

More on string formatting at:

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#printf-style-string-formatting>

# 컴퓨터는 어떻게 문자를 저장할까?

---

- 컴퓨터는 이진수밖에 저장하지 못함
- 모든 문자에 대응하는 숫자를 할당 (코드 값)
- 초기에는 0에서 127까지의 숫자만 사용 (ASCII)
  - 한 글자 저장에 1 byte (0 ~ 255)면 충분
- 더 다양한 문자 지원을 위해 Unicode로 확장
  - 한 글자 저장에 2 or 3 bytes 까지도 필요

결론 : 컴퓨터에서 문자는 숫자임

More on character coding at

<http://www.joelonsoftware.com/articles/Unicode.html>

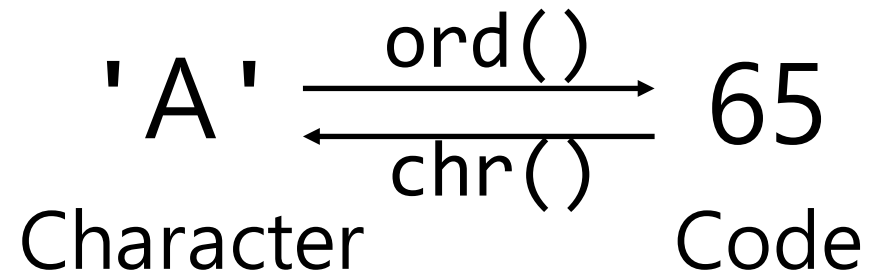
# ASCII Code Table

| Dec | Hx | Oct | Char                               | Dec | Hx | Oct | Html  | Chr          | Dec | Hx | Oct | Html  | Chr      | Dec | Hx | Oct | Html   | Chr        |
|-----|----|-----|------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-------|--------------|-----|----|-----|-------|----------|-----|----|-----|--------|------------|
| 0   | 0  | 000 | <b>NUL</b> (null)                  | 32  | 20 | 040 | &#32; | <b>Space</b> | 64  | 40 | 100 | &#64; | <b>@</b> | 96  | 60 | 140 | &#96;  | <b>`</b>   |
| 1   | 1  | 001 | <b>SOH</b> (start of heading)      | 33  | 21 | 041 | &#33; | <b>!</b>     | 65  | 41 | 101 | &#65; | <b>A</b> | 97  | 61 | 141 | &#97;  | <b>a</b>   |
| 2   | 2  | 002 | <b>STX</b> (start of text)         | 34  | 22 | 042 | &#34; | <b>"</b>     | 66  | 42 | 102 | &#66; | <b>B</b> | 98  | 62 | 142 | &#98;  | <b>b</b>   |
| 3   | 3  | 003 | <b>ETX</b> (end of text)           | 35  | 23 | 043 | &#35; | <b>#</b>     | 67  | 43 | 103 | &#67; | <b>C</b> | 99  | 63 | 143 | &#99;  | <b>c</b>   |
| 4   | 4  | 004 | <b>EOT</b> (end of transmission)   | 36  | 24 | 044 | &#36; | <b>\$</b>    | 68  | 44 | 104 | &#68; | <b>D</b> | 100 | 64 | 144 | &#100; | <b>d</b>   |
| 5   | 5  | 005 | <b>ENQ</b> (enquiry)               | 37  | 25 | 045 | &#37; | <b>%</b>     | 69  | 45 | 105 | &#69; | <b>E</b> | 101 | 65 | 145 | &#101; | <b>e</b>   |
| 6   | 6  | 006 | <b>ACK</b> (acknowledge)           | 38  | 26 | 046 | &#38; | <b>&amp;</b> | 70  | 46 | 106 | &#70; | <b>F</b> | 102 | 66 | 146 | &#102; | <b>f</b>   |
| 7   | 7  | 007 | <b>BEL</b> (bell)                  | 39  | 27 | 047 | &#39; | <b>'</b>     | 71  | 47 | 107 | &#71; | <b>G</b> | 103 | 67 | 147 | &#103; | <b>g</b>   |
| 8   | 8  | 010 | <b>BS</b> (backspace)              | 40  | 28 | 050 | &#40; | <b>(</b>     | 72  | 48 | 110 | &#72; | <b>H</b> | 104 | 68 | 150 | &#104; | <b>h</b>   |
| 9   | 9  | 011 | <b>TAB</b> (horizontal tab)        | 41  | 29 | 051 | &#41; | <b>)</b>     | 73  | 49 | 111 | &#73; | <b>I</b> | 105 | 69 | 151 | &#105; | <b>i</b>   |
| 10  | A  | 012 | <b>LF</b> (NL line feed, new line) | 42  | 2A | 052 | &#42; | <b>*</b>     | 74  | 4A | 112 | &#74; | <b>J</b> | 106 | 6A | 152 | &#106; | <b>j</b>   |
| 11  | B  | 013 | <b>VT</b> (vertical tab)           | 43  | 2B | 053 | &#43; | <b>+</b>     | 75  | 4B | 113 | &#75; | <b>K</b> | 107 | 6B | 153 | &#107; | <b>k</b>   |
| 12  | C  | 014 | <b>FF</b> (NP form feed, new page) | 44  | 2C | 054 | &#44; | <b>,</b>     | 76  | 4C | 114 | &#76; | <b>L</b> | 108 | 6C | 154 | &#108; | <b>l</b>   |
| 13  | D  | 015 | <b>CR</b> (carriage return)        | 45  | 2D | 055 | &#45; | <b>-</b>     | 77  | 4D | 115 | &#77; | <b>M</b> | 109 | 6D | 155 | &#109; | <b>m</b>   |
| 14  | E  | 016 | <b>SO</b> (shift out)              | 46  | 2E | 056 | &#46; | <b>.</b>     | 78  | 4E | 116 | &#78; | <b>N</b> | 110 | 6E | 156 | &#110; | <b>n</b>   |
| 15  | F  | 017 | <b>SI</b> (shift in)               | 47  | 2F | 057 | &#47; | <b>/</b>     | 79  | 4F | 117 | &#79; | <b>O</b> | 111 | 6F | 157 | &#111; | <b>o</b>   |
| 16  | 10 | 020 | <b>DLE</b> (data link escape)      | 48  | 30 | 060 | &#48; | <b>0</b>     | 80  | 50 | 120 | &#80; | <b>P</b> | 112 | 70 | 160 | &#112; | <b>p</b>   |
| 17  | 11 | 021 | <b>DC1</b> (device control 1)      | 49  | 31 | 061 | &#49; | <b>1</b>     | 81  | 51 | 121 | &#81; | <b>Q</b> | 113 | 71 | 161 | &#113; | <b>q</b>   |
| 18  | 12 | 022 | <b>DC2</b> (device control 2)      | 50  | 32 | 062 | &#50; | <b>2</b>     | 82  | 52 | 122 | &#82; | <b>R</b> | 114 | 72 | 162 | &#114; | <b>r</b>   |
| 19  | 13 | 023 | <b>DC3</b> (device control 3)      | 51  | 33 | 063 | &#51; | <b>3</b>     | 83  | 53 | 123 | &#83; | <b>S</b> | 115 | 73 | 163 | &#115; | <b>s</b>   |
| 20  | 14 | 024 | <b>DC4</b> (device control 4)      | 52  | 34 | 064 | &#52; | <b>4</b>     | 84  | 54 | 124 | &#84; | <b>T</b> | 116 | 74 | 164 | &#116; | <b>t</b>   |
| 21  | 15 | 025 | <b>NAK</b> (negative acknowledge)  | 53  | 35 | 065 | &#53; | <b>5</b>     | 85  | 55 | 125 | &#85; | <b>U</b> | 117 | 75 | 165 | &#117; | <b>u</b>   |
| 22  | 16 | 026 | <b>SYN</b> (synchronous idle)      | 54  | 36 | 066 | &#54; | <b>6</b>     | 86  | 56 | 126 | &#86; | <b>V</b> | 118 | 76 | 166 | &#118; | <b>v</b>   |
| 23  | 17 | 027 | <b>ETB</b> (end of trans. block)   | 55  | 37 | 067 | &#55; | <b>7</b>     | 87  | 57 | 127 | &#87; | <b>W</b> | 119 | 77 | 167 | &#119; | <b>w</b>   |
| 24  | 18 | 030 | <b>CAN</b> (cancel)                | 56  | 38 | 070 | &#56; | <b>8</b>     | 88  | 58 | 130 | &#88; | <b>X</b> | 120 | 78 | 170 | &#120; | <b>x</b>   |
| 25  | 19 | 031 | <b>EM</b> (end of medium)          | 57  | 39 | 071 | &#57; | <b>9</b>     | 89  | 59 | 131 | &#89; | <b>Y</b> | 121 | 79 | 171 | &#121; | <b>y</b>   |
| 26  | 1A | 032 | <b>SUB</b> (substitute)            | 58  | 3A | 072 | &#58; | <b>:</b>     | 90  | 5A | 132 | &#90; | <b>Z</b> | 122 | 7A | 172 | &#122; | <b>z</b>   |
| 27  | 1B | 033 | <b>ESC</b> (escape)                | 59  | 3B | 073 | &#59; | <b>;</b>     | 91  | 5B | 133 | &#91; | <b>[</b> | 123 | 7B | 173 | &#123; | <b>{</b>   |
| 28  | 1C | 034 | <b>FS</b> (file separator)         | 60  | 3C | 074 | &#60; | <b>&lt;</b>  | 92  | 5C | 134 | &#92; | <b>\</b> | 124 | 7C | 174 | &#124; | <b> </b>   |
| 29  | 1D | 035 | <b>GS</b> (group separator)        | 61  | 3D | 075 | &#61; | <b>=</b>     | 93  | 5D | 135 | &#93; | <b>]</b> | 125 | 7D | 175 | &#125; | <b>}</b>   |
| 30  | 1E | 036 | <b>RS</b> (record separator)       | 62  | 3E | 076 | &#62; | <b>&gt;</b>  | 94  | 5E | 136 | &#94; | <b>^</b> | 126 | 7E | 176 | &#126; | <b>~</b>   |
| 31  | 1F | 037 | <b>US</b> (unit separator)         | 63  | 3F | 077 | &#63; | <b>?</b>     | 95  | 5F | 137 | &#95; | <b>_</b> | 127 | 7F | 177 | &#127; | <b>DEL</b> |



# ASCII Code Conversion Functions

---



```
>>> ord("A")
65
>>> ord('A')
65
>>> chr(65)
'A'
```

# ASCII Code Example

---

- String formatting을 이용한 code to character 변환

```
>>> for i in range(32, 127):  
    print("%c's ascii code is %d" % (i, i))  
  
 's ascii code is 32  
!'s ascii code is 33  
"'s ascii code is 34  
...  
~'s ascii code is 126
```

# Unicode Table

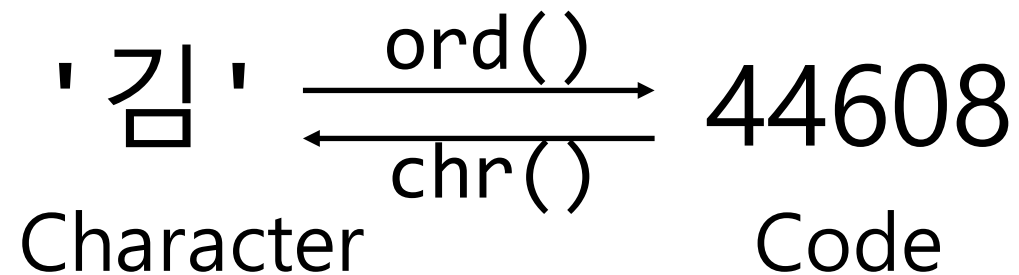
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기본적으로 ASCII Table의 확장임.

Visit <http://unicode-table.com>

# Unicode Conversion Functions

---



```
>>> ord('김')
44608
>>> chr(44608)
'김'
```

# Unicode Example

---

- String formatting을 이용한 code to character 변환

```
>>> for i in range(44608, 44708):  
    print("%c's unicode is %d" % (i, i))
```

```
김's unicode is 44608
```

```
깁's unicode is 44609
```

```
깎's unicode is 44610
```

```
...
```

```
꺄's unicode is 44707
```

# String Methods

---

- `str.capitalize()`
- `str.casefold()`
- `str.center()`
- `str.count()`
- `str.encode()`
- `str.endswith()`
- `str.expandtabs()`
- `str.find()`
- `str.format()`
- `str.format_map()`
- `str.index()`
- `str.isalnum()`
- `str.isalpha()`
- `str.isdecimal()`
- `str.isdigit()`
- `str.isidentifier()`
- `str.islower()`
- `str.isnumeric()`
- `str.isprintable()`
- `str.isspace()`
- `str.istitle()`
- `str.isupper()`
- `str.join()`
- `str.ljust()`
- `str.lower()`
- `str.lstrip()`
- `str.maketrans()`
- `str.partition()`
- `str.replace()`
- `str.rfind()`
- `str.rindex()`
- `str.rjust()`
- `str.rpartition()`
- `str.rsplitt()`
- `str.rstrip()`
- `str.split()`
- `str.splitlines()`
- `str.startswith()`
- `str.strip()`
- `str.swapcase()`
- `str.title()`
- `str.translate()`
- `str.upper()`
- `str.zfill()`

More at

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#string-methods>

# String Methods Examples

---

- `str.capitalize()`: 첫 글자는 대문자로, 나머지는 소문자로 변환

```
>>> a = "you are RIGHT."  
>>> a.capitalize()  
'You are right.'
```

- `str.count(...)`: 특정 substring 카운트

```
>>> a = "To be, or not to be, that is the question"  
>>> a.count("be")  
2  
>>> a.count("o")  
5  
>>> a.count("th")  
2
```

# String Methods Examples

---

- `str.find()` : substring의 첫 번째 index 리턴. 없으면 -1 리턴

```
>>> a = "I am a boy"
>>> a.find("am")
2
>>> a.find("boy")
7
>>> a.find("You")
-1
```

- `str.replace(...)` : 특정 substring을 변경

```
>>> a = "I am a boy"
>>> a = a.replace("I", "You")
>>> a = a.replace("am", "are")
>>> print(a)
You are a boy
```



# String Methods Examples

---

- `str.isalpha(...)`: 모두 알파벳 문자인가?

```
>>> a = "ABCDEFGH"
>>> a.isalpha()
True
>>> a = "abc505"
>>> a.isalpha()
False
```

- `str.isalnum(...)`: 모두 알파벳이나 숫자인가?

```
>>> a = "abc505"
>>> a.isalnum()
True
>>> a = "abc 505"
>>> a.isalnum()
False
```

# String Methods Examples

---

- `str.islower(...)`: 모두 소문자인가?
- `str.isupper(...)`: 모두 대문자인가?
- `str.isdecimal(...)`: 모두 (10진수) 숫자인가?
- `str.isspace(...)`: 모두 공백인가?

# String Methods Examples

---

- `str.split()` : Split string into substrings

```
>>> a = "I am a boy"
>>> a.split()
['I', 'am', 'a', 'boy']
>>> a = "10 20 30 40 50"
>>> a.split()
['10', '20', '30', '40', '50']
>>> a = "10,20,30,40,50"
>>> a.split(',')      # Comma(,)를 seperator로 사용
['10', '20', '30', '40', '50']
```

# Raw String

---

- " 앞에 r 혹은 R을 붙여서 만듦
- Escape character를 문자 그대로 해석

```
>>> a = "note: \n is a newline character"
>>> b = r"note: \n is a newline character"
>>> print(a)
note:
 is a newline character
>>> print(b)
note: \n is a newline character
```

# Practice

---

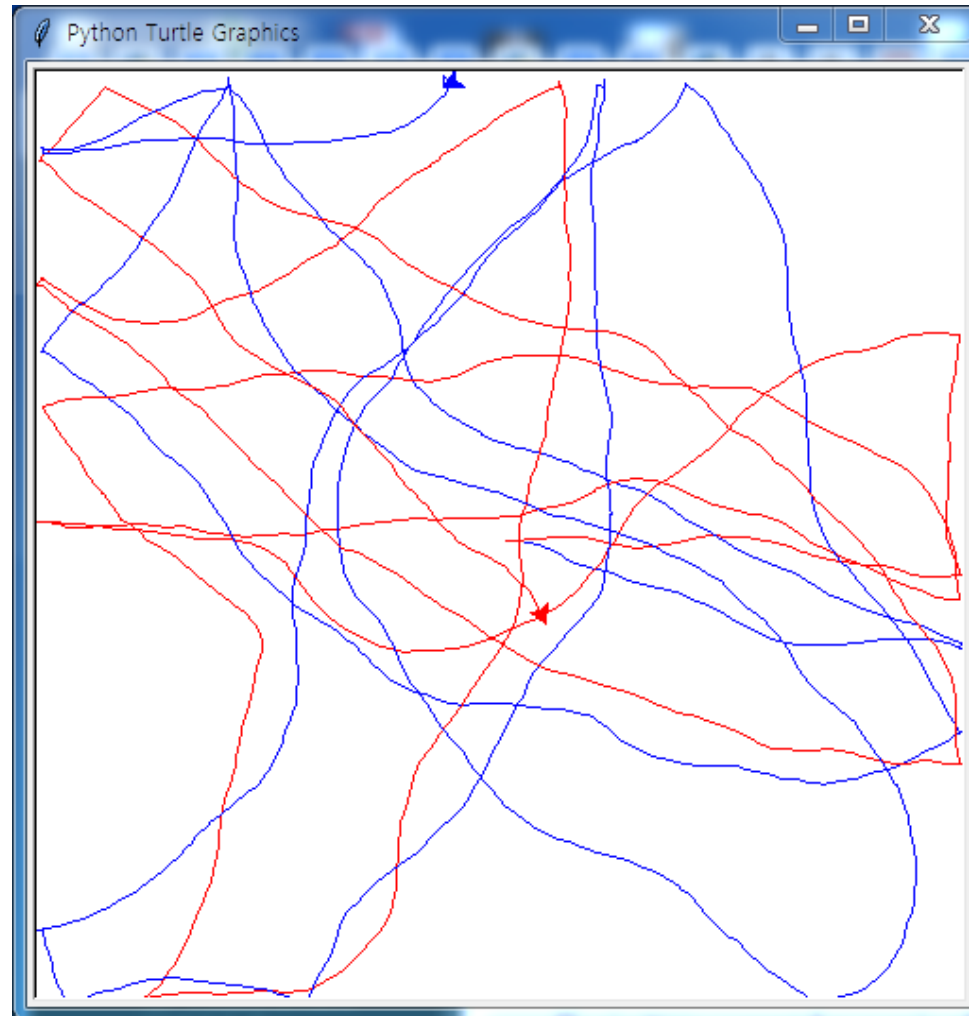
- 패스워드 검증
  - 최소 길이 10
  - Login id 포함하면 안됨
  - 대문자 1개, 소문자 1개, 숫자 1개 포함해야 함

```
Enter login id: kookmin
Enter password: haha1004
Too short
Enter password: haha1004kookmin
Contains login id
Enter password: haha1004bingo
Needs uppercase and lowercase and numeric characters
Enter password: Haha1004Bingo
Your password is perfect!
```

# HW

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- 두 개의 Turtle 생성 (Red, Blue 컬러)
- 두 개의 Turtle이 무작위로 움직이도록 함



# Questions

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