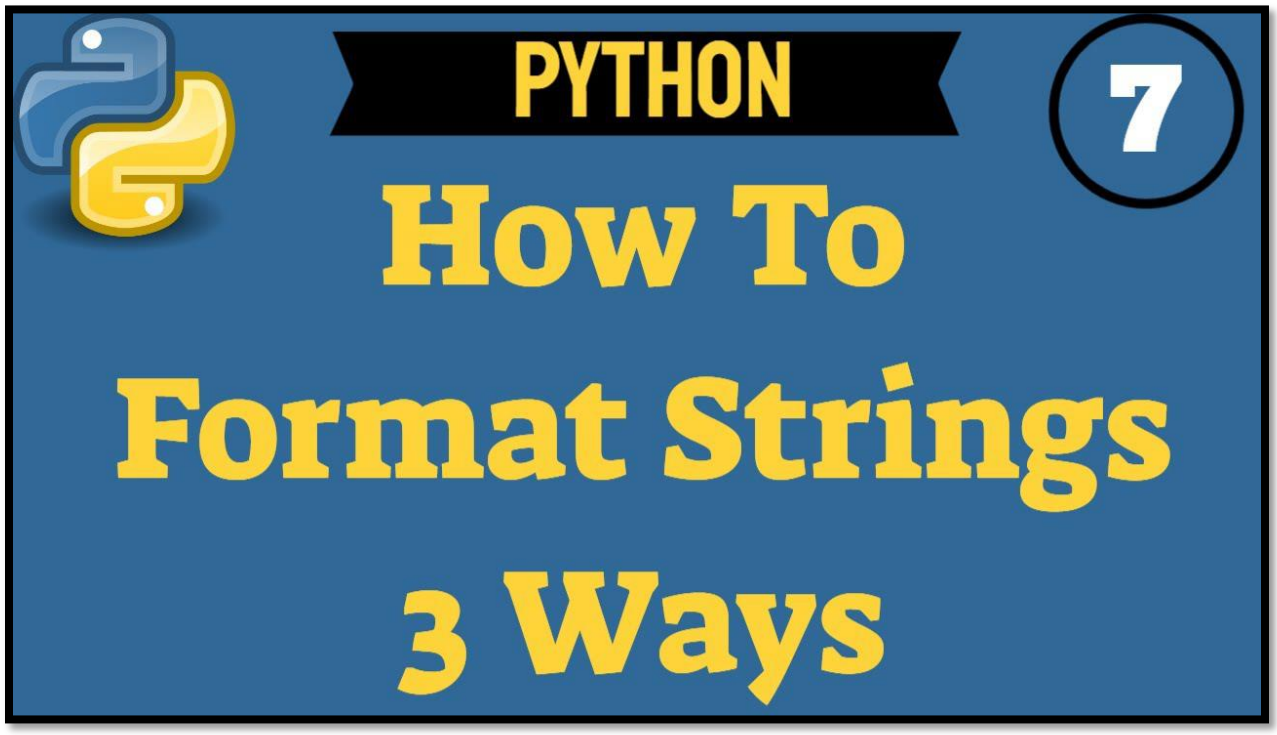
Rex Jones II

How To Format Strings 3 Ways



Python Video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=16UQ_vzMFmA&list=PLfp-cJ6BH8u8iMtCoea_mWkGesJGQG-vZ&index=7

Working With Strings

In this session, we are going to look at how to format some strings. Recall from the last session, I said Strings are a series of characters surrounded by quotes. The quotes can be single, double, or triple. A triple quote is when I showed a docstring comment.

Formatted Strings

When it comes to formatting a string, it is good for generating some text with our variables. Dynamically, it's easy for us to see the output when writing our code. For example, let's create 2 variables first_name = "Rex" last_name = "Jones". To format a string, for a variable like name = we start with an f then quotes ''. The quotes can be single or double. Inside the quotes we write 2 curly braces { } opening and closing then inside the curly braces we write a variable. This variable will be {first_name}. 2 more curly braces which will be {last_name}. The purpose of each curly braces is to provide a place

holder for our string. When running our program, the placeholder will be replaced with a value from our variable. Next we write print(name) then we run.

```
first_name = "Rex"
last_name = "Jones"
name = f'{first_name} {last_name}'
print(name)
```

The console shows Rex Jones. Notice how automatically a space is added between the first and last name. That's because it is formatted.

```
Rex Jones
```

I got something else. Erase everything except for first_name. In the last session, I said a docstring comment has 6 quotes ‘’’ ‘’’. These are considered triple quotes because it's 3 quotes on each side. Let's make the comment be ‘’’ Hello {}, / How are you doing today? / I hope all is well. Have a great day!!! ‘’’

We know an interpreter ignores a comment but not if the comment is assigned to a variable like greeting =. Now, it's no longer a comment but it's a string value. To make this a formatted string, we prefix the quotes with an f. Did you see how the curly braces changed colors? It changed from green to orange. We print by writing print(greeting.format(first_name)). The format method returns the formatted string. In this case, first_name is the formatted string. So I add first_name inside the {first_name} curly braces.

```
first_name = "Rex"

greeting = f'''
Hello {first_name},
How are you doing today?
I hope all is well.
Have a great day!!!
'''
print(greeting.format(first_name))
```

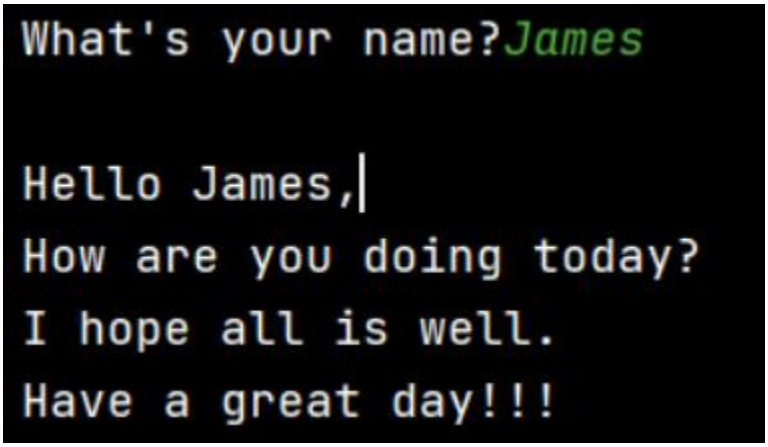
Let's Run. The console shows Hello Rex, How are you today? I hope all is well. Have a great day!!!

We can also format a string without starting the string with an 'f'. I will remove the 'f' before the quotes and remove first_name from inside the curly braces. Now, it looks like there is no reference to a formatted string. However, first name will still get passed into the curly braces. We already have a value for first name but this time let's call a prompt with a question. Either way will work input("What's your name?").

```
first_name = input("What's your name?")

greeting = '''
Hello {},
How are you doing today?
I hope all is well.
Have a great day!!!
'''
print(greeting.format(first_name))
```

Now, let's run. What's your name? James then press Enter. We see the Console shows Hello James, How are you today? I hope all is well. Have a great day!!!



We saw that James was passed into the curly braces. The console shows the same value except for the name change. That's it for formatting string in Python.

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