



Métodos de Strings

Clase #14

IIC1103 – Introducción a la Programación

El plan de hoy es...

- ¿Cómo van con el compilado?
 - → Problemas: vherskov@ing.puc.cl
 - También peticiones de resolución de ejercicios
- ¿Cómo van con la tarea 1?

Menti



• `x = 'abracadabra'`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

• `x[4]`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

• `x[2:6]`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

• `x[0:3]` ó `x[:3]`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

• `x[5:11]` ó `x[5:]`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

`x[1:9:2]`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

• `x[:6:4]`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

• `x[6::3]`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

• `x[::5]`

a	b	r	a	c	a	d	a	b	r	a
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Problema #1

- Escribe una función que cuente cuántas veces aparece un caracter en un string
- `def contar(x,y): #cuenta apariciones de y en x`
- Ejemplos:
 - `contar("abracadabra","a")` entrega 5
 - `contar("abracadabra","x")` entrega 0

Solución

```
• def contar(x,y):  
    i = 0  
    contador=0  
    while i<len(x):  
        if x[i]==y:  
            contador+=1  
        i+=1  
    return contador  
  
print(contar("abracadabra", "a"))  
print(contar("abracadabra", "b"))  
print(contar("abracadabra", "x"))
```

for

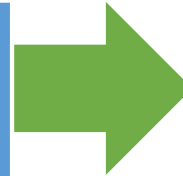
- Itera sobre los ítemes de una secuencia (lista o **string**)
- palabra="supercalifragilisticoexpialidoso"
- for letra in palabra:
- print(letra)

Solución

- ```
def contar(x,y):
 contador=0
 for letra in x:
 if letra==y:
 contador+=1
 return contador
```
- ```
print(contar("abracadabra", "a"))  
print(contar("abracadabra", "b"))  
print(contar("abracadabra", "x"))
```

Str: s.count(x)

s.count(x[,i,j])



int

- Entrega: el número de ocurrencias de x en s entre el **índice i, hasta j-1 (i y j son opcionales)**.
- s="abracadabra"
- n1 = s.count("a")
- n2 = s.count("a",3)
- n3 = s.count("a",3,5)

Problema #2

- Escribe una función que entregue la posición de un string dentro de otro
- `def buscar(x,y): #busca primera aparición de y en x`
- Ejemplos:
 - `buscar("abracadabra","a")` entrega 0
 - `buscar("abracadabra","rac")` entrega 2
 - `buscar("abracadabra","rb")` entrega -1

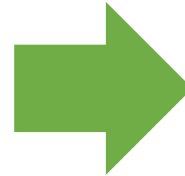
Solución

- `def buscar(x,y):`
- `i=0`
- `while i<=len(x):`
- `if x[i:i+len(y)]==y:`
- `return i`
- `i+=1`
- `return -1`

- `print(buscar("abracadabra","a"))`
- `print(buscar("abracadabra","rac"))`
- `print(buscar("abracadabra","rb"))`

Str: s.find(x,i,j)

```
s.find(x, [i, j])
```



```
int
```

- Entrega: el menor índice en s donde el substring x está, **a partir del índice i, hasta j-1 (i,j opcionales)**.
- -1 si s no contiene x.
- s="abracadabra"
- n1 = s.find("b")
- n2 = s.find("ra",4)
- n1 = s.find("a",1,3)

Problema #3

- Escribe una función que ordene alfabéticamente 3 palabras. Ejemplo:
- `ordenar("casa", "barco", "beeee")` imprime: "barco", "beeee", "casa".

Solución

- ```
def ordenar(x,y,z):
 if x<y<z:
 print(x+", "+y+", "+z)
 elif x<z<y:
 print(x+", "+z+", "+y)
 elif y<x<z:
 print(y+", "+x+", "+z)
 elif y<z<x:
 print(y+", "+z+", "+x)
 elif x<y: #z debe ser la menor
 print(z+", "+x+", "+y)
 else:
 print(z+", "+y+", "+x)
```

# Ojo!

- `a=input("palabra 1?") #Casa`
- `b=input("palabra 2?") #arbol`
- `c=input("palabra 3?") #Barco`
- `ordenar(a,b,c)`

A<...<Z<...<a...<z

- Hay que tener en cuenta que en el orden alfabético, están todas las mayúsculas antes de todas las minúsculas



# ¿Por qué?

| 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; | Space | 64  | 40 | 100 | &#64; | @   | 96  | 60 | 140 | &#96;  | `   |
| 1   | 1  | 001 | <b>SOH</b> (start of heading)      | 33  | 21 | 041 | &#33; | !     | 65  | 41 | 101 | &#65; | A   | 97  | 61 | 141 | &#97;  | a   |
| 2   | 2  | 002 | <b>STX</b> (start of text)         | 34  | 22 | 042 | &#34; | "     | 66  | 42 | 102 | &#66; | B   | 98  | 62 | 142 | &#98;  | b   |
| 3   | 3  | 003 | <b>ETX</b> (end of text)           | 35  | 23 | 043 | &#35; | #     | 67  | 43 | 103 | &#67; | C   | 99  | 63 | 143 | &#99;  | c   |
| 4   | 4  | 004 | <b>EOT</b> (end of transmission)   | 36  | 24 | 044 | &#36; | \$    | 68  | 44 | 104 | &#68; | D   | 00  | 64 | 144 | &#100; | d   |
| 5   | 5  | 005 | <b>ENQ</b> (enquiry)               | 37  | 25 | 045 | &#37; | %     | 69  | 45 | 105 | &#69; | E   | 01  | 65 | 145 | &#101; | e   |
| 6   | 6  | 006 | <b>ACK</b> (acknowledge)           | 38  | 26 | 046 | &#38; | &     | 70  | 46 | 106 | &#70; | F   | 02  | 66 | 146 | &#102; | f   |
| 7   | 7  | 007 | <b>BEL</b> (bell)                  | 39  | 27 | 047 | &#39; | '     | 71  | 47 | 107 | &#71; | G   | 03  | 67 | 147 | &#103; | g   |
| 8   | 8  | 010 | <b>BS</b> (backspace)              | 40  | 28 | 050 | &#40; | (     | 72  | 48 | 110 | &#72; | H   | 04  | 68 | 150 | &#104; | h   |
| 9   | 9  | 011 | <b>TAB</b> (horizontal tab)        | 41  | 29 | 051 | &#41; | )     | 73  | 49 | 111 | &#73; | I   | 05  | 69 | 151 | &#105; | i   |
| 10  | A  | 012 | <b>LF</b> (NL line feed, new line) | 42  | 2A | 052 | &#42; | *     | 74  | 4A | 112 | &#74; | J   | 06  | 6A | 152 | &#106; | j   |
| 11  | B  | 013 | <b>VT</b> (vertical tab)           | 43  | 2B | 053 | &#43; | +     | 75  | 4B | 113 | &#75; | K   | 07  | 6B | 153 | &#107; | k   |
| 12  | C  | 014 | <b>FF</b> (NP form feed, new page) | 44  | 2C | 054 | &#44; | ,     | 76  | 4C | 114 | &#76; | L   | 08  | 6C | 154 | &#108; | l   |
| 13  | D  | 015 | <b>CR</b> (carriage return)        | 45  | 2D | 055 | &#45; | -     | 77  | 4D | 115 | &#77; | M   | 09  | 6D | 155 | &#109; | m   |
| 14  | E  | 016 | <b>SO</b> (shift out)              | 46  | 2E | 056 | &#46; | .     | 78  | 4E | 116 | &#78; | N   | 10  | 6E | 156 | &#110; | n   |
| 15  | F  | 017 | <b>SI</b> (shift in)               | 47  | 2F | 057 | &#47; | /     | 79  | 4F | 117 | &#79; | O   | 11  | 6F | 157 | &#111; | o   |
| 16  | 10 | 020 | <b>DLE</b> (data link escape)      | 48  | 30 | 060 | &#48; | 0     | 80  | 50 | 120 | &#80; | P   | 12  | 70 | 160 | &#112; | p   |
| 17  | 11 | 021 | <b>DC1</b> (device control 1)      | 49  | 31 | 061 | &#49; | 1     | 81  | 51 | 121 | &#81; | Q   | 13  | 71 | 161 | &#113; | q   |
| 18  | 12 | 022 | <b>DC2</b> (device control 2)      | 50  | 32 | 062 | &#50; | 2     | 82  | 52 | 122 | &#82; | R   | 14  | 72 | 162 | &#114; | r   |
| 19  | 13 | 023 | <b>DC3</b> (device control 3)      | 51  | 33 | 063 | &#51; | 3     | 83  | 53 | 123 | &#83; | S   | 15  | 73 | 163 | &#115; | s   |
| 20  | 14 | 024 | <b>DC4</b> (device control 4)      | 52  | 34 | 064 | &#52; | 4     | 84  | 54 | 124 | &#84; | T   | 16  | 74 | 164 | &#116; | t   |
| 21  | 15 | 025 | <b>NAK</b> (negative acknowledge)  | 53  | 35 | 065 | &#53; | 5     | 85  | 55 | 125 | &#85; | U   | 17  | 75 | 165 | &#117; | u   |
| 22  | 16 | 026 | <b>SYN</b> (synchronous idle)      | 54  | 36 | 066 | &#54; | 6     | 86  | 56 | 126 | &#86; | V   | 18  | 76 | 166 | &#118; | v   |
| 23  | 17 | 027 | <b>ETB</b> (end of trans. block)   | 55  | 37 | 067 | &#55; | 7     | 87  | 57 | 127 | &#87; | W   | 19  | 77 | 167 | &#119; | w   |
| 24  | 18 | 030 | <b>CAN</b> (cancel)                | 56  | 38 | 070 | &#56; | 8     | 88  | 58 | 130 | &#88; | X   | 20  | 78 | 170 | &#120; | x   |
| 25  | 19 | 031 | <b>EM</b> (end of medium)          | 57  | 39 | 071 | &#57; | 9     | 89  | 59 | 131 | &#89; | Y   | 21  | 79 | 171 | &#121; | y   |
| 26  | 1A | 032 | <b>SUB</b> (substitute)            | 58  | 3A | 072 | &#58; | :     | 90  | 5A | 132 | &#90; | Z   | 22  | 7A | 172 | &#122; | z   |
| 27  | 1B | 033 | <b>ESC</b> (escape)                | 59  | 3B | 073 | &#59; | ;     | 91  | 5B | 133 | &#91; | [   | 123 | 7B | 173 | &#123; | {   |
| 28  | 1C | 034 | <b>FS</b> (file separator)         | 60  | 3C | 074 | &#60; | <     | 92  | 5C | 134 | &#92; | \   | 124 | 7C | 174 | &#124; |     |
| 29  | 1D | 035 | <b>GS</b> (group separator)        | 61  | 3D | 075 | &#61; | =     | 93  | 5D | 135 | &#93; | ]   | 125 | 7D | 175 | &#125; | }   |
| 30  | 1E | 036 | <b>RS</b> (record separator)       | 62  | 3E | 076 | &#62; | >     | 94  | 5E | 136 | &#94; | ^   | 126 | 7E | 176 | &#126; | ~   |
| 31  | 1F | 037 | <b>US</b> (unit separator)         | 63  | 3F | 077 | &#63; | ?     | 95  | 5F | 137 | &#95; | _   | 127 | 7F | 177 | &#127; | DEL |

# Conversiones

<http://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html>

## **chr(*i*)**

Return the string representing a character whose Unicode codepoint is the integer *i*. For example, `chr(97)` returns the string `'a'`. This is the inverse of `ord()`. The valid range for the argument is from 0 through 1,114,111 (0x10FFFF in base 16). `ValueError` will be raised if *i* is outside that range.

## **ord(*c*)**

Given a string representing one Unicode character, return an integer representing the Unicode code point of that character. For example, `ord('a')` returns the integer 97 and `ord('\u2020')` returns 8224. This is the inverse of `chr()`.

## ¿Y cómo lo soluciono?

- `a=input("palabra 1?")`

- `b=input("palabra 2?")`

- `c=input("palabra 3?")`

- `a=a.lower()`

- `b=b.lower()`

- `c=c.lower()`

- `ordenar(a,b,c)`

- `a=input("palabra 1?")`

- `b=input("palabra 2?")`

- `c=input("palabra 3?")`

- `ordenar(a.lower(),b.lower(),c.lower())`

Str: s.lower()



- Entrega: string, con mayúsculas reemplazadas por minúsculas
- `s1="Hola Como EstaS?"`
- `s2=s1.lower()`

Str: s.islower()



- Entrega: bool (True si el texto está en minúsculas, False si no)
- `s1="hola amigo!!!!"`
- `print(s1.islower())`

Str: s.upper()



- Entrega: string, con minúsculas reemplazadas por mayúsculas
- `s1="Hola Como EstaS?"`
- `s2=s1.upper()`

Str: s.isupper()



- Entrega: bool (True si el texto está en mayúsculas, False si no)
- `s1="HOLA COMO ESTAS?"`
- `print(s1.isupper())`

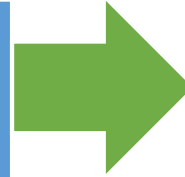
# ¿Qué pasa?

- palabra1?                      barco
- palabra2?   casa
- palabra3?   arbol



Str: s.strip([chars])

s.strip([chars])



str

- Elimina los caracteres del principio y fin del string
- s=" abrac adabra "
- s1 = s.strip()
- s2 = s.strip("a ")

x in s: ¿es un string parte de otro?

- ¿Es x un substring de s?

- Entrega True o False

- Ejemplos

- “m” in “manzana”
  - “i” in “manzana”
  - “za” in “manzana”
  - ‘az’ in ‘manzana’
  - ‘manzana’ in ‘manzana’



# Métodos de string

| Método                              | Explicación                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>s.count(x,[i,j])</code>       | Cuenta apariciones de x en s (opcional: entre i y j)                                                          |
| <code>s.endswith(x,[i,j])</code>    | Entrega True si s termina con x (opcional: entre i y j)                                                       |
| <code>s.find(x,[i,j])</code>        | Entrega posición de x dentro de s (opcional: entre i y j)                                                     |
| <code>s.upper()</code>              | Entrega s en mayúsculas                                                                                       |
| <code>s.lower()</code>              | Entrega s en minúsculas                                                                                       |
| <code>s.replace(x,y,[count])</code> | Entrega nuevo string donde se reemplazan apariciones de x por y (opcional: cuantas)                           |
| <code>s.startswith(x.[i,j])</code>  | Entrega True si s comienza por x (opcional: entre i y j)                                                      |
| <code>s.strip([chars])</code>       | Borra los espacios y \n desde el comienzo y final del string (opcional: especificar cuales caracteres borrar) |

# Métodos de string: ¿Cómo es el string?

| Método                     | Explicación                                                                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>s.isalnum()</code>   | True if all characters are alphanumeric and there is at least one character |
| <code>s.isalpha()</code>   | True if all characters are alphabetic and there is at least one character   |
| <code>s.isdecimal()</code> | True if there are only decimal characters                                   |
| <code>s.islower()</code>   | True if all lowercase and at least one cased character                      |
| <code>s.isspace()</code>   | True if all characters are whitespace and there is at least one character   |
| <code>s.istitle()</code>   | True if titlecased string and at least one character                        |
| <code>s.isupper()</code>   | True if all uppercase and at least one cased character                      |

# Ejemplos

| s                | isalnum | isalpha | isdecimal | islower | isspace | istitle | isupper |
|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ""               | False   | False   | False     | False   | False   | False   | False   |
| " "              | False   | False   | False     | False   | True    | False   | False   |
| "Hola"           | True    | True    | False     | False   | False   | True    | False   |
| "hola y<br>chao" | False   | False   | False     | True    | False   | False   | False   |
| "1234"           | True    | False   | True      | False   | False   | False   | False   |
| "JUANITO12<br>3" | True    | False   | False     | False   | False   | False   | True    |

¡Quiero más métodos de strings!

`help(str)`

```
capitalize(...)
 S.capitalize() -> str
```

Return a capitalized version of S, i.e. make the first character have upper case and the rest lower case.

```
casefold(...)
 S.casefold() -> str
```

Return a version of S suitable for caseless comparisons.

```
center(...)
 S.center(width[, fillchar]) -> str
```

Return S centered in a string of length width. Padding is done using the specified fill character (default is a space)

```
count(...)
 S.count(sub[, start[, end]]) -> int
```

Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring sub in string S[start:end]. Optional arguments start and end are interpreted as in slice notation.