Python Strings

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Strings in Python are "a collection of alphabets, words or other characters"

Strings are one of the main building blocks of the Python language

- Strings can be concatenated or put together to create a sentence with a "+"
- The length of a string can be checked using len(" ")
- We can also check to see if something is a string by using type(" ")
- Strings can be made all upper case, all lower case, or titlecase, using .upper() , lower(), and .title().

```
a = "Hello, "

b = "How are you?"
print(a + b)
len(a+b)
type(a+b)

Output:

Hello, How are you?

 19


str
```

```
a.upper()+b.upper()

'HELLO, HOW ARE YOU?'


a.lower()+b.lower()

'hello, how are you?'


a.title()+b.title()

'Hello, How Are You?'
```

F-Strings

The format() method returns a formatted string.

By using these, you can put the variables into a string

Example:
```
year = 2023
event = 'NCAA Tournament'
f'Results of the {year} {event}'

'Results of the 2023 NCAA Tournament'
```