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# Strings in Python

#### Accessing character of a Sequence (String, Tuple, List)

```
In [13]: str1[1]
    str2[-3]
    print("str1[1]", str1[1])

    str1[1] e

In [15]: # To find the index of a character in a string
    print("index of l in str1", str1.index('l'))
    index of l in str1 2
```

#### Strings are immutable

```
In [25]: # str1[3] = 'l'  # As strings are immutable, so we cannnot change a string
str5 = "Iqbal"
print(id(str5))
str5 = "Afzal"
print(id(str5))  # both str5 point to different locations, now only "afzal

2280041198576
2280040405232
```

# Slicing a String

- string[start:end:step]
- End point is exclusive, end point will not be included

```
In [34]: str1 = "Hy! I am using watsap only"
    print (str1[2::2])
    print(str1[2:-1])
    print(str1[5::-1])

!Ia sn aspol
! I a
    ylno pastaw gnisu ma I !yH
    I !yH
```

## **String Concatenation**

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```
In [42]: str1 = "Hello"
    str2 = "World"
    print(str1 + str2)
    str3 = str1 + str2
    print(str3)
    print ("Iqbal" + str3[1:])

HelloWorld
    HelloWorld
    IqbalelloWorld
```

### **Creating Large String**

```
In [43]: print (str1*100)
```

### Python Methods and Difference b/w Method & Functions

- Methods are the functions defined in the class that can perform actions on the object of that class
- Functions are the actions that belong to data thing object

```
In [68]: # capitalize() Converts the first character to upper case and the rest are convert
         a = "my name is muhammad iqbal. I am from taunsa shreef"
         b = a.capitalize()
         print(b)
                         Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a string
         # count()
         # string.count(value, start, end)
         b = a.count('f', 0, 50)
         print (b)
                        Returns true if the string ends with the specified value
         # endswith()
         # string.endswith(value, start, end)
         b = a.endswith('shreef', 0, 50)
         print(b)
                         Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position
         # find()
         # string.find(value, start, end)
         b = a.find('f', 0, 50)
         print(b)
                         Formats specified values in a string
         txt1 = "My name is {fname}, I'm {age}".format(fname = "John", age = 36)
         txt2 = "My name is {0}, I'm {1}".format("John",36)
         txt3 = "My name is {}, I'm {}".format("John",36)
         txt5 = "My name is {1}, I'm {0}".format("John",36)
         print(txt1)
         print(txt2)
         print(txt3)
         print(txt5)
                         Converts the elements of an iterable into a string
         # join()
         myTuple = ("John", "Peter", "Vicky")
         x = "#".join(myTuple)
         y = " ".join(myTuple)
         print(x)
         print(y)
```

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```
# Lower() Converts a string into Lower case
txt = "Hello my FRIENDS"
x = txt.lower()
print(x)
               Returns a string where a specified value is replaced with a specif
# replace()
# string.replace(oldvalue, newvalue, count)
txt = "one one was a race horse, two two was one too."
x = txt.replace("one", "three", 2)
print(x)
# split()
               Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list
txt = "welcome to the jungle"
x = txt.split()
print(x)
# upper()
               Converts a string into upper case
txt = "Hello my friends"
x = txt.upper()
print(x)
My name is muhammad iqbal. i am from taunsa shreef
True
32
My name is John, I'm 36
My name is John, I'm 36
My name is John, I'm 36
My name is 36, I'm John
John#Peter#Vicky
John Peter Vicky
hello my friends
three three was a race horse, two two was one too.
['welcome', 'to', 'the', 'jungle']
HELLO MY FRIENDS
```