## **Python - Strings**

```
In [1]:
 1 """This is a
   docstring"""
Out[1]:
'This is a\ndocstring'
In [2]:
   print('This is a \ndocstring')
This is a
docstring
In [2]:
   string = 'Words in Single / Double Quotes.'
DataType - String
In [4]:
 1 print(type('string'))
<class 'str'>
Functions - Strings
```

```
In [7]:
```

capitalize - Converts your first letter of the Sentence in Upper Case.

```
In [8]:

1 ph = 'machine Learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence.'
```

machine Learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence.

```
In [11]:
   print(ph.capitalize())
Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence.
casefold: returns you a compared versions of your string
In [12]:
   help('str.casefold')
Help on method descriptor in str:
str.casefold = casefold(self, /)
    Return a version of the string suitable for caseless comparisons.
In [13]:
 1 ph.casefold()
Out[13]:
'machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence.'
center: marks your string to the center space you give
In [15]:
    'word'.center(50)
Out[15]:
                          word
count: return you the iterations of your particular test
In [21]:
 1 print(ph)
    print(ph.casefold().count('1'))
machine Learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence.
index: Returns you the index positions
In [24]:
   ph.lower().index('l'), ph.index('l')
Out[24]:
(8, 41)
```

```
In [25]:
 1 ph[8], ph[41]
Out[25]:
('L', 'l')
find: this helps to again identify the index positions
In [26]:
 1 ph.find('1')
Out[26]:
41
Find vs Index
In [27]:
   'word'.find('s')
Out[27]:
-1
In [28]:
    'word'.index('s')
ValueError
                                             Traceback (most recent call
 last)
<ipython-input-28-121bc177dd18> in <module>
---> 1 'word'.index('s')
ValueError: substring not found
Format: this returns a formated version of the string within the {}
In [29]:
 1 df = "{} is a function of {}"
In [31]:
 1 df
Out[31]:
'{} is a function of {}'
```

```
In [32]:
 1 print(df.format('DataFrame', 'Pandas'))
DataFrame is a function of Pandas
In [34]:
 1 \mid \{\} + \{\} = \{\}\} format(2, 3, 5)
Out[34]:
'2 + 3 = 5'
isalpha
In [35]:
   'hrevfuidke'.isalpha()
Out[35]:
True
In [37]:
 1 '1257632hjd'.isalpha()
Out[37]:
False
isalnum
In [39]:
   'c3eni43'.isalnum()
Out[39]:
True
join: joins the strings together
In [40]:
 1 help('str.join')
Help on method_descriptor in str:
str.join = join(self, iterable, /)
    Concatenate any number of strings.
    The string whose method is called is inserted in between each give
n string.
    The result is returned as a new string.
    Example: '.'.join(['ab', 'pq', 'rs']) -> 'ab.pq.rs'
```

```
In [41]:
 1 ".".join(['www','edufabrica','net'])
Out[41]:
'www.edufabrica.net'
In [42]:
 1 user = input('enter email : ')
enter email : iitd.shukla
In [43]:
 1 usl = [user, 'gmail.com']
In [44]:
 1 email_user = "@".join(usl)
In [45]:
 1 email user
Out[45]:
'iitd.shukla@gmail.com'
lower: converts the string to lower case
In [46]:
 1 'WORK'.lower()
Out[46]:
'work'
upper: converts complete string to upper case
In [47]:
 1 'work'.upper()
Out[47]:
'WORK'
title: converts your first letter of every occuring word in the string to upper case
In [48]:
 1 | df = 'hello, my name is sumit!'
```

```
In [49]:
 1 df.title()
Out[49]:
'Hello, My Name Is Sumit!'
replace: replace the substrings given
In [50]:
 1 df
Out[50]:
'hello, my name is sumit!'
In [53]:
 1 df = df.replace('h','H')
In [54]:
 1 df
Out[54]:
'Hello, my name is sumit!'
swapcase: cases will be swapped accordingly to lower / upper
In [55]:
 1 | qwer = 'QweRtYuIKhgh'
In [56]:
 1 qwer, qwer.swapcase()
Out[56]:
('QweRtYuIKhgh', 'qWErTyUikHGH')
In [60]:
 1 df.replace('m','M',1)
Out[60]:
'Hello, My name is sumit!'
```

## **Task**

```
In [61]:
 1 a = 100
 2 b = 80
 3 c = 90
In [62]:
 1 1008090
Out[62]:
1008090
In [63]:
1 print(str(a)+ str(b)+ str(c))
1008090
In [66]:
1 print("100"+"80"+"90")
1008090
In [ ]:
 1
```