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Python

Strings

Centre for Environmental Data Analysis
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES COUNCIL
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

software carpentry

National Centre for Atmospheric Science
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

National Centre for Earth Observation
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Strings are sequences of characters

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No separate character type: just a string of length 1

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Indexed exactly like lists

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Indexed exactly like lists

```
name = 'Darwin'
print(name[0], name[-1])
```

```
D n
```

`for` iterates through characters

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```
name = 'Darwin'
for c in name:
    print(c)
```

```
D
a
r
w
i
n
```

Use either ' or " (as long as they match)

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```
print('Alan', "Turing")
Alan Turing
```

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print('Alan', "Turing")
Alan Turing
```

Strings are the same no matter how they're created

Use either ' or " (as long as they match)

```
print('Alan', "Turing")
Alan Turing
```

Strings are the same no matter how they're created

```
print('Alan'== "Alan")
True
```

Strings are compared character by character

from left to right

Strings are compared character by character

from left to right

```
print('a' < 'b')
```
```
True
```

Strings are compared character by character

from left to right

```
print('a' < 'b')
True
print('ab' < 'abc')
True
```

Strings are compared character by character

from left to right

```
print('a' < 'b')
True
print('ab' < 'abc')
True
print('1' < '9')
True
```

Strings are compared character by character

from left to right

```
print('a' < 'b')
True
print('ab' < 'abc')
True
print('1' < '9')
True
print('100' < '9')
True
```

Strings are compared character by character

from left to right

```
print('a' < 'b')
True
print('ab' < 'abc')
True
print('1' < '9')
True
print('100' < '9')
True
print('A' < 'a')
True
```

Strings are *immutable* : cannot be changed in place

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```
name = 'Darwin'
name[0] = 'C'
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

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```
name = 'Darwin'
name[0] = 'C'
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

Immutability improves performance

Use + to concatenate strings

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```
name = 'Charles' + ' ' + 'Darwin'
print(name)
Charles Darwin
```

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```
name = 'Charles' + ' ' + 'Darwin'
print(name)
```
```
Charles Darwin
```

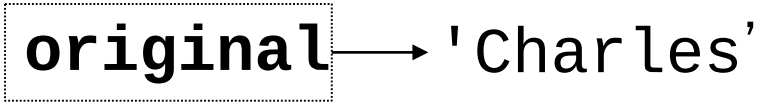
Concatenation always produces a new string

Use + to concatenate strings

```
name = 'Charles' + ' ' + 'Darwin'
print(name)
Charles Darwin
```

Concatenation always produces a new string

```
original = 'Charles'
```

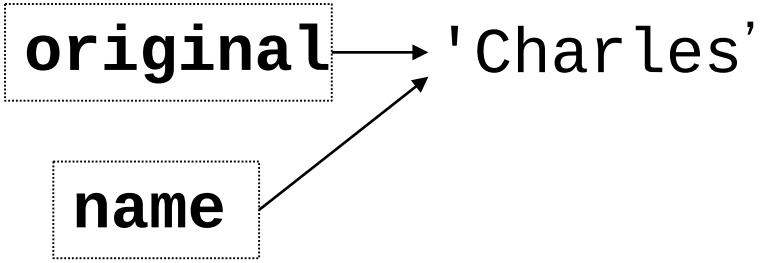


Use + to concatenate strings

```
name = 'Charles' + ' ' + 'Darwin'
print(name)
Charles Darwin
```

Concatenation always produces a new string

```
original = 'Charles'
name = original
```

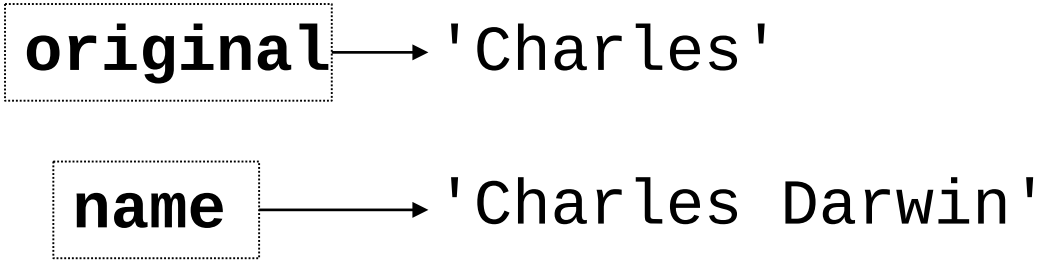


Use + to concatenate strings

```
name = 'Charles' + ' ' + 'Darwin'
print(name)
```
Charles Darwin

Concatenation always produces a new string

```
original = 'Charles'
name = original
name += ' Darwin'
```



Strings are often formatted with +…

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```
print('reagant: ' + str(reagant_id) + ' produced ' + \
      str(percentage_yield) + '% yield')
```

Strings are often formatted with +...

```
print('reagant: ' + str(reagant_id) + ' produced ' + \
      str(percentage_yield) + '% yield')
```

There's a better way...

Accessing arguments by position

```
'{0}, {1}, {2}'.format('a', 'b', 'c')
'a, b, c'

'{}, {}, {}'.format('a', 'b', 'c')
'a, b, c'

'{2}, {1}, {0}'.format('a', 'b', 'c')
'c, b, a'
```

Accessing arguments by name

```
'Coordinates: {latitude}, {longitude}'.format(
        latitude='37.24N', longitude='-115.81W')
```

```
'Coordinates: 37.24N, -115.81W'
```

Lots more examples here:

https://docs.python.org/3/library/string.html#format-examples

Use ":" in the format string to specify the format:

```
output = 'reagant: {:d}'.format(123)
print(output)
reagant: 123
```

Use ":" in the format string to specify the format:

```
output = 'reagant: {:d}'.format(123)
print(output)
reagant: 123

percentage_yield = 12.3
print('yield: {:6.2f}'.format(percentage_yield))
yield:  12.30
```

Use "{{" for "{" and "}}" for "}" characters

```
output = 'reagant: {{ {:d} }}'.format(123)
print(output)
```

```
reagant: { 123 }
```

You will also see (in older python code):

```
print('reagant: %d' % 123)
reagant: 123

print('Name: %s; weight: %.2fkg' % ('Bert', 122))
Name: Bert; weight: 122.00kg
```

This is an alternative approach to string formatting that is now discouraged. ☺

A handy way to format strings in modern Python:

f-strings

```
name = "Andy"

print(f"Hello {name}")
Hello Andy

andy_height = 195

print(f"You are {andy_height/100} metres tall!")
You are 1.95 metres tall!
```

Use \n to represent a newline character

Use `\n` to represent a newline character

Use `\'` for single quote, `\"` for double quote

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```
print('There isn\'t time\nto do it right.')
```

```
There isn't time
to do it right.
```

Use `\n` to represent a newline character

Use `\'` for single quote, `\"` for double quote

```
print('There isn\'t time\nto do it right.')
```

```
There isn't time
to do it right.
```

```
print("But you said,\n\"There is time to do it over.\"")
```

```
But you said,
"There is time to do it over."
```

Use \\ for a literal \ character

Use \\ for a literal \ character

```
print('Most mathematicians write a\\b instead of a%b.')
Most mathematicians write a\b instead of a%b.
```

Use \\ for a literal \ character

```
print('Most mathematicians write a\\b instead of a%b.')
Most mathematicians write a\b instead of a%b.
```

Common pattern with *escape sequences*

Use \\ for a literal \ character

```
print('Most mathematicians write a\\b instead of a%b.')
Most mathematicians write a\b instead of a%b.
```

Common pattern with *escape sequences*

- Use a character to mean "what follows is special"

Use \\ for a literal \ character

```
print('Most mathematicians write a\\b instead of a%b.')
Most mathematicians write a\b instead of a%b.
```

Common pattern with *escape sequences*

- Use a character to mean "what follows is special"
- Double it up to mean "that character itself"

Use triple quotes (either kind) for multi-line strings

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```
quote = """We can only see
a short distance ahead,
but we can see plenty there
that needs to be done."""
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a short distance ahead,
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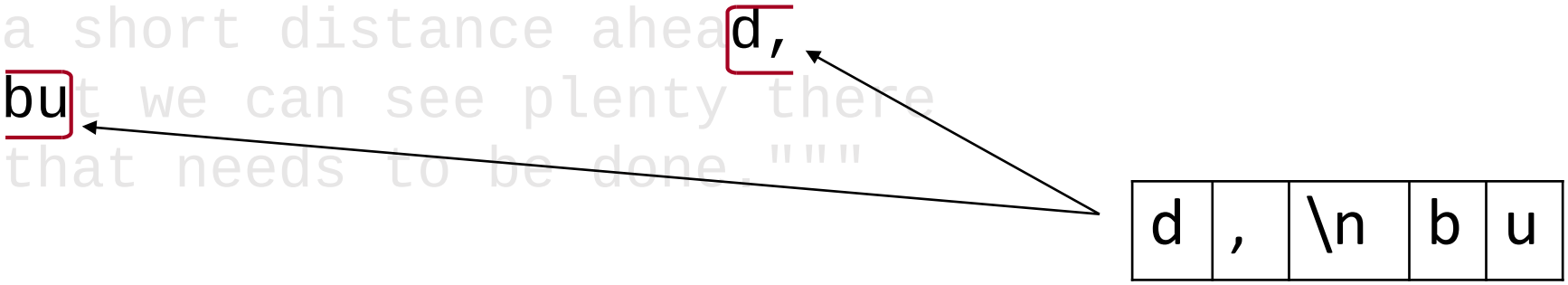
```



Use triple quotes (either kind) for multi-line strings

```
quote = """We can only see
a short distance ahead,
but we can see plenty there
that needs to be done."""

quote = "We can only see\na short distance" + \
" ahead,\nbut we can see plenty there\nthat" + \
" needs to be done."
```

Strings have methods

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```
name = 'newTON'
print(name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower())
```

```
Newton NEWTON newton
```

Strings have methods

```
name = 'newTON'
print(name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower())
Newton NEWTON newton
dna = 'acggtggtcac'
print(dna.count('g'), dna.count('x'))
4 0
```

Strings have methods

```
name = 'newTON'
print(name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower())
Newton NEWTON newton
dna = 'acggtggtcac'
print(dna.count('g'), dna.count('x'))
4 0
print(dna.find('t'), dna.find('t', 5), dna.find('x'))
4 7 -1
```

Strings have methods

```
name = 'newTON'
print(name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower())
Newton NEWTON newton
dna = 'acggtggtcac'
print(dna.count('g'), dna.count('x'))
4 0
print(dna.find('t'), dna.find('t', 5), dna.find('x'))
4 7 -1
print(dna.replace('t', 'x'))
acggxggxcac
```

Strings have methods

```
name = 'newTON'
print(name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower())
Newton NEWTON newton
dna = 'acggtggtcac'
print(dna.count('g'), dna.count('x'))
4 0
print(dna.find('t'), dna.find('t', 5), dna.find('x'))
4 7 -1
print(dna.replace('t', 'x'))
acggxggxcac
print(dna.replace('gt', ''))
acggcac
```

Can chain method calls together

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```
element = 'cesium'
print(element.upper().center(10, '.'))
```

Can chain method calls together

```
element = 'cesium'
print(element.upper().center(10, '.'))
```


convert to upper case

Can chain method calls together

```
element = 'cesium'
print(element.upper().center(10, '.'))
```


center in a field

10 characters wide

Can chain method calls together

```
element = 'cesium'
print(element.upper().center(10, '.'))
..CESIUM..
```

The power of **regular expressions**

When programming in any language you will want to know about *regular expressions* – for advanced string/text processing. In Python use the "re" library. Example uses are:

`/<([A-Z][A-Z0-9]*)\b[^>]*>(.*?)</\1>/` Matches the opening and closing pair of any HTML tag; captures tag name and content.

`/b[aeiou]+t/` Matches "bat" and "bit" etc, but also "boot" and "boat".

`/(\[0-9]{1,3})\.(\[0-9]{1,3})\.(\[0-9]{1,3})\.(\[0-9]{1,3})/`
Matches any IP address ((e.g. 66.70.7.154) and captures the each number for re-use.

See: https://docs.python.org/3.7/howto/regex.html