

Marwadi University

Faculty of Engineering & Technology

Department of Information and Communication Technology

Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)

Aim: Write a program to create, concatenate and print a string and accessing substring from a given string.

Experiment No: 03 Date: Enrollment No:92400133189

<u>Aim:</u> Write a program to create, concatenate and print a string and accessing substring from a given string.

IDE:

Slicing and indexing are two fundamental concepts in Python. They help us access specific elements in a sequence, such as a string or (list and tuple).

Indexing in Python

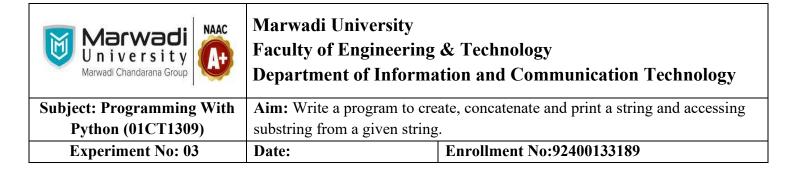
Indexing is the process of accessing an element in a sequence using its position in the sequence (its index). In Python, indexing starts from 0, which means the first element in a sequence is at position 0, the second element is at position 1, and so on. To access an element in a sequence, you can use square brackets [] with the index of the element you want to access.

Let's consider the following example:

create a string using double quotes
string1 = "ICT Department"
print(string1)
create a string using single quotes
string1 = 'ICT Department '
print(string1)
Output

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```
string1 = "ICT Department"
   1
        print(string1)
   2
        string1 = ' ICT Department
   3
        print(string1)
   4
   5
  PROBLEMS OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERM
∨ TERMINAL
PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON> pytho
 ICT Department
   ICT Department
```

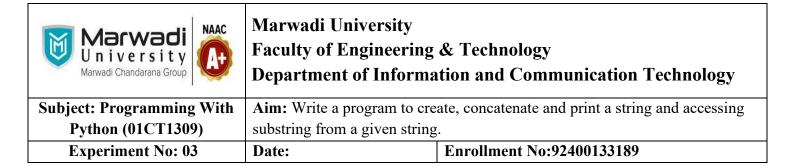


Access String Characters in Python string2 = '3EK1' # access 1st index element print(string2 [1])

1 s2 = '3EK1'
2 print(s2 [1])
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG

TERMINAL

E



Negative Indexing:

Python allows negative indexing for its strings. For example,

string3 = 'ICT Department'

access 4th last element

print(string3 [-4])

output:

```
1 s2 = 'ICT Department'
2 print(s2 [-4])

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

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PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON> py
m
```

Slicing in Python

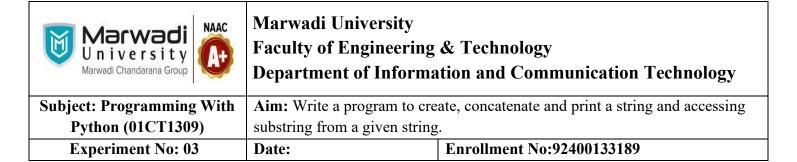
Slicing is the process of accessing a sub-sequence of a sequence by specifying a starting and ending index. In Python, you perform slicing using the colon: operator. The syntax for slicing is as follows:

Example:

sequence[start_index:end_index]

where start_index is the index of the first element in the sub-sequence and end_index is the index of the last element in the sub-sequence (excluding the element at the end_index). To slice a sequence, you can use square brackets [] with the start and end indices separated by a colon.

For example,



string4 = 'ICT Department'
access character from 1st index to 3rd index
print(string4[1:4])

Output:

```
1 s2 = 'ICT Department'
2 print(s2 [1:4])
3

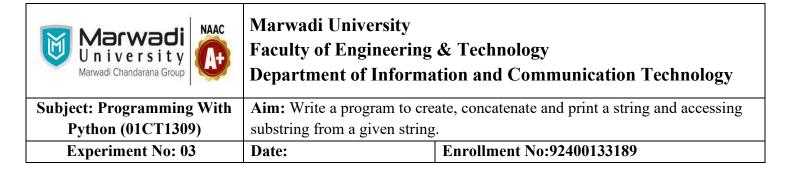
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TEN

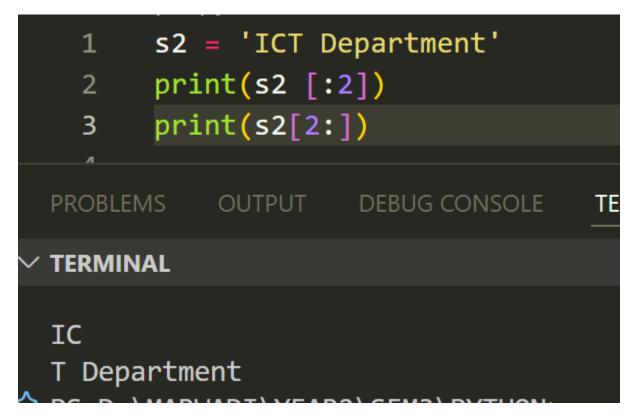
**TERMINAL**
CT
```

You can also omit either the start_index or the end_index in a slice to get all the elements from the beginning or end of the sequence. For example:

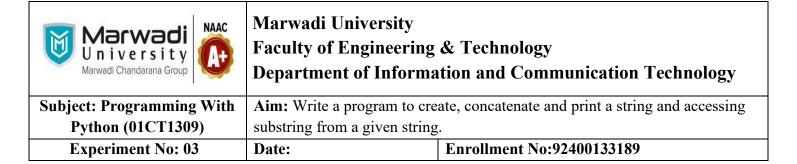
print(string4[:2])
print(string4[2:])

output:





In the first line of the above code, we have used slicing to get all the elements from the beginning of string4 up to (but not including) the element at index 2. In the second line, we have used slicing to get all the elements from index 2 to the end of string4.



Python Strings are Immutable

In Python, strings are immutable. That means the characters of a string cannot be changed. For example, message = 'ICT Department' message[0] = 'H' print(message)

Output:

```
1 s2 = 'ICT Department'
2 s2[0] = '0'
3 print(s2)

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

**TERMINAL**

**PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON> python -u "d:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON Traceback (most recent call last):

File "d:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON\example.py", line 2, in <module>

$2[0] = '0'

TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

However, we can assign the variable name to a new string. For example, message = 'ICT'
assign new string to message variable
message = 'ICT Department'
print(message)

Python Multiline String

Department

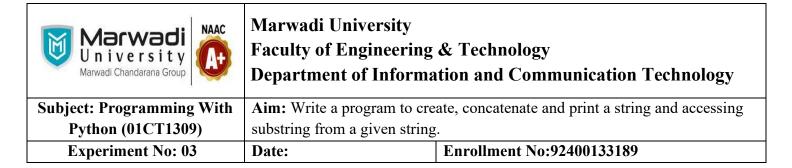
We can also create a multiline string in Python. For this, we use triple double quotes """ or triple single quotes ".

For example,

multiline string

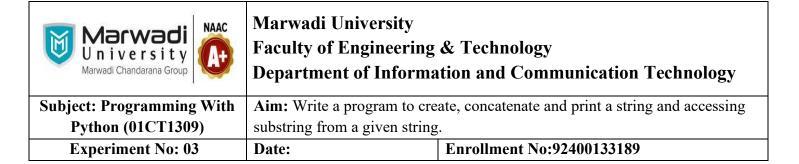
message = """

ICT



3EK1
"""
print(message)
Output:

```
exp_3.py > ...
                     11 11 11
        message =
        ICT
        Department
        3EK1
        11 11 11
        print(message)
  6
PROBLEMS
                        DEBUG CONSOLE
             OUTPUT
                                          TERN
TERMINAL
ICT
Department
3EK1
```



Python String Operations

Many operations can be performed with strings, which makes it one of the most used data types in Python.

1. Compare Two Strings

For example, str1 = "ICT" str2 = "Department" str3 = "3EK1" # compare str1 and str2 print(str1 == str2) # compare str1 and str3 print(str1 == str3)

Output:



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```
🖺 exp_3.py > ...
        str1 = "ICT"
        str2 = "Department"
        str3 = "3EK1"
   10
        # compare str1 and str2
   11
        print(str1 == str2)
   12
        # compare str1 and str3
   13
        print(str1 == str3)
   14
  PROBLEMS OUTPUT
                     DEBUG CONSOLE
                                     TERMINAL
\checkmark TERMINAL
  False
∜&False
```

2. Join Two or More Strings

```
In Python, we can join (concatenate) two or more strings using the + operator.

greet = "ICT"

name = "Department"

# using + operator

result = greet + name

print(result)

Output:
```

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```
🖺 exp_3.py > ...
      # print(str1 == str3)
 15
      greet = "ICT"
 16
      name = " Department"
 17
      # using + operator
 18
      result = greet + name
 19
      print(result)
 20
PROBLEMS
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
           OUTPUT
TERMINAL
PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON> python -u "c
ICT Department
```

Python String Length

In Python, we use the len() method to find the length of a string. For example, greet = 'ICT'
count length of greet string
print(len(greet))
Output:

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```
22 greet = 'ICT'
23 # count length of greet string
24 print(len(greet))
25

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

TERMINAL

PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON> python -u
3
```

String Membership Test

We can test if a substring exists within a string or not, using the keyword in. print('a' in 'program') print('at' not in 'battle')

Methods of Python String

Python String upper()

The upper() method converts all lowercase characters in a string into uppercase characters and returns it. message = 'python is fun'

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convert message to uppercase
print(message.upper())
Output:

```
26 message = 'python is fun'
27 # convert message to uppercase
28 print(message.upper())
29

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

V TERMINAL

PYTHON IS FUN
```

Python String lower()

The lower() method converts all uppercase characters in a string into lowercase characters and returns it.

message = 'PYTHON IS FUN'

convert message to lowercase

print(message.lower())

Output:

Python String replace()

The replace() method replaces each matching occurrence of a substring with another string. text = 'CE Department' replaced_text = text.replace('CE', 'ICT') print(replaced_text)

Output:

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Python (01CT1309)	substring from a given string.	
Experiment No: 03	Date: Enrollment No:92400133189	

```
30 text = 'CE Department'
31 replaced_text = text.replace('CE', 'ICT')
32 print(replaced_text)
33

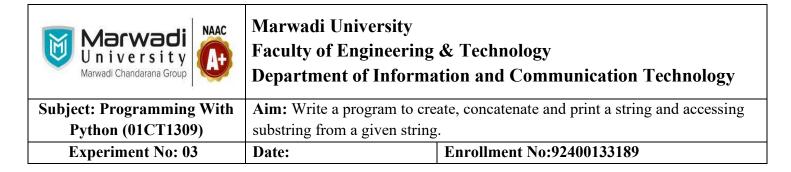
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

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```

Python String find()

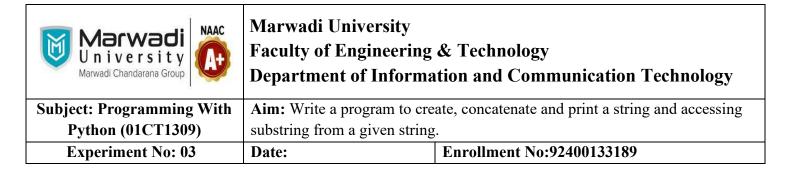
The find() method returns the index of first occurrence of the substring (if found). If not found, it returns -1. message = 'Python is a fun programming language' # check the index of 'fun' print(message.find('fun'))
Output:



Python String rstrip()

The rstrip() method returns a copy of the string with trailing characters removed (based on the string argument passed).

title = 'Python Programming '
result = title.rstrip()
print(result)
Output:



```
title = 'Python Programming
 38
       result = title.rstrip()
 39
       print(result)
 40
 41
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                     DEBUG CONSOLE
                                     TERMINAL
TERI
    Focus folder in explorer (ctrl + click)
PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON> python -u "d:\MARWAD]
                                    python -u "d:\MARWAD]
Python Programming
```

Python String split()

The split() method breaks down a string into a list of substrings using a chosen separator. text = 'Python is fun' # split the text from space print(text.split())

Python String startswith()

The startswith() method returns True if a string starts with the specified prefix(string). If not, it returns False. message = 'Python is fun'

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check if the message starts with Python print(message.startswith('Python'))
Output:

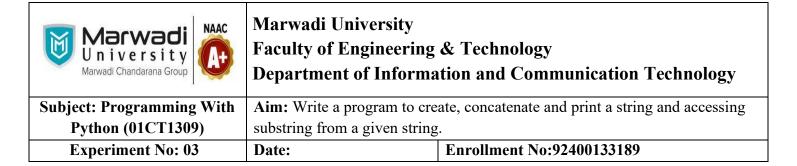
```
message = 'Python is fun'
  42
        # check if the message starts with Python
  43
         print(message.startswith('Python'))
  44
  45
                 Debug Console (Ctrl+Shift+Y)
                      DEBUG CONSOLE
                                      TERMINAL
  PROBLEMS
             OUTPUT

✓ TERMINAL

PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON> pyt
                                     python -u "d:\MARWA
  True
```

Python String isnumeric()

The isnumeric() method checks if all the characters in the string are numeric.



```
pin = "523"
# checks if every character of pin is numeric
print(pin.isnumeric())
Output:
```



Python String index()

The index() method returns the index of a substring inside the string (if found). If the substring is not found, it raises an exception.

```
text = 'Python is fun'
# find the index of is
result = text.index('is')
print(result)
Output:
```

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Python String Formatting (f-Strings)

Python f-Strings makes it easy to print values and variables. For example, name = 'Cathy'
country = 'UK'
print(f'{name} is from {country}')
Output:

```
50 name = 'Cathy'
51 country = 'UK'
52 print(f'{name} is from {country}')
53

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

TERMINAL

Python -u "d:\MARWA
Cathy is from UK
```

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Python Raw String

Python strings become raw strings when they are prefixed with r or R, such as r'...' and R'...'. Raw strings treat backslashes () as literal characters. Raw strings are useful for strings with a lot of backslashes, like regular expressions or directory paths.

```
str = "This is a \n normal string example"
print(str)
raw_str = r"This is a \n raw string example"
print(raw_str)
Output
```

```
str = "This is a \n normal string example"
 54
      print(str)
 55
       raw_str = r"This is a \n raw string example"
 56
       print(raw_str)
 57
 58
 59
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                    TERMINAL
TERMINAL
                                  python -u "d:\MARWADI\YEAR
This is a
 normal string example
This is a \n raw string example
```

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Post Lab Exercise:

a. Write a Python program to reverse a string.

```
exp-3post-1.py > ...
   1 #reverse string
   2 s="Hello World"
   3 print(s[::-1])
  PROBLEMS
            OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
∨ TERMINAL
                                  python -u "d:\MARWAD]
 1.py"
  dlroW olleH
```

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b. Write a Python program to check if a string is a palindrome.

```
exp-3-post-2.py > ...
      #check whether the string is palindrome
      s = "madam"
      if s == s[::-1]:
  3
           print(f"{s} is a palindrome")
  4
                                   TERMINAL
PROBLEMS
                   DEBUG CONSOLE
          OUTPUT
TERMINAL
                                  python -u "d:\MARWADI\YEAR2
-2.py"
madam is a palindrome
```

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c. Write a Python program to check if a string contains only digits.

```
exp-3-post-3.py > ...
      # check if string contains only digits
      s = "12345"
  2
      print(s.isdigit())
  3
PROBLEMS
                                   TERMINAL
TERMINAL
                                  python -u "d:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SE
-3.py"
True
```

d. Write a Python program to find the longest word in a sentence.

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```
1   sentence = 'i like programming in python'
2   longest = max(sentence.split(), key=len)
3   print("Longest word is:". longest)

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

**TERMINAL*

Longest word is: programming
```

e. Write a Python program to find the length of the last word in a sentence.

```
1    sentence = 'i like programming'
2    last_word = sentence.split()[-1]
3    print("Length of last word:", len(last_word))
4

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

/ TERMINAL
Length of last word: 11
```

Github: PythonPostLab/3 at main · Om-Lathigara/PythonPostLab