

Effective Programming Practices for Economists

Basic Python

Strings

Janoś Gabler and Hans-Martin von Gaudecker

Contents

- Representing text: Strings
- Methods to manipulate strings
- String formatting
- Strings as sequences

Assigning strings

```
>>> a = "Hello"  
>>> type(a)  
str  
  
>>> b = 'embed "double" quotes'  
>>> c = "embed 'single' quotes"  
  
>>> not_an_int = "123"  
>>> type(not_an_int)  
str  
  
>>> not_an_int * 2  
'123123'
```

- Strings can hold arbitrary text data
- Defined with single or double quotes
- Strings containing numbers do not behave like numbers!

Everything is an object == Everything has methods

- Any language has `int` , `float` , `bool` and `string`
- C, Fortran, ...:
 - low level types to store data efficiently and do fast calculations
- Python: Everything is an object
 - Objects with convenient methods
 - Trade efficiency for convenience
 - We can still get efficient when needed!

Some string methods

```
>>> a = "Hello World!"  
>>> a.lower()  
'hello world!'  
  
>>> a.replace("!", ".")  
"Hello World."  
  
>>> a.startswith("Hello")  
True
```

- There are many methods for string manipulation
- Full documentation

String formatting

```
>>> a = "Hello"  
>>> b = "3"  
>>> f"{a} {b}"  
'Hello 3'  
  
>>> c = 3.145  
>>> f"{a} {c}"  
'Hello 3.145'
```

- "f-strings" allow you to puzzle together different strings
- Variables used in formatting are automatically converted to strings
- Many useful applications:
 - Embed results of calculations in messages
 - Write good error messages
 - Format numbers in tables

Strings are a sequence type

```
>>> a = "Hello World!"  
>>> len(a)  
12  
  
>>> a[0]  
'H'  
  
>>> a[1]  
'e'  
  
>>> a[-1]  
'!'
```

- Most of the time, you can think of strings as scalar variables
- They are actually sequences of characters
 - Have a length
 - Can be indexed
 - *Can be sliced*
 - *Can be iterated over*
- Indexing starts at 0
- Negative indices start from the end