Strings

**Immutability:**

Strings are immutable, so you can’t edit the contents (individual characters) of a string. If you need to change the contents of a string: typecast it to a list, make changes to the list, then typecast back to a string.

**Useful String Methods:**

.isupper()/.islower() – return whether the string is all uppercase/lowercase or not, respectively.

.upper()/.lower() – returns the string converted to all uppercase/lowercase, respectively. Does not change the original string.

.isalpha()/.isalnum() – returns whether the string is alphabetical/alphanumeric only, respectively.

.isdecimal() – returns whether the string has a decimal value.

**F-Strings:**

F-strings are formatted strings similar to printf() in C/C++, which use a convenient syntax. To create an F-string, put a lowercase ‘f’ before the quotation marks, and use curly braces around variables to insert them into the string. They use Python’s ‘Format Specification Mini-Language’, but only a few formatting rules are practical for DKC3 (shown in the examples).

Examples:

