6.Strings

- Different ways creating a string
- Concatenating two strings using + operator
- 3. Finding the length of the string
- 4. Extract a string using Substring
- 5. Searching in strings using index()
- Matching a String Against a Regular Expression With matches()
- Comparing strings
- 8. startsWith(), endsWith() and compareTo()
- 9. Trimming strings with strip()
- 10. Replacing characters in strings with replace()
- 11. Splitting strings with split()
- 12. Converting integer objects to Strings
- 13. Converting to uppercase and lowercase





```
1 # 1th program...
```

- 2 string1 = 'This is a string.'
- 3 string2 = "This is also a string."
- 4 string3 = """This is a multiline string
 .It can span multiple lines.
- 5 """
 - 6 print(string1)
- 7 print(string2)
- 8 print(string3)
- 9 10
- 11



This is a string.

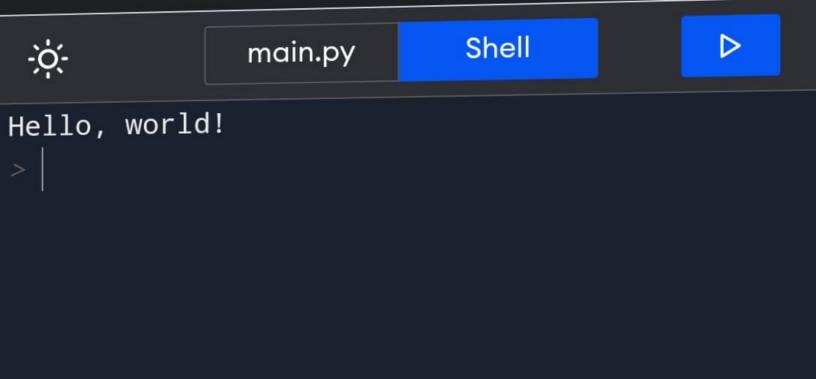
This is also a string.

This is a multiline string. It can span multiple lines.





- 1 # 2nd program...
- 2 string1 = "Hello, "
- 3 string2 = "world!"
- 4 concatenated_string = string1 + string2
- 5 print(concatenated_string)
- 6

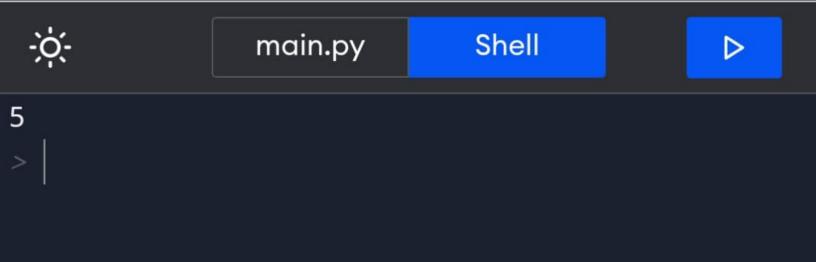






```
1 # 3.program...
```

- 2 string="Hello"
- 3 print(len(string))





- 1 # 4th program...
- 2 original_string = "Hello,SANTHOSH"
- 4 substring = original_string[0:5]
- 5 print(substring)
- 6



y Shell

>

Hello





- 1 # 5 th program...
- 2 my_string = "Hello, Santhosh!"
- 3 # Find the index of the substring
 "World"
- 4 index = my_string.index("Santhosh")
- 5 print("Index of 'Santhosh':", index)



Shell



Index of 'Santhosh': 7

9

Shell

 \triangleright

```
1
   # 6th program...
   import re
   pattern = r"Hello, \w+"
3
   my_string = "Hello, World!"
4
   match = re.match(pattern, my_string)
6 if match:
       print("String matches the pattern.")
8 else:
```

print("String does not match the

pattern.")



Shell

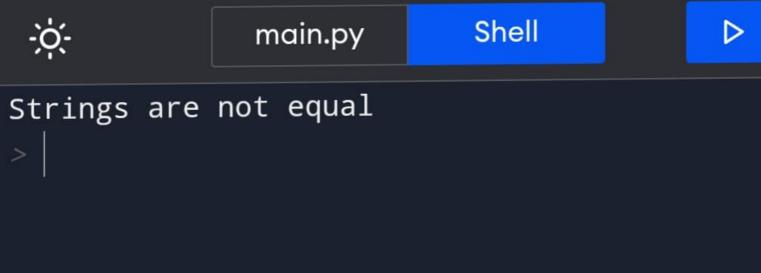


String matches the pattern.





- 1 # 6th program...
- 2 string1 = "Santhosh"
- 3 string2 = "Kumar"
- 4 if string1 == string2:
 - 5 print("Strings are equal")
 - 6 else:
- 7 print("Strings are not equal")





```
-<u>`</u>ó.-
```

```
# 8th program...
 2 text = "Hello, World!"
 3 if text.startswith("Hello"):
 5
    text = "Hello, World!"
 6 if text.endswith("World!"):
 7
        print("String ends with 'World!'")
    string1 = "apple"
 8
 9
    string2 = "banana"
10 if string1 < string2:
        print("string1 comes before
11
            string2")
12 elif string1 > string2:
13
        print("string1 comes after string2"
14
15 else:
16
        print("Both strings are equal")
```



-,

Shell





String ends with 'World!' string1 comes before string2

String starts with 'Hello'





- # 9th program...
 - original_string = " This is a string with leading and trailing spaces. п
- trimmed_string = original_string.strip()
- print(trimmed_string)



Shell



This is a string with leading and trailing spaces.







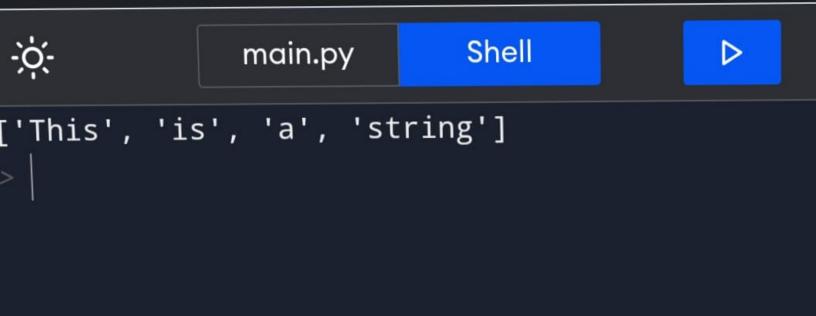
- 1 # 10th program...
- 2 string = "This is a string"
- 3 new_string = string.replace(' ', '_')
- 4 print(new_string)
- 5

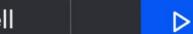


```
-<u>;</u>ó:
```



- 1 # 11th program...
 - 2 string = "This is a string"
 - 3 words = string.split(' ')
 - 4 print(words)
 - 5
 - 6





```
-<u>`</u>
```

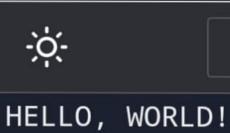
```
# 12th program...
   def convert_int_to_string(number):
3
      This function converts an integer
4
          object to a string.
5
6 -
     Args:
        number: The integer object to be
7
             converted.
8
9 -
      Returns:
        The string representation of the
10
             integer object.
      11 11 11
11
      return str(number)
12
13
14
    number = 12345
15
16
    # Convert the integer object to a
17
    string_representation =
18
        convert_int_to_string(number)
    print(string_representation)
19
```







```
1 #13th program...
2 def convert_to_uppercase(string):
     return string.upper()
4 def convert_to_lowercase(string):
     return string.lower()
   string = "Hello, world!"
6
  print(convert_to_uppercase(string))
   print(convert_to_lowercase(string))
8
9
```



/ Shell



hello, world!