Python programming

Chapter 5: Data Structure

Learn from "string"

1. Attention: the code "input" is creating the string words. Whatever your input even integer, float or somethings else, it all converts to type of string.

2.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
F	o	o	t	a	g	e

The words also have order, it is counting sequentially

3. The new function "len", which means e helping us to calculate the length of string.

for example: fruit = 'banana' result ⇒ 6
print(len(fruit))

4. we gonna practice it in Pycharm and usually write your code with some immediately solution.

Lesson Two

1. Using "in" as a logical operator

(1) "in" keyword can check the one string is "in" another string. eg: fruit = 'banana' equal as: "=="
'n' in fruit ⇒ True

(2) uppercase letter is lower than lowercase letter
eg: A < a Z < a

(3) String library: (1) lower() ⇒ This function can let the uppercase letters in string change to lowercase letters. eg. print('Hi World.lower()) ⇒ hi world

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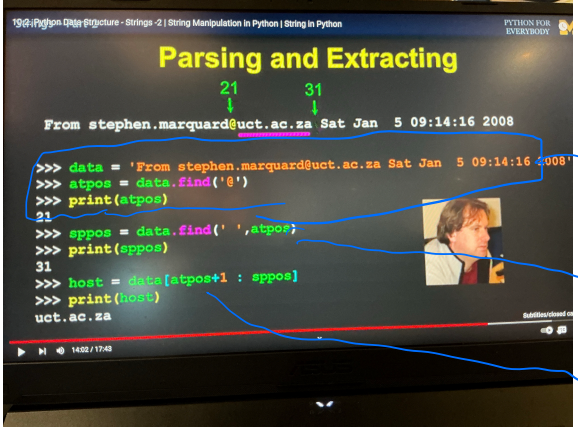
修改字符串的函数的合集
eg: split、replace、upper、lower...



explanation:

c1) this function is planning to find out the position of letter "@" in these string.

(2) 在 atpos 后面 find 出空格并 print out it position.

(3) "+1" means ignoring the letter "@"

and "[:]" means spliting these string from orginal String

Finally, this codes are spliting the segment successfully.

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