

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 something 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 helping us to calculate the length of string.

for example: `fruit = 'banana'` result $\Rightarrow 6$
`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'`
`'n' in fruit` \Rightarrow True

equal as: "=="

(2) uppercase letter is lower than lowercase letter

eg: `A < a` \Rightarrow True

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

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修改字符串的函数的合集

eg: `split`, `replace`, `upper`, `lower`...

Python Data Structure - Strings - 2 | String Manipulation in Python | String in Python

Parsing and Extracting

```
From stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Sat Jan 5 09:14:16 2008
```

```
>>> data = 'From stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Sat Jan 5 09:14:16 2008'
>>> atpos = data.find('@')
>>> print(atpos)
21
>>> sppos = data.find(' ', atpos)
>>> print(sppos)
31
>>> host = data[atpos+1 : sppos]
>>> print(host)
uct.ac.za
```

Additional video on

Explanation:

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

(2) 在 atpos 后面找出空格并 print out its position.

(3) "+" and ":" means ignoring the letter "@" and "[" : "]" means splitting these string from original string.

Finally, This codes are splitting the segment successfully.

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