

The diagram illustrates three ways to work with strings in Python, branching from a central '字符串' (String) node.

- 转义 (Escaping):** Demonstrates escaping a backslash in a string.

```
>>> print("I433223\n" * 8)
I433223
I433223
I433223
I433223
I433223
I433223
I433223
I433223
```
- 修改方式1 (Modification Method 1):** Labeled '简单插入' (Simple Insertion). Shows concatenating a string to an existing variable.

```
>>> x = '这是一个字符串'
>>> temp = x[4:] + '插入的字符串' + x[4:]
>>> temp
'这是一个插入的字符串字符串'
```
- 修改方式2 (Modification Method 2):** Labeled '原串插入' (Original String Insertion). Shows replacing a substring with a new string.

```
>>> T1 = '海底宝宝'
>>> T2 = '派大星'
>>> T3 = '章鱼哥'
>>> T1 + T2 + T3
'海底宝宝派大星章鱼哥'
```

[illegible]