

MODULE 3 STRINGS

Literals

string values in Python code is fairly straightforward: they begin and end with a quote. But then how can you use a quote inside a string?

'That is Alice's cat.' won't work, because Python thinks the string ends after Alice, and the rest (t.') is invalid Python code. Fortunately, there are multiple ways to type strings.

Quotes

Strings can begin and end with double quotes, just as they do with single quotes. One benefit of double quotes is that the string can have a single quote character in it. Enter the following in the interactive shell:

```
m = "That is Alice's cat."
```

Because the string begins with a double quote, Python knows that the single quote is part of the string and not marking the end of the string. However, if you need to use both single and double quotes in the string, you'll need to use escape characters.

rings

Escape Characters

An escape character consists of a backslash (\) followed by the character you want to add.

For example, the escape character for a single quote is \'. You can use this inside a string that starts and ends with single quotes. To see how escape characters work, enter the following in an interactive shell:

```
m = 'Say hi to Bob\'s mother.'
```

Enter the following into the interactive shell:

```
print("Hello there!\nHow are you?\nI\'m doing fine.")
```

Hello there!

How are you?

I'm doing fine.

STRING

Strings

place an r before the beginning quotation mark of a string to make it a raw string. A completely ignores all escape characters and prints any backslash that appears in the string. For example, enter the following into the interactive shell:

```
print(r'That is Carol\'s cat.')
```

```
That is Carol\'s cat.
```

Using Strings with Triple Quotes

A multiline string in Python begins and ends with either three single quotes or three double quotes. Any quotes, tabs, or newlines in between the “triple quotes” are considered part of the string. Python’s indentation rules for blocks do not apply to lines inside a multiline string.

```
Dear Alice,
```

```
Bob has been arrested for catnapping, cat burglary, and extortion.
```

```
Sincerely,
```

STRING

String and Slicing Strings

Strings use indexes and slices the same way lists do. You can think of the string 'Hello, world!' as a list and each character in the string as an item with a corresponding index.

H	e	l	l	o	,		w	o	r	l	d	!	'
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

Space and exclamation point are included in the character count, so 'Hello, world!' is 13 characters long, from H at index 0 to ' at index 12.

```
spam = 'Hello, world!'
```

```
spam[0]
```

```
spam[4]
```

```
spam[-1]
```

```
spam[0:5]
```

```
'Hello'
```

```
spam[:5]
```

```
'Hello'
```

STRING

```
spam[7:]
```

```
'
```

and not in Operators with Strings

and not in operators can be used with strings just like with list values. An expression defined using in or not in will evaluate to a Boolean True or False. Enter the following in the shell:

```
'Hello' in 'Hello, World'
```

```
'Hello' in 'Hello'
```

```
'HELLO' in 'Hello, World'
```

```
'spam' in 'spam'
```

```
'cats' not in 'cats and dogs'
```

STRING

STRING STRINGS INSIDE OTHER STRINGS

Strings inside other strings is a common operation in programming. So far, we've been using the `+` operator and string concatenation to do this:

```
name = 'Al'
age = 4000
hello, my name is ' + name + '. I am ' + str(age) + ' years old.'
my name is Al. I am 4000 years old.'
```

OR

```
name = 'Al'
age = 4000
my name is %s. I am %s years old.' % (name, age)
my name is Al. I am 4000 years old.'
```

Python 3.6 introduced *f-strings*, which is similar to string interpolation except that braces are used instead of `%s`, with the expressions placed directly inside the braces. Like raw strings, `f` strings have an `f` prefix before the starting quotation mark. Enter the following into the interactive prompt:

STRING

```
name = 'Al'
```

```
age = 4000
```

```
my_name = 'My name is {name}. Next year I will be {age + 1}.'
```

```
my_name is Al. Next year I will be 4001.'
```

String Methods

upper(), lower(), isupper(), and islower() Methods

```
spam = 'Hello, world!'
```

```
spam = spam.upper()
```

```
spam
```

```
HELLO, WORLD!'
```

```
spam = spam.lower()
```

```
spam
```

```
hello, world!'
```

STRING

```
m = 'Hello, world!'
m.islower()
```

```
m.isupper()
```

```
'HELLO'.isupper()
```

```
'abc12345'.islower()
```

```
'12345'.islower()
```

```
'12345'.isupper()
```


STRING

```
'hello'.isalpha()
```

```
'hello123'.isalpha()
```

```
'hello123'.isalnum()
```

```
'hello'.isalnum()
```

```
'123'.isdecimal()
```

```
' '.isspace()
```

```
'This Is Title Case'.istitle()
```

STRING

```
'true':  
    print('Enter your age:')  
    age = input()  
    while not age.isdecimal():  
        break  
    print('Please enter a number for your age.')  
'true':  
    print('Select a new password (letters and numbers only):')  
    password = input()  
    while not password.isalnum():  
        break  
    print('Passwords can only have letters and numbers.')
```

STRING

startswith() and endswith() Methods

`startswith()` and `endswith()` methods return `True` if the string value they are called on (respectively) with the string passed to the method; otherwise, they return `False`. Enter into the interactive shell:

```
hello, world!'.startswith('Hello')
```

```
hello, world!'.endswith('world!')
```

```
abc123'.startswith('abcdef')
```

```
abc123'.endswith('12')
```

```
hello, world!'.startswith('Hello, world!')
```

```
hello, world!'.endswith('Hello, world!')
```

STRING

Removing Whitespace with the strip(), rstrip(), and lstrip() Methods

```
name = '   Hello, World   '  
name.strip()  
'Hello, World'  
name.lstrip()  
'Hello, World   '  
name.rstrip()  
'   Hello, World'
```

ASCII VALUES OF CHARACTERS WITH THE ORD() AND CHR() FUNCTIONS

```
ord('A')
```

```
ord('4')
```

```
ord('!')
```

```
chr(65)
```

TRING