

```
In [1]: letter = 'P'
                                     # A string could be a single character or a bunch
In [2]: print(letter)
                                     # P
                                     # 1
In [3]: print(len(letter))
       1
In [4]: greeting = 'Hello, World!'
                                    # String could be a single or double quote, "Hello
In [5]: print(greeting)
                                     # Hello, World!
      Hello, World!
In [6]: print(len(greeting))
                                     # 13
       13
In [8]: sentence = "I am enjoying 30 days of python challenge"
In [9]: print(sentence)
       I am enjoying 30 days of python challenge
```

Multiline String

```
In [10]: multiline_string = '''I am a student and enjoy learning.
    I didn't find anything as rewarding as empowering people.
    That is why I created 30 days of python.'''

In [11]: print(multiline_string)

    I am a student and enjoy learning.
    I didn't find anything as rewarding as empowering people.
```

Another way of doing the same thing

```
In [12]: multiline_string = """I am a student and enjoy learning.
    I didn't find anything as rewarding as empowering people.
    That is why I created 30 days of python."""
    print(multiline_string)
```

I am a student and enjoy learning.

I didn't find anything as rewarding as empowering people.

That is why I created 30 days of python.

That is why I created 30 days of python.

String Concatenation

```
In [13]: first_name = 'Rahul'
    last_name = 'Vishwakarma'
    space = ' '
    full_name = first_name + space + last_name

In [14]: print(full_name) # Rahul vishwakarma
    Rahul Vishwakarma
```

Checking length of a string using len() builtin function

Unpacking characters

Accessing characters in strings by index

If we want to start from right end we can use negative indexing. -1 is the last index

0

Slicing

```
In [42]: language = 'Python'
first_three = language[0:3] # starts at zero index and up to 3 but not include
last_three = language[3:6]
print(last_three) # hon
```

hon

Another way

```
In [44]: last_three = language[-3:]
    print(last_three) # hon

hon

In [45]: last_three = language[3:]
    print(last_three) # hon

hon
```

Skipping character while splitting Python strings

```
In [46]: language = 'Python'
In [47]: pto = language[0:6:2] #
In [48]: print(pto) # pto
```

Pto

Escape sequence

```
Day 2 3 5
In [53]: print('Day 3\t3\t5')
Day 3 3 5
In [54]: print('Day 4\t3\t5')
Day 4 3 5
In [55]: print('This is a back slash symbol (\\)') # To write a back slash
This is a back slash symbol (\\)
In [56]: print('In every programming language it starts with \"Hello, World!\"')
In every programming language it starts with "Hello, World!"
```

String Methods

capitalize(): Converts the first character the string to Capital Letter

```
In [57]: challenge = 'thirty days of python'
In [58]: print(challenge.capitalize()) # 'Thirty days of python'
Thirty days of python
```

count(): returns occurrences of substring in string, count(substring, start=.., end=..)

endswith(): Checks if a string ends with a specified ending

expandtabs(): Replaces tab character with spaces, default tab size is 8. It takes tab size argument

```
In [66]: challenge = 'thirty\tdays\tof\tpython'
In [67]: print(challenge.expandtabs())
                                         # 'thirty days
                                                                     python'
                                                             of
       thirty days
                       of
                                python
In [68]: print(challenge.expandtabs(10)) # 'thirty
                                                      days
                                                                 of
                                                                           python'
       thirty
                 days
                            of
                                      python
```

find(): Returns the index of first occurrence of substring

```
In [69]: challenge = 'thirty days of python'
In [70]: print(challenge.find('y')) # 5
5
In [71]: print(challenge.find('th')) # 0
0
```

format() formats string into nicer output

```
In [74]: first_name = 'Rahul'
```

```
last name = 'Vishwakarma'
In [76]: job = 'teacher'
In [77]:
         country = 'India'
In [78]:
         sentence = 'I am {} {}. I am a {}. I live in {}.'.format(first_name, last_name
         print(sentence) # I am Asabeneh Yetayeh. I am a teacher. I live in Finland.
In [79]:
       I am Rahul Vishwakarma. I am a teacher. I live in India.
         radius = 10
In [80]:
In [81]: pi = 3.14
In [82]: area = pi # radius ## 2
In [83]: result = 'The area of circle with {} is {}'.format(str(radius), str(area))
In [84]: print(result) # The area of circle with 10 is 314.0
       The area of circle with 10 is 3.14
```

index(): Returns the index of substring

```
In [85]: challenge = 'thirty days of python'
In [86]: print(challenge.find('y')) # 5
5
In [87]: print(challenge.find('th')) # 0
0
```

isalnum(): Checks alphanumeric character

```
In [91]: challenge = 'thirty days of python'
    print(challenge.isalnum()) # False

False

In [92]: challenge = 'thirty days of python 2019'
    print(challenge.isalnum()) # False

False
```

isalpha(): Checks if all characters are alphabets

```
In [93]: challenge = 'thirty days of python'
print(challenge.isalpha()) # True
num = '123'
print(num.isalpha()) # False
False
```

False

isdecimal(): Checks Decimal Characters

```
In [94]: challenge = 'thirty days of python'
    print(challenge.find('y')) # 5
    print(challenge.find('th')) # 0
5
0
```

isdigit(): Checks Digit Characters

In []:	
In []:	
In []:	