# STRINGS :

→ Intro to strings
→ How does computers interpret strings
→ Inbuilt methods on strings
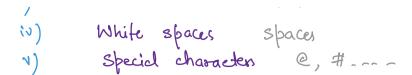→ Some questions

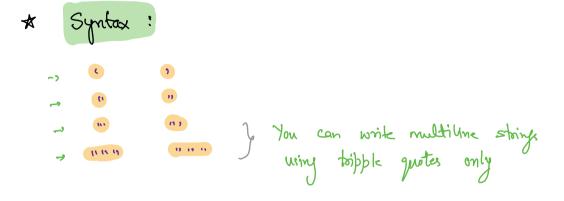\* **Strings** :

→ Sequence of characters.

\* **Characters** :

**quiz:**     "Rahul" == "luhaR"     False

=> Anything that you can type is considered a string.

i)     'a' — 'z'     lower caps
ii)    'A' — 'Z'     upper caps
iii)   0 — 9         numbers

iv) White spaces    spaces
v) Special characters    @, #-----

★ **Syntax** :

-> `'`    `'`
-> `"`    `"`
-> `"""`    `"""`
-> `""" """`    `""" """`

} You can write multiline strings using tripple quotes only

Quiz :

**Which of the following is a valid string?**
**a) "Rahul#'**   ✗
**b) "@rahul"**   ✓
**c) 'Tuna123"**   ✗

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★ How does computers interpret strings ?

Computer

✗ computer understands only 0 & 1

→ Establish a relation of string characters with numbers.

#

a ⟶ 1
b → 2
⋮ ⋮

# 'a' == 1          # It's just a connection/representation.

→ Sending message :

→ "Scarlett Johnson"

# "Hey, How are You?"

# "Hey, I love you"

→ American Standard Code for Information Interchange

→ ASCII

'a' → 97          # chr(a-z) → 97-122
'b' → 98
⋮ ⋮
'y' → 121
'z' → 122

# `'A' - 'Z'` → 65 - 90

→ A → 65
→ B → 66
→ ⋮     ⋮
→
→
→ Z → 90

# difference b/w ASCII value of cap 'A' & small 'a' → 32

# ord ( chr ) : The corresponding value of chr in integer form

chr ( int ) : It gives corresponding value of an int in character form

→ Ord ('a') : 97