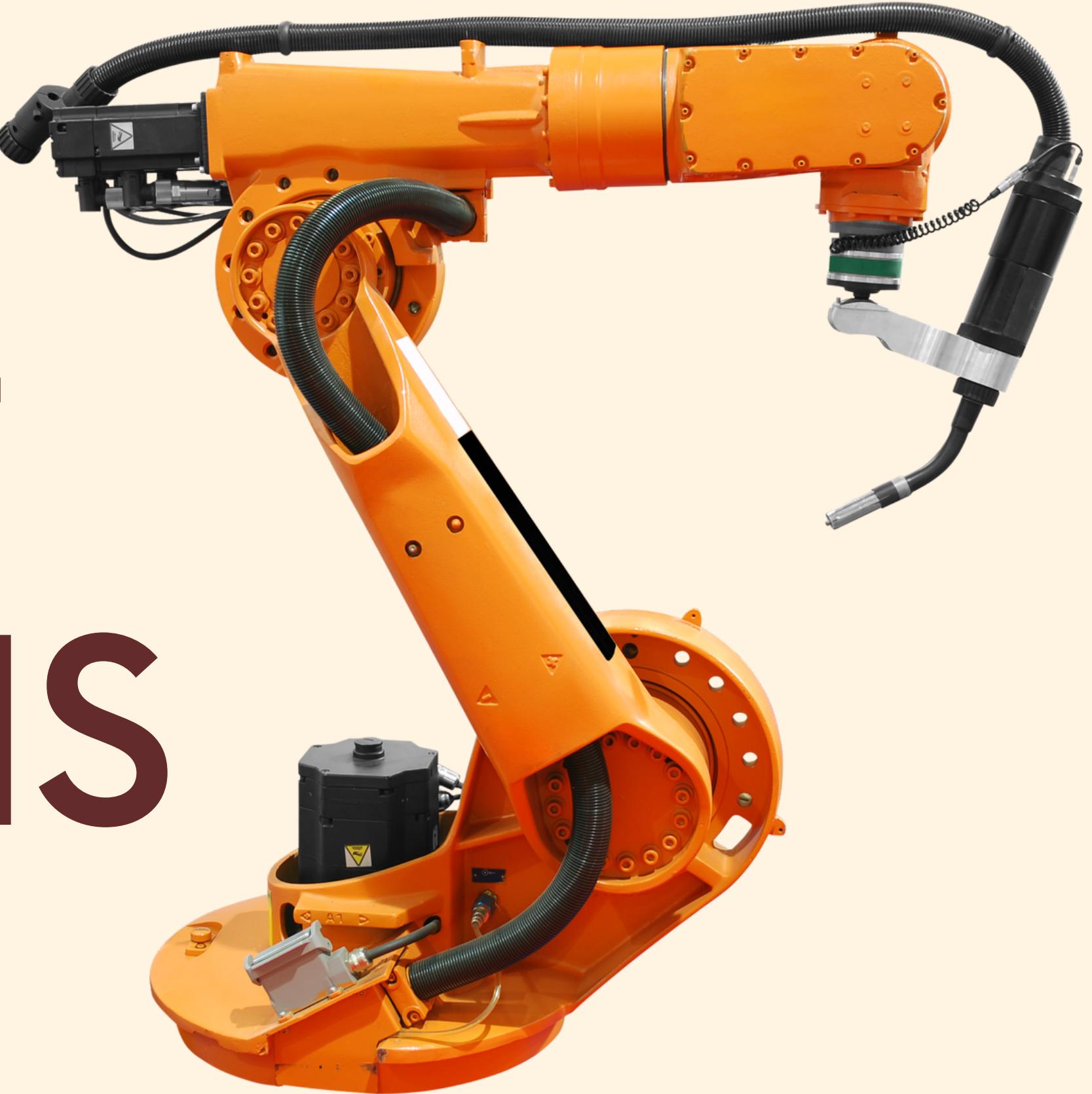


STRINGS + FUNCTIONS

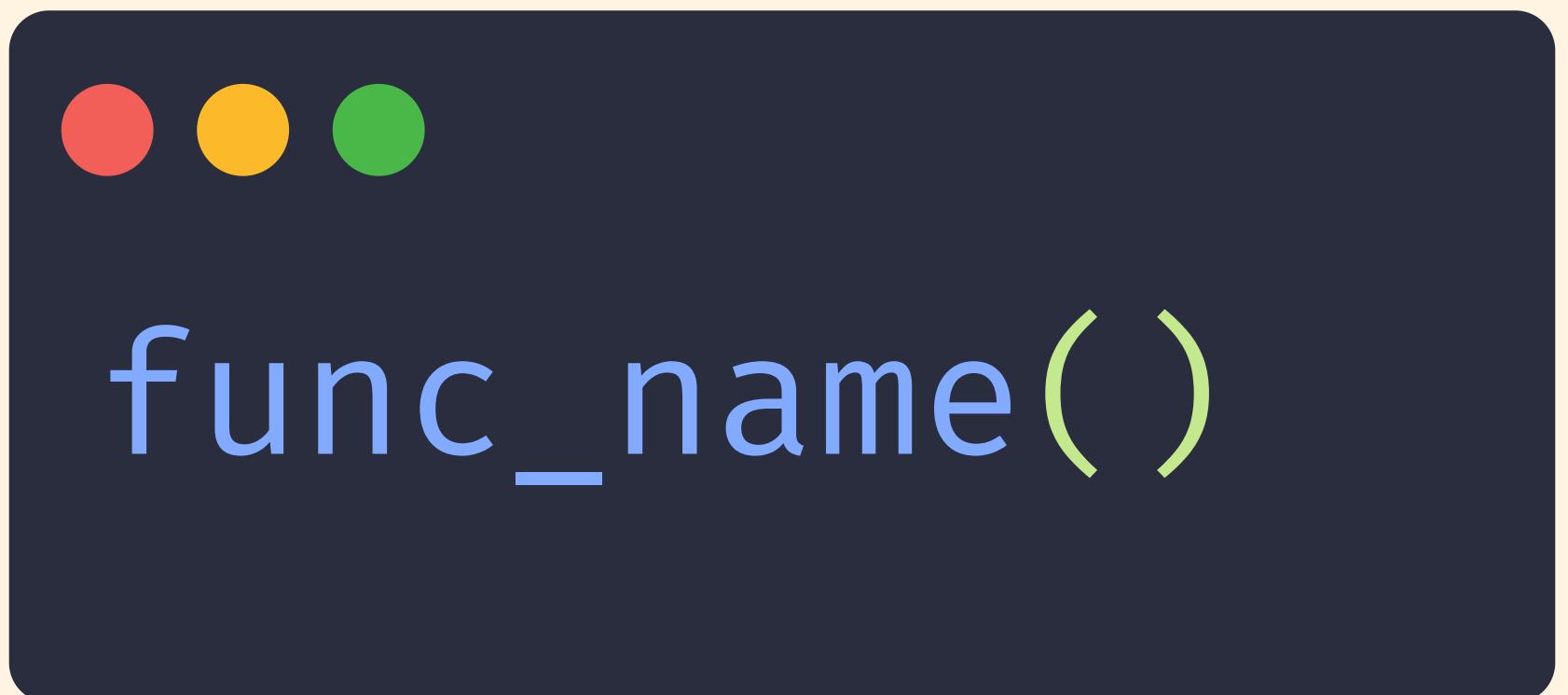


STRINGS + FUNCTIONS

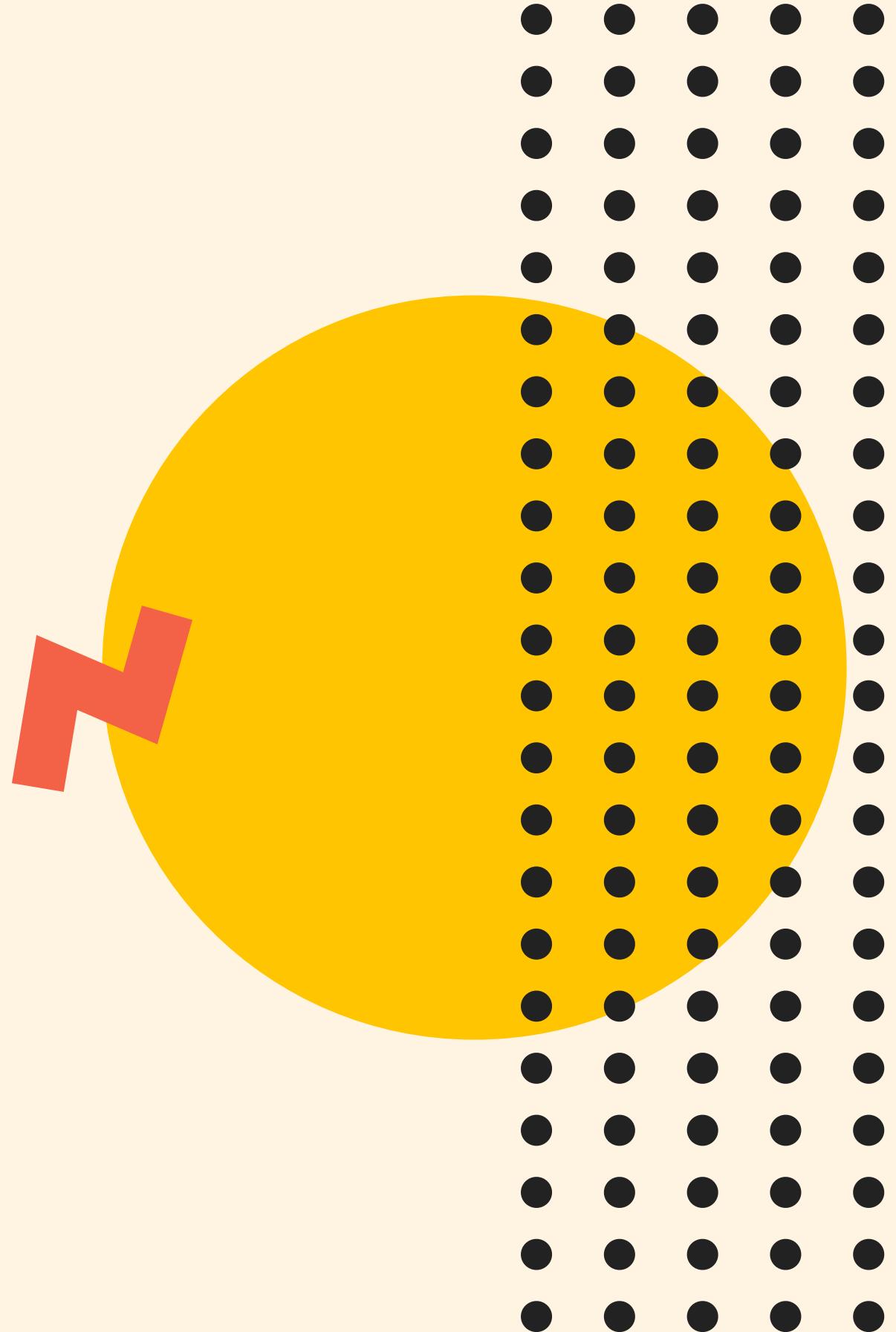


Functions

**FUNCTIONS ARE REUSABLE
ACTIONS THAT HAVE A NAME**



TO EXECUTE A FUNCTION, WE USE PARENS ()



Inputs

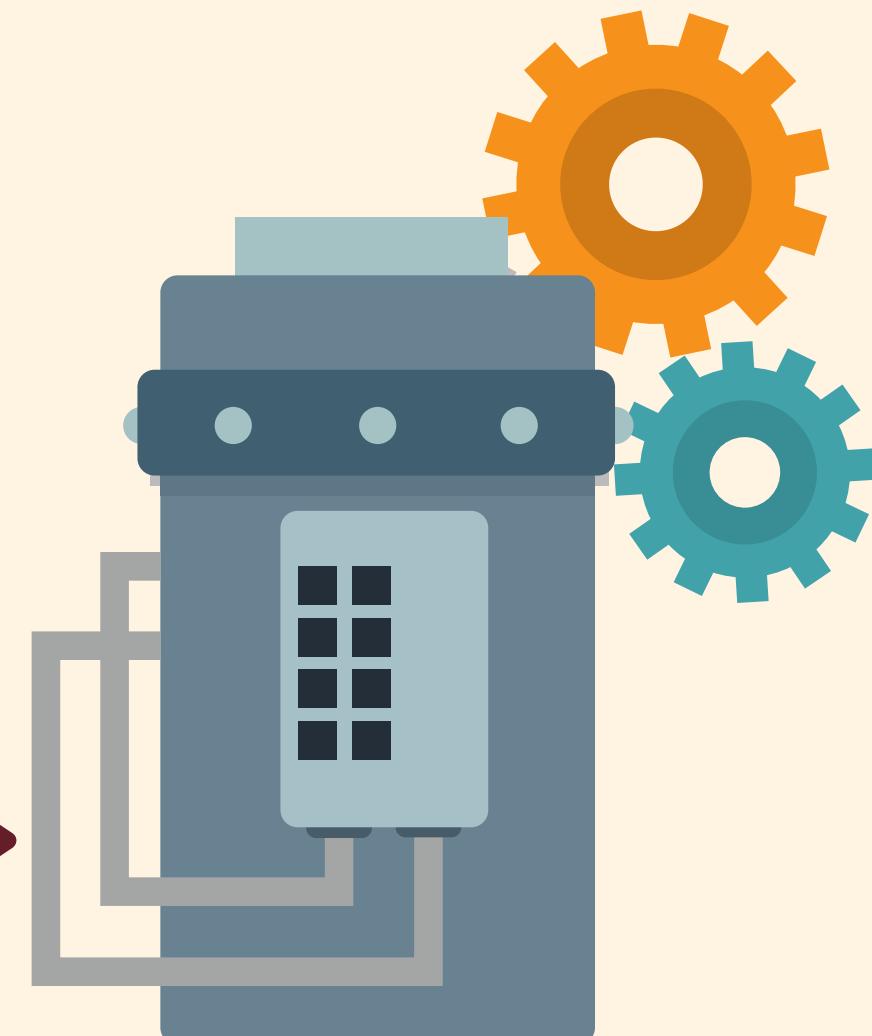
$\text{avg}(20, 25)$ →

$\text{avg}(3, 2, 5, 6)$ →

Output

→ 22.5

→ 4



Inputs

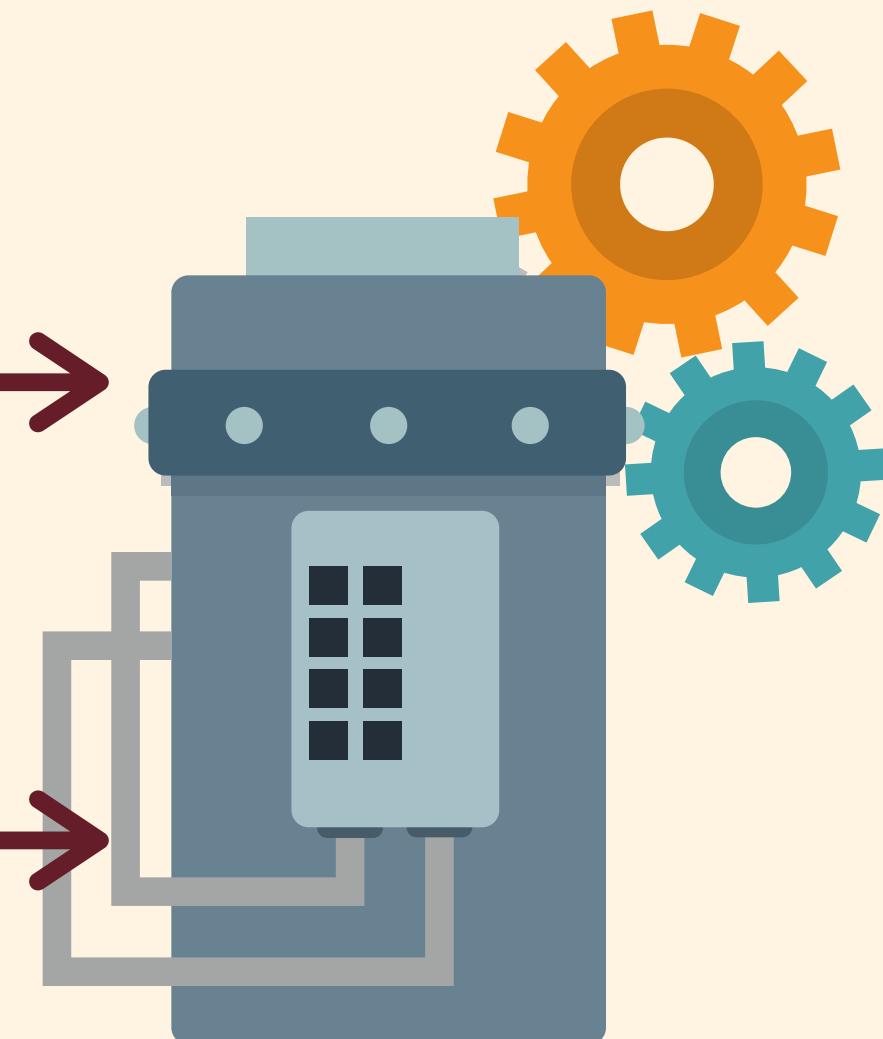
get_weather(10003)

Output

"23 f"

get_weather(92328)

"78 f"



Inputs

login('todd', 'jjkh2fj!d')



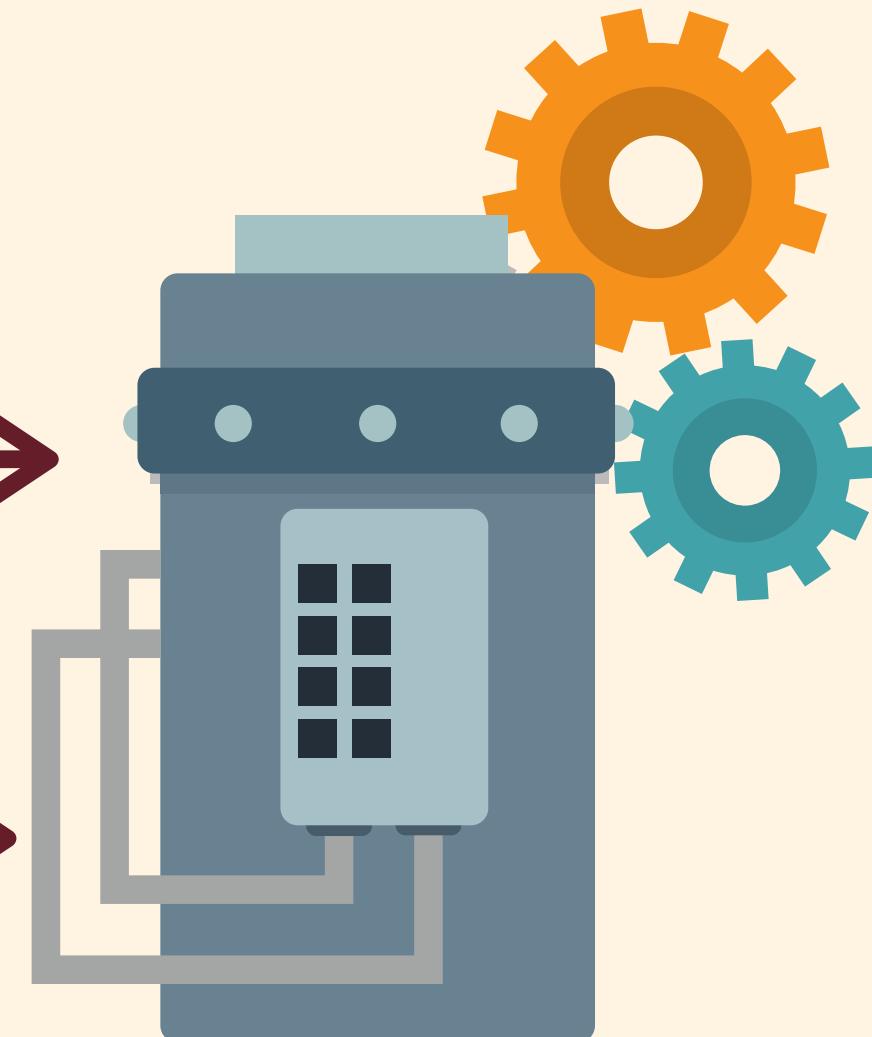
login('todd', 'kittycat')



Output

False

True





Arguments

(Fancy word for inputs)

```
>>> burger(bun,  
secret_sauce, lettuce,  
tomato, bacon, cheese,  
well_done)
```



≡

Arguments

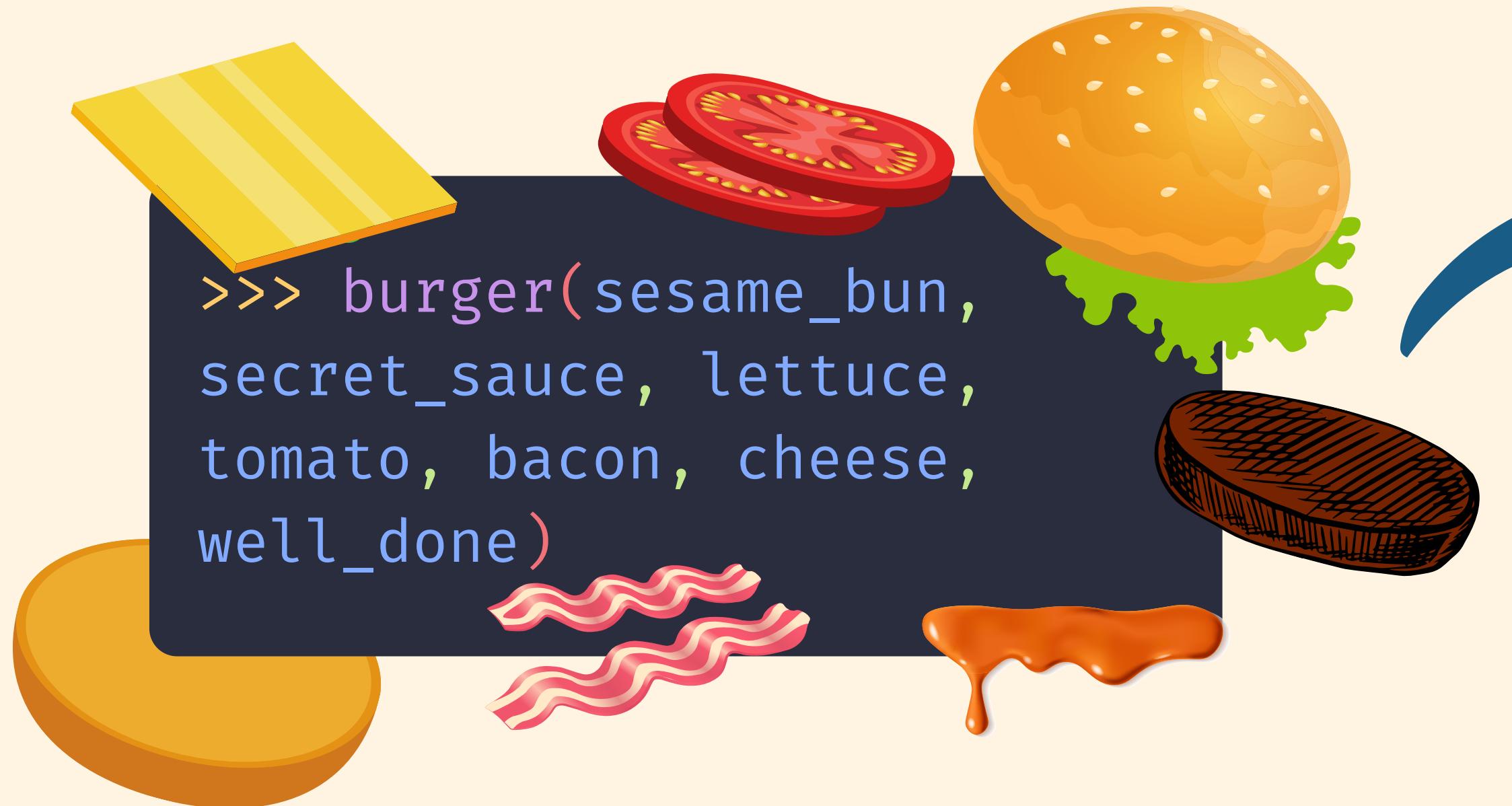
(Fancy word for inputs)

```
>>> burger(bun, tomato,  
bacon, cheese)
```



==

```
>>> burger(sesame_bun,  
secret_sauce, lettuce,  
tomato, bacon, cheese,  
well_done)
```

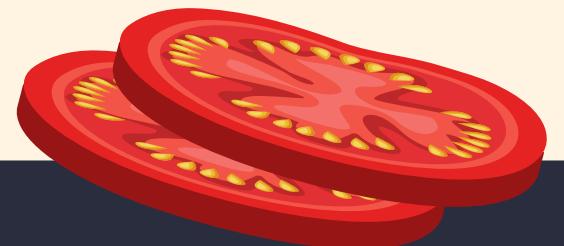


==

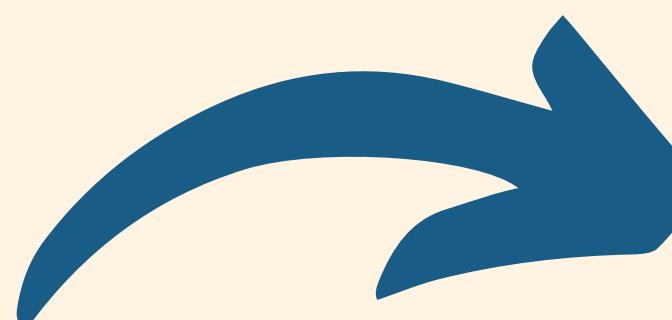
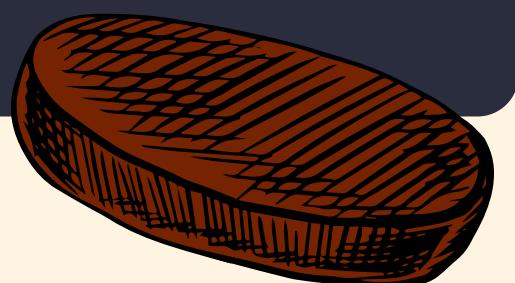
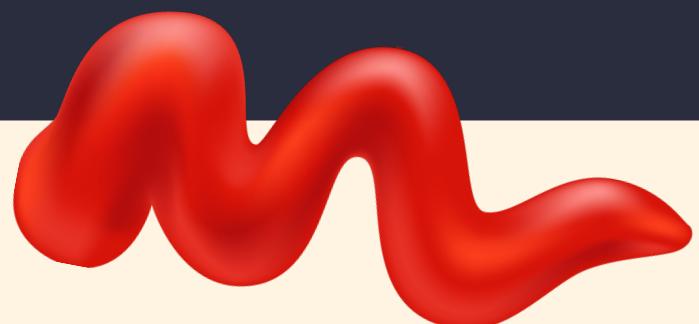
```
>>> burger(sesame_seed_bun,  
tomato, bacon, cheese,  
well_done)
```



==



```
>>> burger(lettuce_wrap,  
ketchup, tomato,  
swiss_cheese, well_done)
```



classmethod()	isinstance()	property()
delattr()	issubclass()	range()
dict()	iter()	reversed()
dir()	len()	round()
filter()	locals()	setattr()
getattr()	map()	slice()
globals()	max()	sorted()
help()	object()	sum()
id()	open()	type()
input()	print()	zip()

classmethod()
delattr()
dict()
dir()
filter()
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locals()
map()
max()
object()
open()
print()
property()
range()
reversed()
round()
setattr()
slice()
sorted()
sum()
type()
zip()

Length

The `len()` function will return the length of whatever item we pass to it. So far Strings are the only sequence we've seen, but soon we will see others!

```
● ● ●  
>>> word = "Chicken"  
>>> len(word)  
7
```

Input

The `input()` function will prompts a user to enter some input, converts it into a string, and then returns it. We can use it to gather user input in our programs

```
...> >>> age = input("how  
old are you?")
```

Type

The `type()` function accepts an input object and will return the type of that object

```
>>> type("hi")
<class 'str'>

>>> type(55)
<class 'int'>
```



Casting Types!

```
...>>> int("12")
12

>>> float("3.3")
3.3

>>> str(44.5)
'44.5'
```



Print

The `print()` function prints any arguments we pass to it to "standard output". It does not return anything.



```
>>> print("hello")
```



f strings

f-strings are an easy way to generate strings that contain interpolated expressions. Any code between curly braces {} will be evaluated and then the result will be turned into a string and inserted into the overall string.



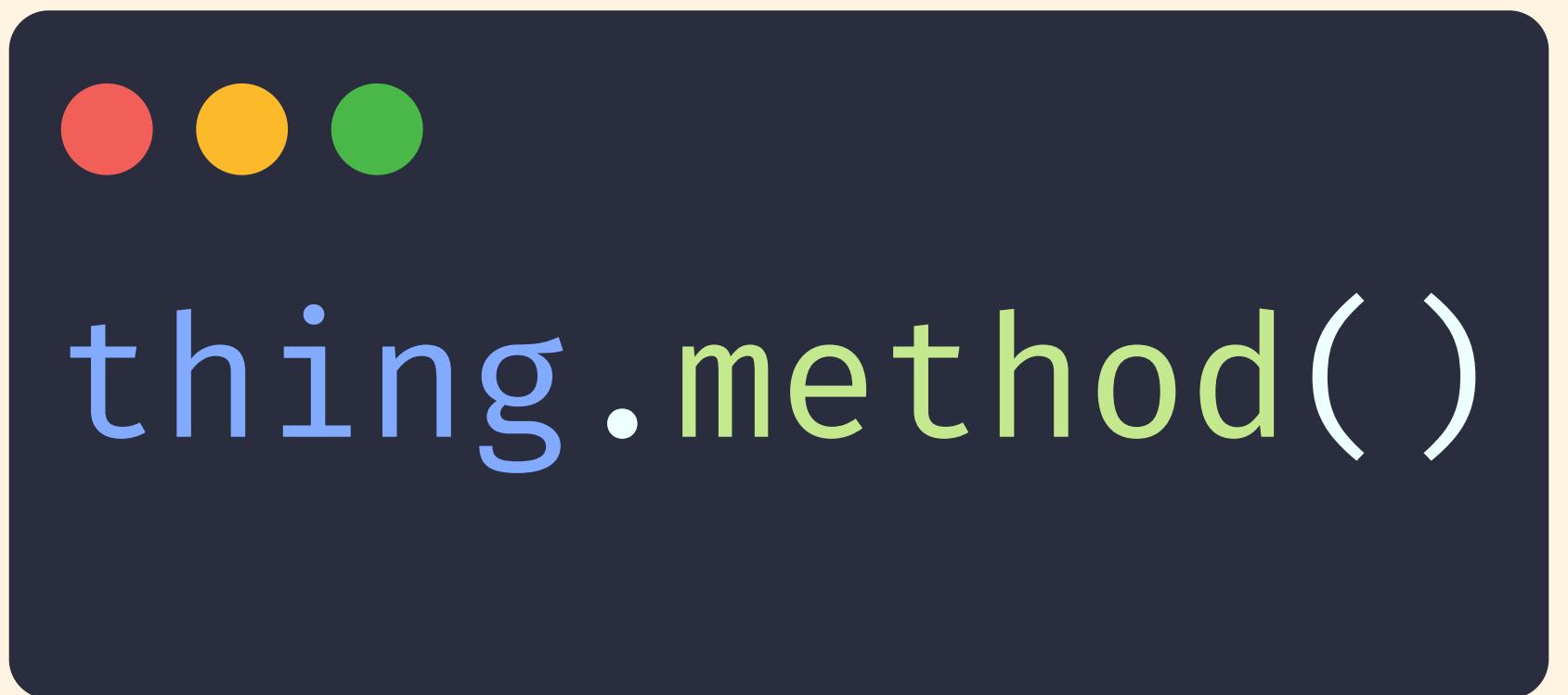
```
>>> f"there are {24*60*60} seconds in a day"
```

```
"there are 86400 seconds in a day"
```

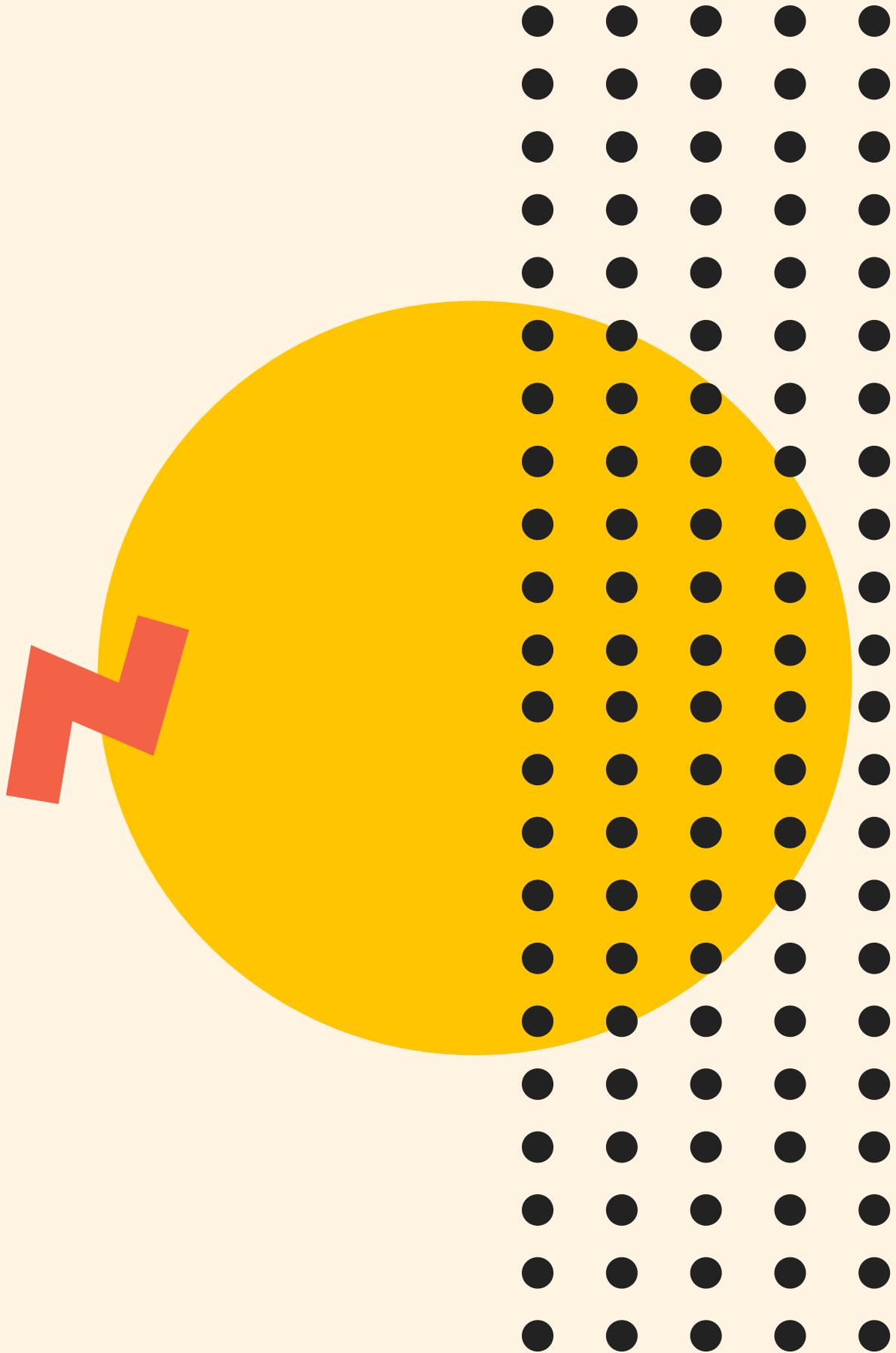


Methods

METHODS ARE FUNCTIONS
THAT "LIVE" ON OBJECTS



METHODS AUTOMATICALLY HAVE ACCESS TO THE
OBJECT THEY ARE CALLED ON.



thing.method()

String Methods

`str.capitalize()`

`str.endswith()`

`str.find()`

`str.join()`

`str.lower()`

`str.lstrip()`

`str.removeprefix()`

`str.removesuffix()`

`str.replace()`

`str.rfind()`

`str.rindex()`

`str.rjust()`

`str.split()`

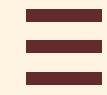
`str.startswith()`

`str.strip()`

`str.swapcase()`

`str.title()`

`str.upper()`



Capitalization Methods

```
>>> msg = "Hello world"  
>>> msg.capitalize()  
Hello world  
>>> msg.upper()  
HELLO WORLD  
>>> msg.lower()  
hello world
```



`str.upper()`



**accepts no
arguments!**

```
str.strip([chars])
```



chars is optional

strip()

Strips space characters

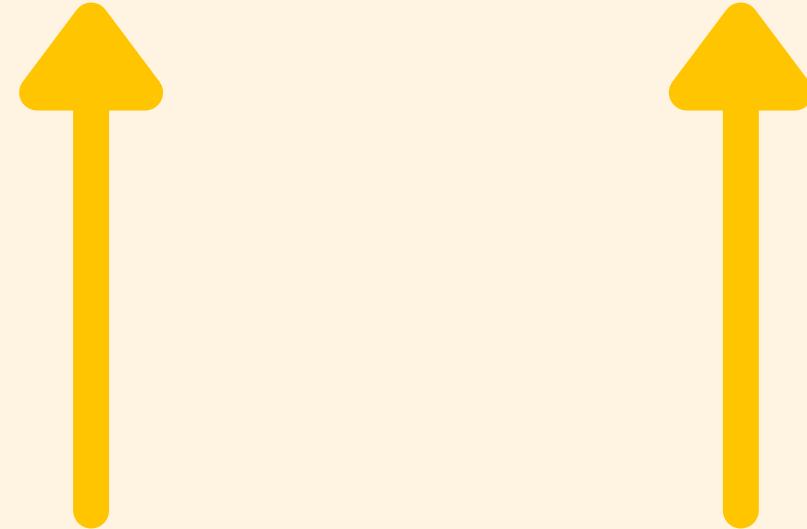
strip(' - ')

Strips '-' characters

strip('=-=')

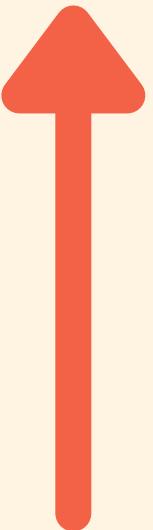
Strips '=' and '-' characters

```
str.replace(old, new, [count])
```



old and new are required

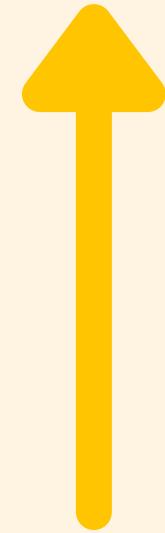
```
str.replace(old, new, [count])
```



count is optional

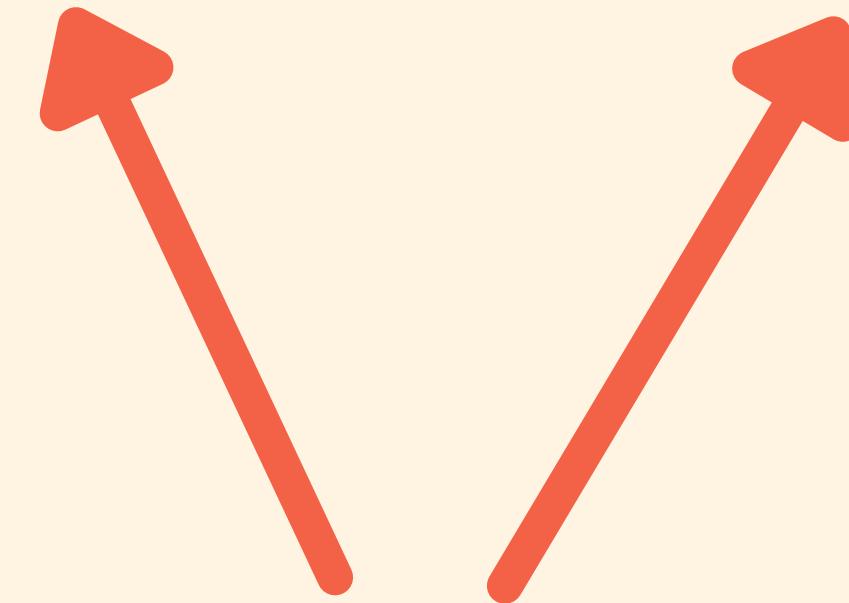
`find(sub[, start[, end]]) -> int`

```
find(sub[, start[, end]]) -> int
```



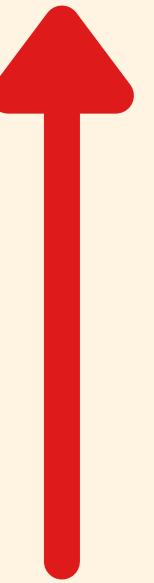
sub is a required argument

`find(sub[, start[, end]]) -> int`



anything in [] is optional

`find(sub[, start[, end]]) -> int`



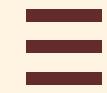
find returns an integer

`find("c")` returns index where "c" is first found

`find("c", 5)` returns index where "c" is first found, after index 5

`find("c", 5)` returns index where "c" is first found, after index 5

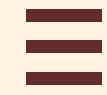
method chaining



Strip Methods

```
...  
>>> msg = "...end..."  
>>> msg.strip('.')  
end  
>>> msg.lstrip('.')  
end...  
>>> msg.rstrip('.')  
...end
```

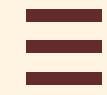




Find & Index

```
● ● ●  
>>> msg = "Cat in a hat"  
>>> msg.find('a')  
1  
>>> msg.rfind('a')  
10  
>>> msg.index('a')  
1
```





Replace & Count



```
>>> msg = "Hot dog"  
>>> msg.replace('o', 'u')  
Hut dug  
>>> msg.replace('o', 'u', 1)  
Hut dog  
>>> msg.count('o')  
2
```

