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UNLOCK THE POWER OF TEXT: INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON STRINGS



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```
string_1 = "Hello"  
string_2 = 'Hello'|
```

STRINGS IN PYTHON

A STRING IS A SEQUENCE OF CHARACTERS ENCLOSED IN QUOTES. YOU CAN USE EITHER SINGLE QUOTES ('') OR DOUBLE QUOTES ("") TO CREATE A STRING. STRINGS ARE IMMUTABLE, MEANING ONCE CREATED, THEY CANNOT BE CHANGED DIRECTLY.

```
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```

```
name=input("Enter your name\t")
print("\nYour name is",name)
```

HOW TO CREATE STRINGS IN PYTHON

YOU CAN CREATE STRINGS USING EITHER SINGLE QUOTES ('') OR DOUBLE QUOTES (""):

GREETING = "HELLO, PYTHON!"

STRINGS CAN SPAN MULTIPLE LINES USING TRIPLE QUOTES:

MULTI_LINE = '''THIS IS
A MULTI-LINE STRING.'''

```
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string_1 = 'Good Morning'
print(string_1[4])
print(string_1[2:6])
```

ACCESSING CHARACTERS IN STRINGS: INDEXING & SLICING

STRINGS ARE INDEXED STARTING FROM 0:

WORD = "PYTHON"

PRINT(WORD[0]) # OUTPUT: 'P'

SLICING ALLOWS YOU TO EXTRACT PART OF THE STRING:

PRINT(WORD[0:3]) # OUTPUT: 'PYT'

PRINT(WORD[::-2]) # OUTPUT: 'PTO'

```
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string_1 = 'Good Morning'
string_2 = 'Good Night'
string_3 = string_1 + string_2
print(string_3)
```



COMBINE STRINGS: CONCATENATION

CONCATENATION IS THE PROCESS OF JOINING TWO OR MORE STRINGS TOGETHER USING THE “+” OPERATOR:

GREETING = "HELLO"

NAME = "ALICE"

MESSAGE = GREETING + ", " + NAME + "!"

PRINT(MESSAGE) # OUTPUT: 'HELLO, ALICE!'

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```
a=input("Enter any random string containing both upper case and lower case:\t")
print("\nThe string after changing upper to lower case and vice versa is, ",a.swapcase())
```

TRANSFORM TEXT: UPPERCASE AND LOWERCASE

“UPPER()” CONVERTS A STRING TO UPPERCASE:

TEXT = "HELLO"

```
PRINT(TEXT.UPPER()) # OUTPUT: 'HELLO'
```

“LOWER()” CONVERTS A STRING TO LOWERCASE:

```
PRINT(TEXT.LOWER()) # OUTPUT: 'HELLO'
```

```
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string_1 = ' Good Morning '
print(string_1.strip())
```

TRIM EXTRA SPACES: USING STRIP()

REMOVE WHITESPACE: STRIP()

“STRIP()” REMOVES LEADING AND TRAILING SPACES FROM A STRING:

TEXT = " HELLO "

PRINT(TEXT STRIP()) # OUTPUT: 'HELLO'

```
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string_1 = 'Good Morning'
string_1.replace("Morning", "Night")
print(string_1)
```

CHANGING PARTS OF A STRING: **REPLACE()**

REPLACE SUBSTRINGS: REPLACE()

SUBSTITUTES A SUBSTRING WITH A NEW ONE:

SENTENCE = "HELLO, WORLD!"

NEW_SENTENCE = SENTENCE.REPLACE("WORLD", "PYTHON")

PRINT(NEW_SENTENCE) # OUTPUT: 'HELLO, PYTHON!'

```
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string_1 = 'Good Morning'
string_1.split(" ")
print(string_1)|
```

BREAKING STRINGS INTO PIECES: **SPLIT()**

SPLIT STRINGS: SPLIT()

DIVIDES A STRING INTO A LIST OF SUBSTRINGS BASED ON A
DELIMITER:

FRUITS = "APPLE,BANANA,ORANGE"

FRUIT_LIST = FRUITS.SPLIT(",")

PRINT(FRUIT_LIST) # OUTPUT: ['APPLE', 'BANANA', 'ORANGE']

```
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string_1 = 'Good Morning'
print(string_1.count("o"))
print(string_1.find("Morning", 0))|
```

COUNTING AND FINDING SUBSTRINGS: COUNT() & FIND()

“FIND()” RETURNS THE INDEX OF THE FIRST OCCURRENCE OF A SUBSTRING:

TEXT = "HELLO WORLD"

PRINT(TEXT.FIND("WORLD")) # OUTPUT: 6

“COUNT()” RETURNS HOW MANY TIMES A SUBSTRING APPEARS:

PRINT(TEXT.COUNT("HELLO")) # OUTPUT: 1

```
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string_1 = 'Good Morning'
print(string_1.startswith("Good"))
print(string_1.endswith("Morning"))
```

CHECK STRING PREFIX AND SUFFIX: **STARTSWITH() & ENDSWITH()**

“STARTSWITH()” CHECKS IF A STRING STARTS WITH A SPECIFIC PREFIX:

TEXT = "HELLO, PYTHON!"

PRINT(TEXT.STARTSWITH("HELLO")) # OUTPUT: TRUE

“ENDSWITH()” CHECKS IF A STRING ENDS WITH A SPECIFIC SUFFIX:

PRINT(TEXT.ENDSWITH("PYTHON!")) # OUTPUT: TRUE

CONGRATULATIONS! YOU'VE MASTERED BASIC PYTHON STRINGS

YOU'VE COVERED ESSENTIAL STRING OPERATIONS LIKE INDEXING, SLICING, CONCATENATION, AND SEVERAL STRING METHODS. PRACTICE USING THESE METHODS TO MANIPULATE AND TRANSFORM STRINGS IN YOUR PYTHON PROGRAMS. KEEP EXPERIMENTING AND CODING!

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