

# String Operations

This lesson showcases some of the most commonly used string operations.

We'll cover the following ^

- Comparison Operators
- Concatenation
- Search

The string data type has numerous utilities that make string computations much easier. We'll explore all of them in the future, but first, let's get down to the basics.

## Comparison Operators #

Strings are compatible with the comparison operators we studied earlier (<https://www.educative.io/collection/page/10370001/5473789393502208/5429296082452480>). Each character has a Unicode (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unicode>) value.

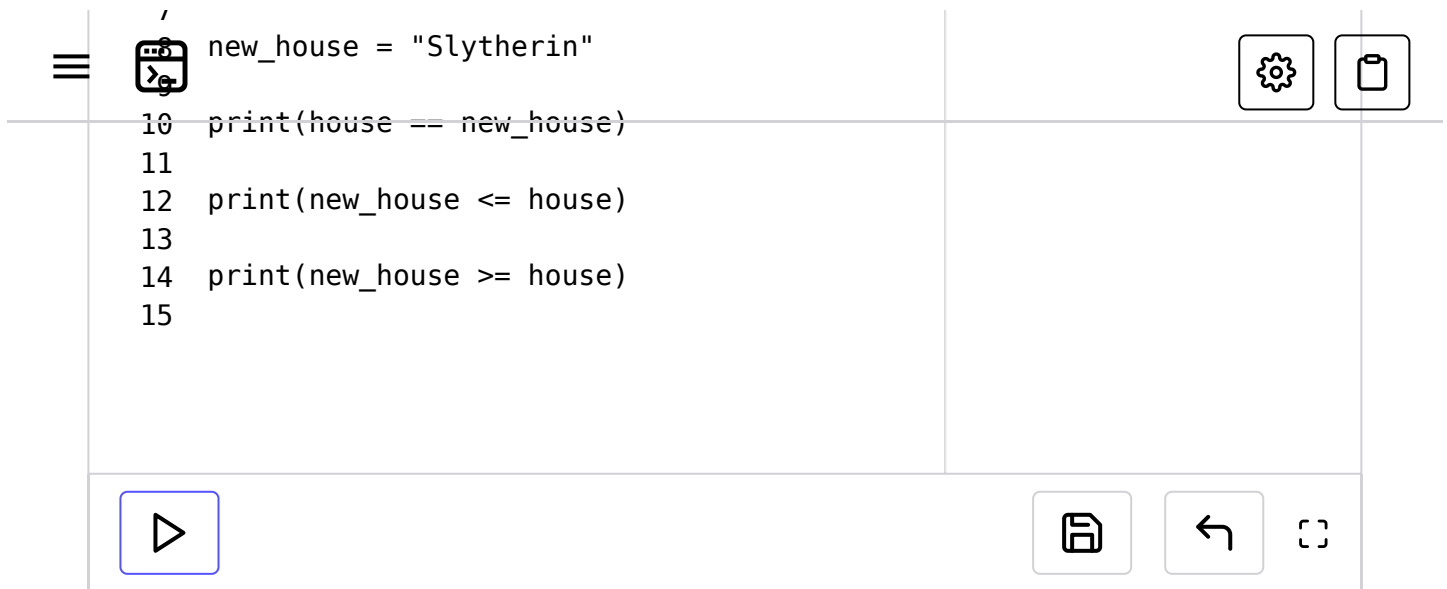
This allows strings to be compared on the basis of their Unicode values.

When two strings have different lengths, the string which comes first in the dictionary is said to have the smaller value.

Let's look at a few examples:

```
1 print('a' < 'b') # 'a' has a smaller Unicode
2
3 house = "Gryffindor"
4 house_copy = "Gryffindor"
5
6 print(house == house_copy)
7
```



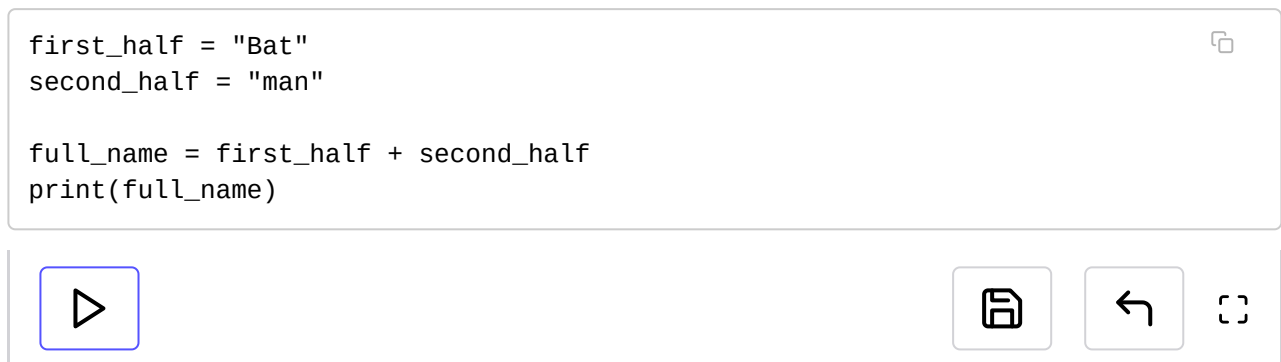


```
1 new_house = "Slytherin"  
10 print(house == new_house)  
11  
12 print(new_house <= house)  
13  
14 print(new_house >= house)  
15
```

The code editor interface includes a menu icon on the left, a settings gear icon and a clipboard icon in the top right, and a play button, a save icon, a back arrow, and a full-screen icon in the bottom right.

## Concatenation #

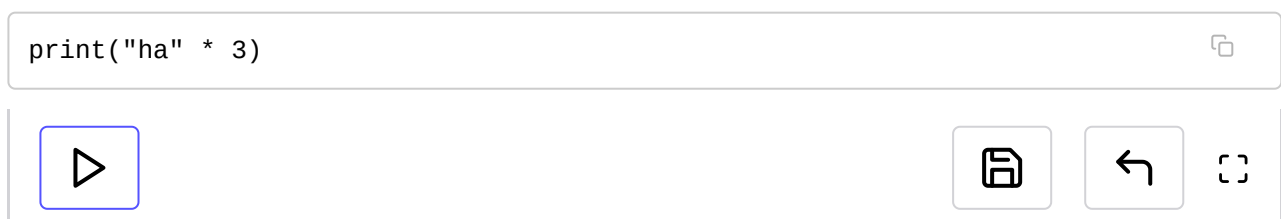
The `+` operator can be used to merge two strings together:



```
first_half = "Bat"  
second_half = "man"  
  
full_name = first_half + second_half  
print(full_name)
```

The code editor interface includes a copy icon in the top right and a play button, a save icon, a back arrow, and a full-screen icon in the bottom right.

The `*` operator allows us to multiply a string, resulting in a repeating pattern:



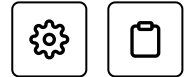
```
print("ha" * 3)
```

The code editor interface includes a copy icon in the top right and a play button, a save icon, a back arrow, and a full-screen icon in the bottom right.

## Search #

The `in` keyword can be used to check if a particular substring exists in another string. If the substring is found, the operation returns `true`.

Here's how it works:



```
random_string = "This is a random string"

print('of' in random_string) # Check whether 'of' exists in randomString
print('random' in random_string) # 'random' exists!
```



This ends our discussion on strings...for now.

Next, we'll learn how to store and organize multiple data items in one variable.

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Grouping Values

✓ Completed



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