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Sep. 26, 2012

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How to use Split in Python

At some point, you may need to break a large string down into smaller chunks, or strings. This is the opposite of concatenation which merges or combines strings into one.

To do this, you use the split function. What it does is split or breakup a string and add the data to a string array using a defined separator.

If no separator is defined when you call upon the function, whitespace will be used by default. In simpler terms, the separator is a defined character that will be placed between each variable.

Examples of the Split Function In Action

Let's take a look at some examples.

```
x = 'blue,red,green'
x.split(",")

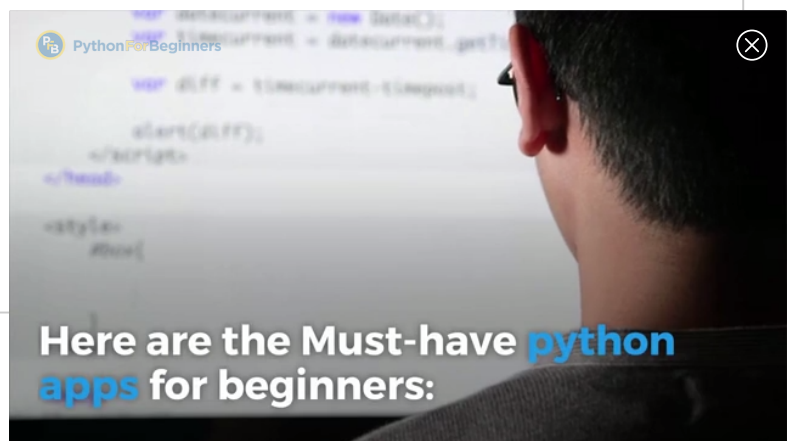
['blue', 'red', 'green']
>>>

>>> a,b,c = x.split(",")

>>> a
'blue'

>>> b
'red'

>>> c
'green'
```



As you can see from this code, the function splits our original string which includes three colors and then stores each variable in a separate string. This leaves us with three strings of “a”, “b”, and “c”. Then, when you ask the interpreter to spit out the variables stored in these strings, you get the appropriate color.

Pretty neat, no? It's also extremely useful when you're working extensively with strings and variables.

Let's look at another example.

```
>>> words = "This is random text we're going to split apart"

>>> words2 = words.split(" ")

>>> words2

['This', 'is', 'random', 'text', 'we're', 'going', 'to', 'split', 'apart']
```

What we did here is split the larger string and store the variables as a list under the “words2” string.

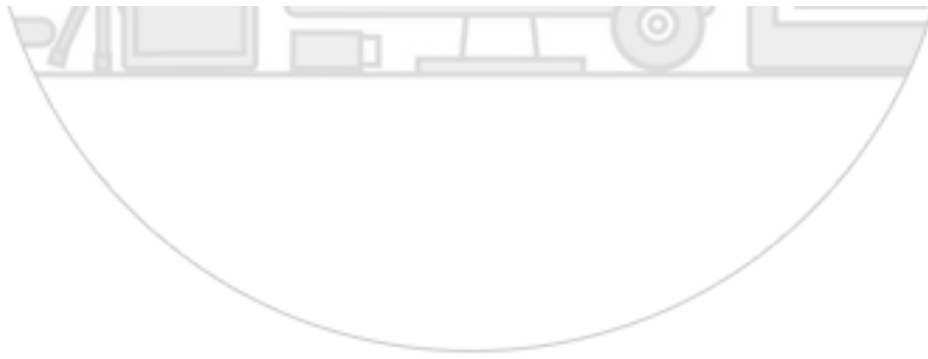
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Ethernet inventor Robert Metcalfe predicted that the internet would collapse in 1996, promising to eat his words if not. In 1997 he blended a printed copy, and drank it.

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**Murugesan Madappan** • 9 months ago

can any one help me on this.

Script :

```

cred = open("password.csv","r")

for i in cred.readlines():
    line=i.strip()
    ls =line.split(",")
    ssh=paramiko.SSHClient()
    ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
    ssh.connect("%s"%ls[0],port =22, username = "%s"%ls[1], password="%s"%ls[2])

    stdin,stdout,stderr=ssh.exec_command(command)
    outlines=stdout.readlines()
    for i in outlines:
        line=i.strip()
        p = line.split()
        print(p[2] + " " + p[3])

```

I am getting output but for loop not complete i am getting below error.

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "D:/Python/APAC Inventory/[soure.py](#)", line 41, in <module>

print(p[2] + " " + p[3])

IndexError: list index out of range

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

**Yon P** ➔ **Murugesan Madappan** • 9 months ago

The error is pointing at your list's index (that is index of p).

Since the formatting isn't tabbed i am assuming this is because of just the format here. Try to "print(p)" only and count how many items are there inside the list. Remember that the indexing of lists starts at [0].

Possible scenarios might be that you may have miscounted, or some of the p's are shorter lists than the others as you iterate over outlines.

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**Murugesan Madappan** ➔ **Yon P** • 9 months ago

Hi Yon,

Thanks for your reply,

print(p[2] + " " + p[3]) is getting output, but the for loop not completed.

I am getting below output with error.

node size

METABD A 01 481 40B

```
NETAPP-A-01 481.4GB
NETAPP-A-01 67.39TB
```

```
NETAPP-A-02 481.4GB
NETAPP-A-02 63.18TB
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "D:\Python\APAC Inventory\apac_inventory.py", line 31, in <module>

```
print(p[1] + " " + p[2])
```

```
IndexError: list index out of range
```

[see more](#)

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lipsa • 9 months ago

Hi,

i do have this piece of code which need to be split at '=' and assign the value to respective variables how should i do it?Any suggestion

```
APPS_VERSION="12.1.3"
```

```
APP_SHAPE="oc3"
```

```
APP_VOLUME_SIZE="150G"
```

```
DB_SERVICE_TYPE="Compute"
```

```
DB_SHAPE="oc3"
```

```
DB_VOLUME_SIZE="57G"
```

```
EBS_MULTI_TYPE="nonsfs"
```

```
ENVIRONMENT_NAME="ns1213p11964"
```

```
LB_IMAGE_LIST="/Compute-
```

```
585443146/anand.seshadri@oracle.com/OPC_OL6_9_X86_64_EBS_OS_VM_02162018"
```

```
LB_SHAPE="oc3"
```

```
LB_VOLUME_SIZE="5G"
```

```
LOGICAL_HOSTNAME="no"
```

```
OC_BACKUP_IDENTIFIER="PRODEBS121311204"
```

```
OC_DATACENTER_REGION="em2"
```

[see more](#)

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Abhishek Mehendiratta → lipsa • 8 months ago

```
dictionary = {}
```

```
file = open("text.txt", "r")
```

```
for line in file:
```

```
arg = line.split("=")
```

```
dictionary[arg[0]] = arg[1]
```

```
print(dictionary)
```

Assuming you have this data stored in file.txt, you can store the above data in a

```
"""
```

dictionary..

Hope it helps :)

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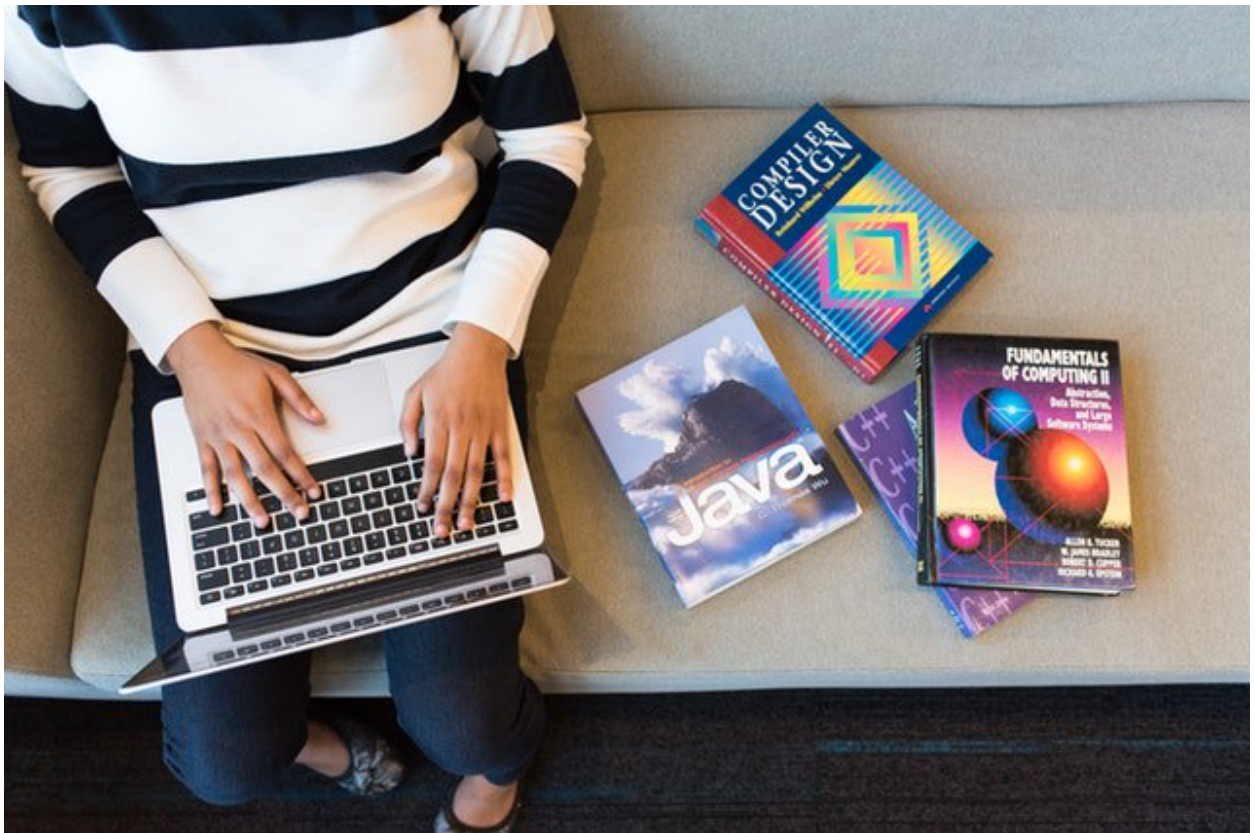




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