# Pythoin Strings

## Python Strings

'hello' hoặc "hello".

**Multiline Strings:**  sau 3 dấu “ hoặc ‘

Vd: a = """Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit,  
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt  
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua."""

Looping trong string: in lần lượt các ký tự trong string

for x in "banana":

    print(x)

String Length:

a = "Hello, World!"

print(len(a))

Check string: **Có phân biệt chữ hoa, chữ thường**

txt = "Le Quang Linh Linh"

if "Li" in txt:

    print("true") #true

else:

    print("false")

if "li" in txt:

    print("true")

else:

    print("false") #false

txt = "The best things in life are free!"

print("free" in txt)

a = "expensive" not in txt # operand => trả về true(1) or sfalse(0s)

print(a)

## Slicing String:

Slice : cắt lát

Trả về 1 phần của String

ký tự đầu tiên của string là index 0

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[2:5]) #out: llo

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[:5]) #out: Hello

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[2:]) #out: llo, World!

**Negative Indexing:** Ký tự cuối của string là index 0

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[-5:-2]) #out: orlss

## Modify string

Viết hoa, viết thường

a = "hello world"

a = a.upper()

print(a)

a = a.lower()

strip(): xóa khoảng trắng ở đầu và cuối string

a = "     Hello, World!     "

print(a.strip()) # returns "Hello, World!"

The replace() method replaces a string with another string:

**Thay thế**

a = "Hello, World!"

print(a.replace("H", "J"))

The split() method splits the string into substrings if it finds instances of the separator:

a = "Hello, World!"

print(a.split(",")) # returns ['Hello', ' World!']

To add a space between them, add a " ":

a = "Hello"

b = "World"

c = a + " " + b

print(c)

## format string

The format() method takes the passed arguments, formats them, and places them in the string where the placeholders {} are:

age = 36

txt = "My name is John, and I am {}"

print(txt.format(age))

quantity = 3

itemno = 567

price = 49.95

myorder = "I want {} pieces of item {} for {} dollars."

print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))

You can use index numbers {0} to be sure the arguments are placed in the correct placeholders:

quantity = 3

itemno = 567

price = 49.95

myorder = "I want to pay {2} dollars for {0} pieces of item {1}."

print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))

txt = "We are the so-called \"Vikings\" from the north."

print(txt)

#out: We are the so-called "Vikings" from the north.

## String Methods:

**stringName.method()**

ex: Converts the first character to upper case

txt = a. [capitalize()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_capitalize.asp)

<https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_strings_methods.asp>