Learning python

202201005

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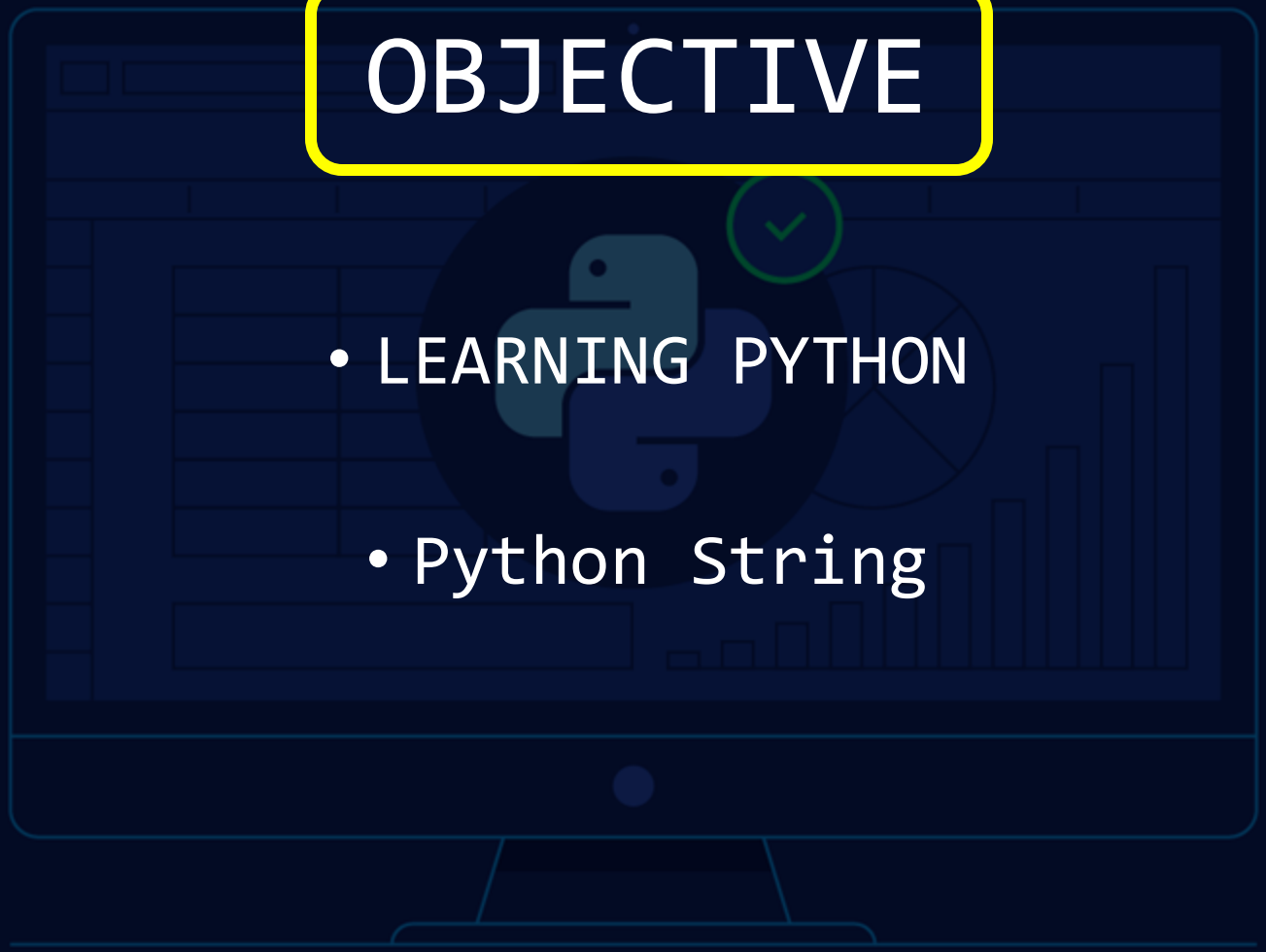
OBJECTIVE



- LEARNING PYTHON
- Python String

- Strings in Python are arrays of bytes representing **Uni-code** characters.

```
a = "Hello, Joaquin"
print(a[7])

# strings == > array
# index begins with 0
```

```
J
```

- Strings are Arrays ==> acces the elemet of arrays
- Python does not have a character data type, a single character is simply a string with a length of 1

```
a = "Hello, Joaquin!"
print(a[4])

# strings == > array
# index begins with 0
```

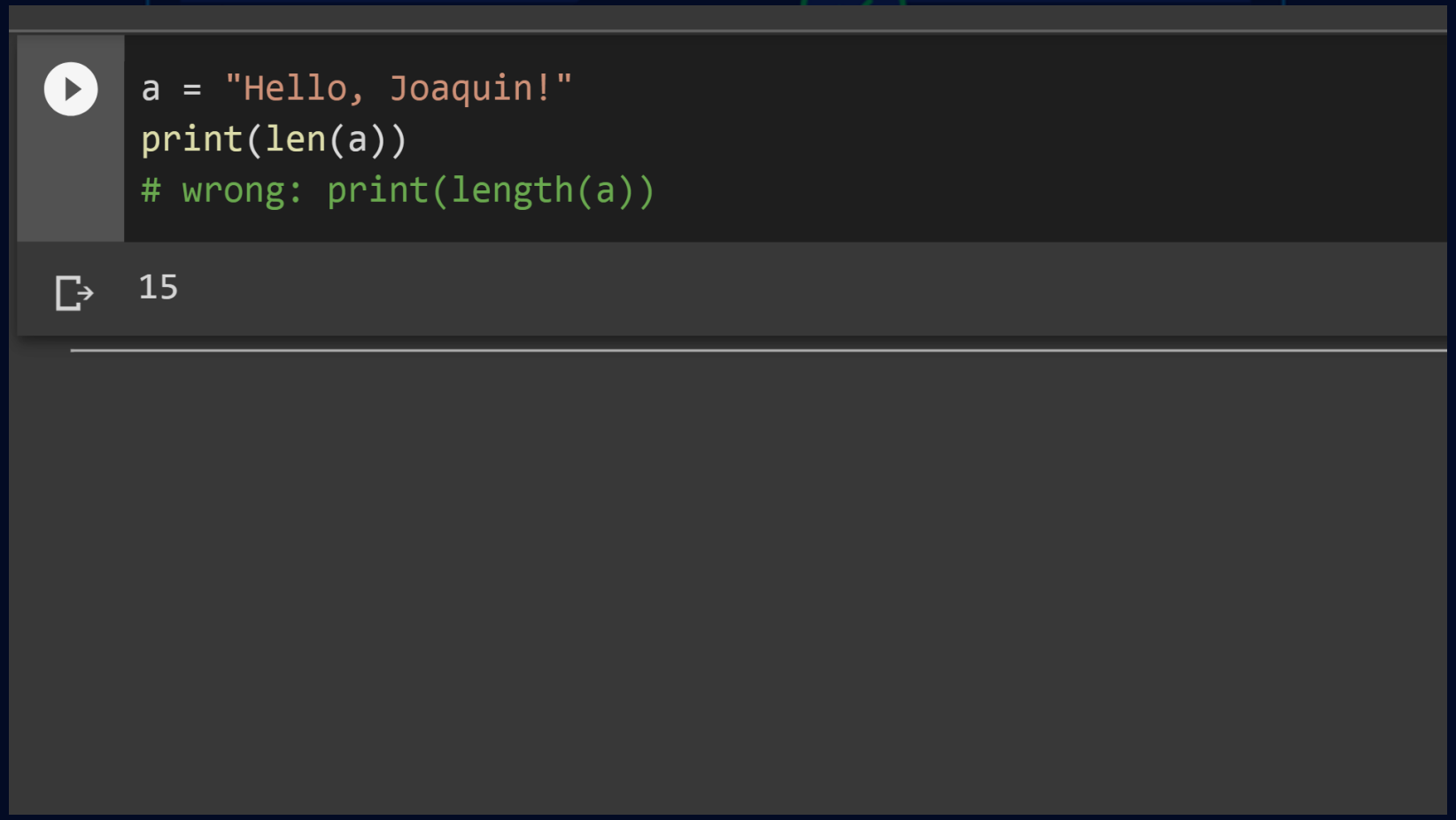
```
o
```

• Looping Through a String

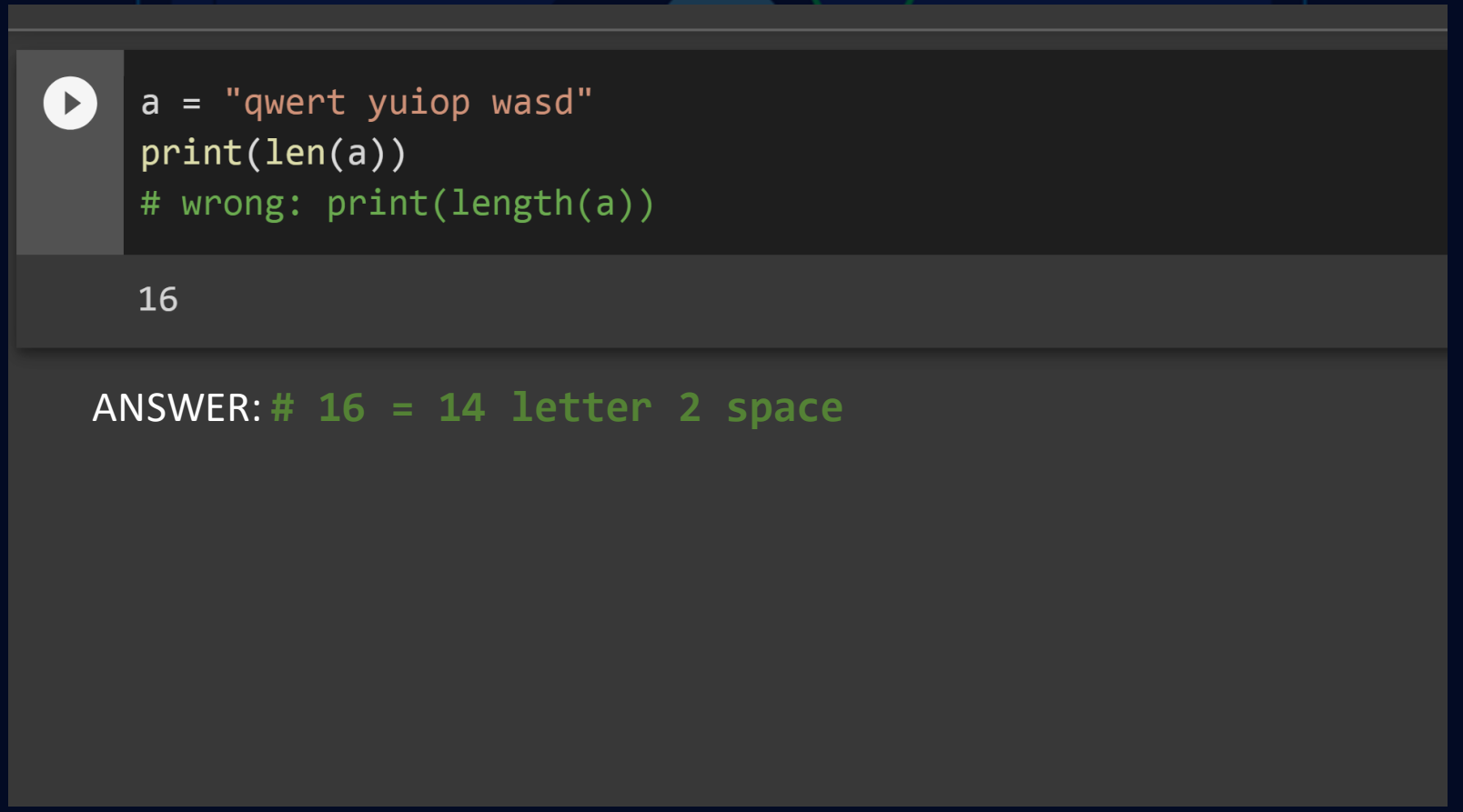
```
for x in "Joaquin":
  print(x)
```

```
J
o
a
q
u
i
n
```

- String Length:To get the length of a string, use the **len()**function.



QUIZ:tell me how many char appear in "qwert yuiop wasd"



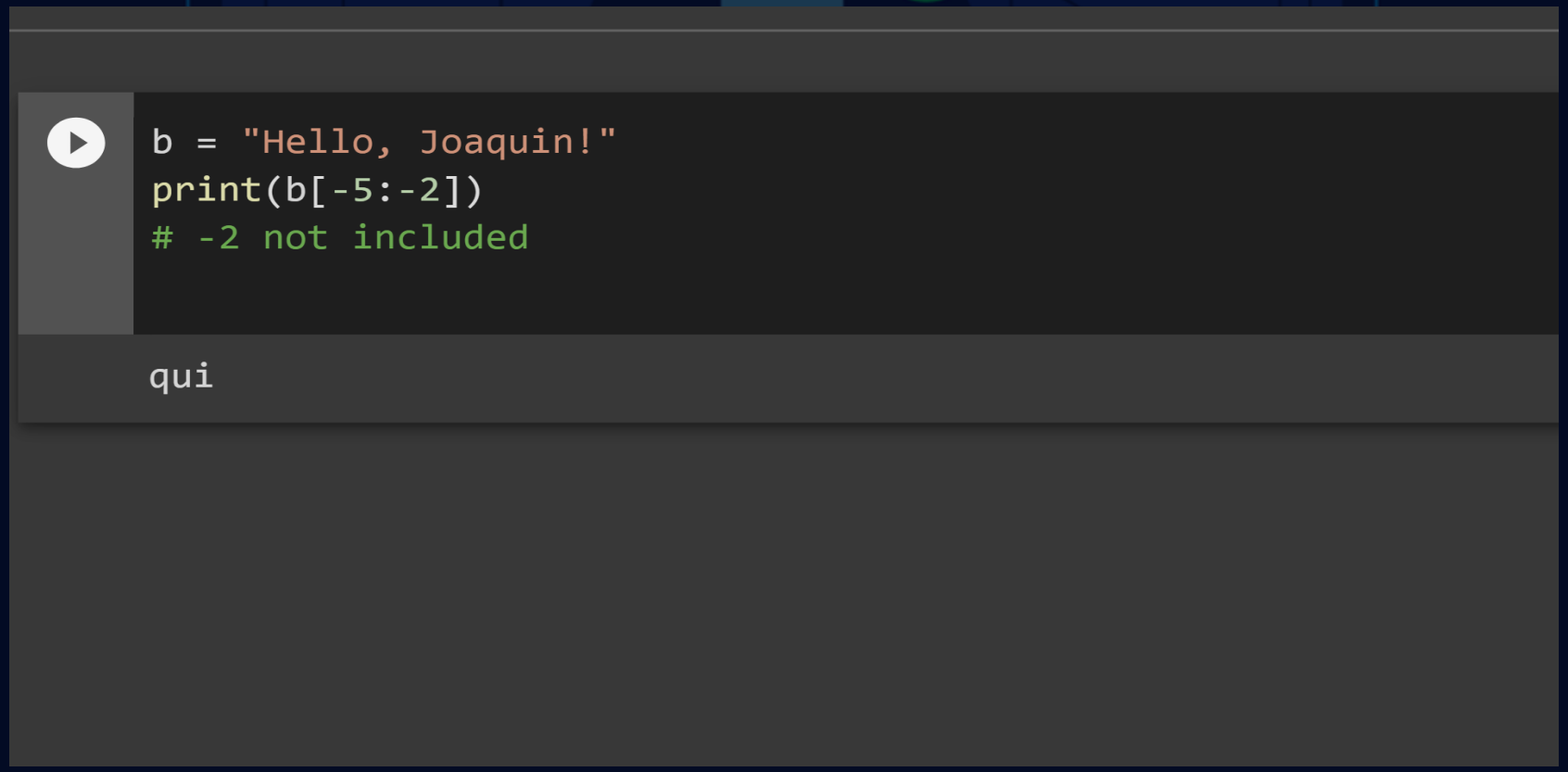
- Check String:To check if a certain phrase or character is present in a string, we can use the keyword in.
- keyword **in** vs **if**
- True or False

```
txt = "The best things in life are free!QWERTY "
# print("free" in txt) == > True
# print("QWERTY" in txt) == > True
print("QWERTY" in txt)  # False
```

```
True
```

```
txt = "The best things in life are free!qwert yuiop wasd"
if "QWERTY" in txt:
  print("Yes, 'QWERTY' is present.")
```

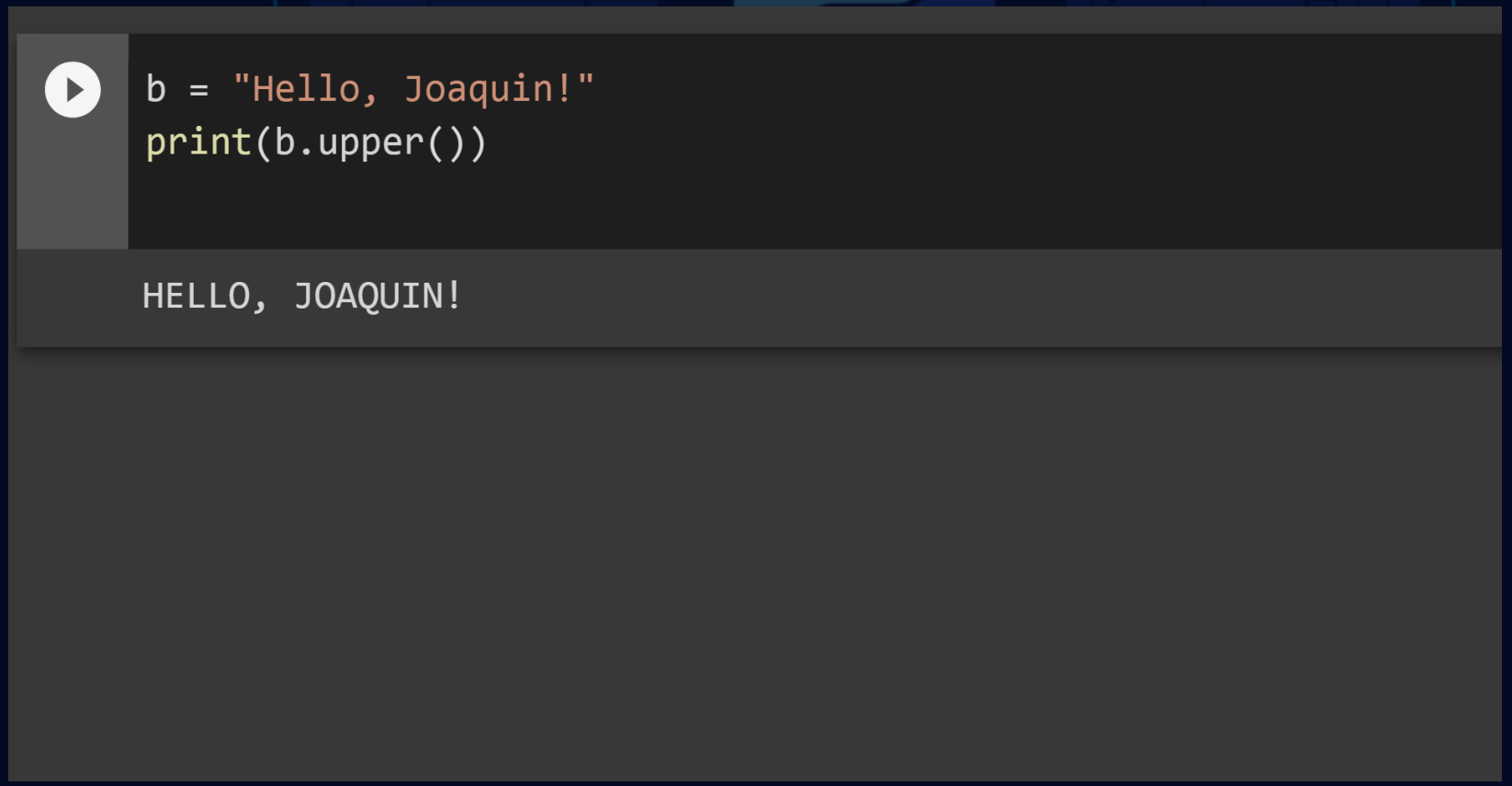
- Negative Indexing



```
b = "Hello, Joaquin!"
print(b[-5:-2])
# -2 not included
```

```
qui
```

- Python - Modify Strings
- The upper() method returns the string in upper case:
- The lower() method returns the string in lower case



- Remove Whitespace with strip() method
- The strip() method removes any whitespace from the beginning or the end

```
b = " Hello, Joaquin! "
print(b.strip())
```

```
Hello, Joaquin!
```

- The **replace()**method replaces a string with another string
- **Seperator**

```
b = " Hello, Joaquin! "
print(b.replace("o", "w"))
```

```
 Hellw, Jwaquin!
```

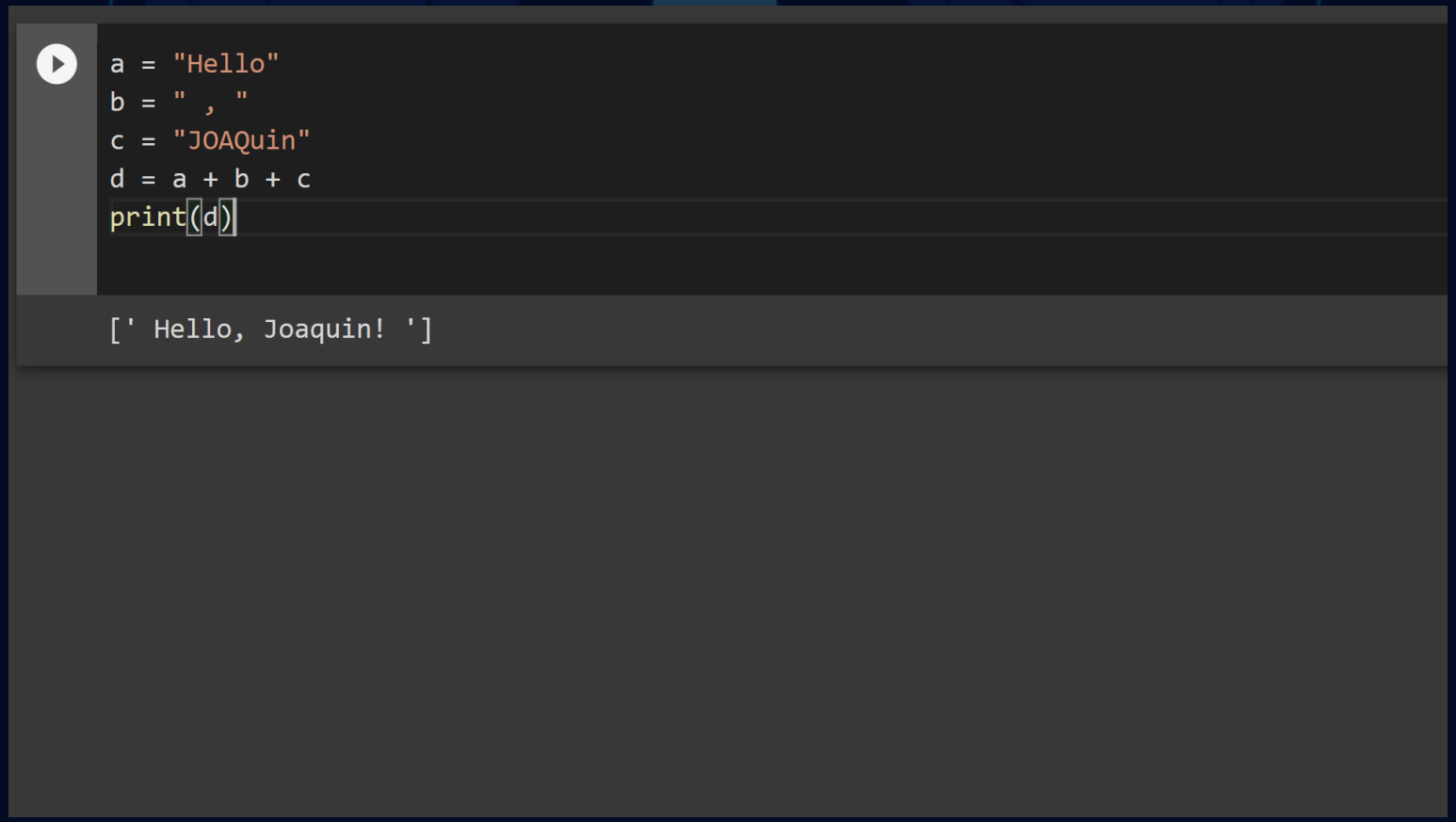
```
b = " Hello, Joaquin! "
print(b.split(","))
```

```
[' Hello', ' Joaquin! ']
```

```
b = " Hello, Joaquin! "
print(b.split("D"))
```

```
[' Hello, Joaquin! ']
```

- String Concatenation:To concatenate, or combine, two strings you can use the + operator.



• Python - Format - Strings

```
age = 17
txt = "My name is Joaquin, and I am {}"
print(txt.format(age))
```

```
My name is Joaquin, and I am 17
```

```
quantity = 6
itemno = 867
price = 29.95
myorder = "I want {2} pieces of item {0} for {1} dollars."
print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))
```

```
I want 29.95 pieces of item 6 for 867 dollars.
```

• String Methods

```
txt = "hello, and welcome to KUNSHAN!."

x = txt.capitalize()

print (x)
```

```
Hello, and welcome to kunshan!.
```

```
txt = "Hello, And Welcome To KUNSHAN!"

x = txt.casefold()

print(x)
```

```
hello, and welcome to kunshan!
```

THANK YOU!

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