Strings

```
In [63]: ► ## Needed further in class:
             import math
 In [9]: ▶ str = "Hello World"
             print(str)
             print(type(str))
             print(len(str))
print(str * 2)
             print(str[4])
             print(str[2:])
             print(str[2:5])
             print(str + " Om")
             Hello World
             <class 'str'>
             Hello WorldHello World
             llo World
             110
             Hello World Om
```

String Manipulation

Loops

[True, False] [12, 32, 77, 100] ['Om', 'Anand']

```
In [56]: N s1 = "Hello World, Om"
    for x in s1:
        print(x, end=" ")
    print("\n")

    for x in range(10, 20):
        print(x, end=" ")
    print("\n")

    for x in range(5, 10):
        print(s1[x], end=" ")
    print("\n")

    for x in range(0, -11, -1):
        print(x, end=" ")
    print("\n")

Hello World, Om

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

Worl

0 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8 -9 -10
```

Functions in Python

```
In [70]: ▶ ## Check if the given number is prime or not?
              def isPrime(n):
                   flag = True
                   for x in range(2, int(math.sqrt(n))):
                        if(n%x == 0):
                            flag = False
                            break
                   return flag
              n1 = int(input("Enter the number: "))
              print(n1, " : ", isPrime(n1))
n2 = int(input("Enter the number: "))
              print(n2, " : ", isPrime(n2))
              Enter the number: 120
              120 : False
              Enter the number: 23
              23 : True
In [84]: ▶ ## Same segregate data-types using a function.
              def segDataType(ls):
                   ls1 = []
                   1s2 = []
                   1s3 = []
                   for i in ls:
                       if type(i) == bool :
                            ls1.append(i)
                        elif type(i) == int:
                            ls2.append(i)
                        else:
                           ls3.append(i)
                   return [ls1, ls2, ls3]
              ls = [True, 12, False, 32, 77, "Om", 100, "Anand"]
## ls4 is global, now the results of this function-call(segDataType) are globally accessable.
              ls4 = segDataType(ls)
              for x in ls4: print(x)
              [True, False]
              [12, 32, 77, 100]
['Om', 'Anand']
```

Assignment Questions

```
In [5]: № ## Q1: Python program to check whether the string is Symmetrical or Palindrome
             def isPalindrome(ls):
                 return ls == ls[::-1]
             ls = input()
             print(isPalindrome(ls))
             abba
             True
 In [8]: ▶ ## Q2: Python program to reverse words in a given string.
             ls = input()
print(" ".join(ls.split()[::-1]))
             My Name is Om Shree
             Shree Om is Name My
 In [9]: ▶ ## Q3: Python program to remove 'i'th character from string.
             s = input()
             i = int(input("Target index to remove: "))
             ls = list(s)
             del ls[i]
             print(''.join(ls))
             Om Shree
             Target index to remove: 2
             OmShree
In [12]: ▶ ## Q4: Python program to avoid spaces in string Length.
             s = "Om Shree"
             1 = s.replace(" ", "")
             print(len(1))
```