Variables and Strings

What You Will Learn

- Variables
- Strings
- String formatting
- Built-in functions
- Methods

Variables

- Case sensitive.   (Case matters!)
  - Fruit and fruit are different variables.
- Must start with a letter.
  - Can *contain* numbers.
- Underscores allowed in variable names
- Not allowed:
  - +
  - -

Variables

- Variables are:
    - storage locations that have a name
    - name-value pairs

```
name  = 'john'


name  = 'smith'
```

Valid and Invalid Variable Names

```
alplabets = 'ABC'
i_use_underScore = 'ABC'
IHave2digits = 'ABC'
```

```
-useHyphen= 'ABC'
+usePlus = 'ABC'
2digits = 'ABC'
```

Strings

- Represent text
- Surrounded by quotes

```
fruit = 'apple'

fruit = "apple"
```

Using Quotes within Strings

```
sentence = 'She said, "That is a great tasting apple!"'

sentence = "That's a great tasting apple!"
```

Using Quotes within Strings

```
double = "She said, \"That's a great tasting apple!\""

single = 'She said, "That\'s a great tasting apple!"'
```

Indexing

```
String:    a p p l e
 Index:    0 1 2 3 4


a = 'apple'[0]
e = 'apple'[4]
fruit = 'apple'
first_character = fruit[0]
```

Functions

- A function is a section of reusable code that performs an action.
- A function has a name and is called, or executed, by that name.
- Optionally, functions can accept arguments and return data.

The print() Function

```
fruit = 'apple'
print(fruit)
print('orange')
```

```
apple
orange
```

The len() Function

```
fruit = 'apple'
fruit_len = len(fruit)
print(fruit_len)
```

```
5
```

Nesting Functions

```
fruit = 'apple'
print(len(fruit))
```

```
5
```

Nesting Functions

```
print(len('apple'))
```

```
5
```

String Methods

Basic OOP

- Everything in Python is an object.
- Every object has a type.
- 'apple' is an object of type "str".
- 'apple' is a string object.
- fruit = 'apple'.
    - fruit is a string object.
- Methods are functions run against an object.
    - `object.method()`

The lower() String Method

```
fruit = 'Apple'
print(fruit.lower())
```

```
apple
```

The upper() String Method

```
fruit = 'Apple'
print(fruit.upper())
```

```
APPLE
```

String Concatenation

String Concatenation

```
print('I ' + 'love ' + 'Python.')
print('I' + ' love' + ' Python.')
```

```
I love Python.
I love Python.
```

String Concatenation

```
print('I' + 'love' + 'Python.')
```

```
IlovePython.
```

String Concatenation

```
first = 'I'
second = 'love'
third = 'Python'
sentence = first + ' ' + second + ' ' +
third + '.'
print(sentence)
```

```
I love Python.
```

Repeating Strings

```
print('-' * 10)
```

```
----------
```

Repeating Strings

```
happiness = 'happy ' * 3
print(happiness)
```

```
happy happy happy
```

The str() Function

```
version = 3
print('I love Python ' + str(version) + '.')
```

```
I love Python 3.
```

The str() Function

```
version = 3
print('I love Python ' + version + '.')
```

```
 File "string_example.py", line 2, in <module>
    print('I love Python ' + version)
TypeError: Can't convert 'int' object to str implicitly
```

Formatting Strings

Formatting Strings

```
print('I {} Python.'.format('love'))
print('{} {} {}'.format('I', 'love', 'Python.'))
```

```
I love Python.
I love Python.
```

Formatting Strings

```
print('I {0} {1}.  {1} {0}s me.'.format('love', 'Python'))
```

```
I love Python.  Python loves me.
```

Formatting Strings

```
first = 'I'
second = 'love'
third =
'Python'
print('{} {} {}.'.format(first, second, third))
```

```
I love Python.
```

Formatting Strings

```
version = 3
print('I love Python {}.'.format(version))
```

```
I love Python 3.
```

Formatting Strings

```
print('{0:8} | {1:8}'.format('Fruit', 'Quantity'))
print('{0:8} | {1:8}'.format('Apple', 3))

print('{0:8} | {1:8}'.format(Oranges, 10))
```

```
Fruit    | Quantity
Apple    |        3
Oranges  |       10
```

Formatting Strings

```
print('{0:8} | {1:<8}'.format('Fruit', 'Quantity'))
print('{0:8} | {1:<8}'.format('Apple', 3))
print('{0:8} | {1:<8}'.format('Oranges', 10))
```

```
Fruit    | Quantity
Apple    | 3
Oranges  | 10
```

Formatting Strings

```
print('{0:8} | {1:<8}'.format('Fruit', 'Quantity'))
print('{0:8} | {1:<8.2f}'.format('Apple', 2.33333))
print('{0:8} | {1:<8.2f}'.format('Oranges', 10))
```

```
Fruit    | Quantity
Apple    | 2.33
Oranges  | 10.00
```

Formatting Strings Alignment

<	Left
^	Center
>	Right

Formatting Strings - Data Types

`f`	Float
`.Nf`	N = The number of decimal places

Example:

```
{:.2f}
```

Getting User Input

`input()` Accepts Standard Input

```
input('Prompt to display')
```

Getting User Input

```
uname = input('Enter your name: ')
print('{} is a nice name.'.format(uname))
```

```
Enter your name: Pankaj
Pankaj is a nice name.
```

Summary

- Variables are names that store values.
- Variables must start with a letter, but may contain numbers and underscores.
- Assign values to variables using the `variable_name = value` syntax.

Summary

- Strings are surrounded by quotation marks.
- Each character in a string is assigned an index.
- A function is reusable code that performs an action.

Summary

- Built-in functions:
  - `print()`: Displays values.
  - `len()`: Returns the length of an item.
  - `str()`: Returns a string object.
  - `input()`: Reads a string.

Summary

- Everything in Python is an object.
- Objects can have methods.
- Methods are functions that operate on an object.

Summary

- String methods:
  - `upper()`: Returns a copy of the string in uppercase.
  - `lower()`: Returns a copy of the string in lowercase.
  - `format()`: Returns a formatted version of the string.