**STRING**

**Concatenation**

To concatenate, or combine, two string you can use the + operator.

**Format**

We can combine strings and numbers by using the format() method! The format method takes the passed arguments, formats them, and placed them in the string where the placeholder {} is.

The format() method takes unlimited number of arguments, and are placed into the respective placeholders.

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

**Example**

Use the format() method to insert numbers into strings:

X = 26

Txt = “My name is Rohit, and I am {}”

print(txt.format(x))

**Escape Character**

To insert characters that are illegal in string, use an escape character. An escape character is a backslash \ followed by the character you want to insert.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code** | **Result** |
| \’ | Single Quote |
| \\ | Backslash |
| \n | New Line |
| \r | Carriage Return |
| \t | Tab |
| \b | Backspace |
| \f | Form Feed |
| \ooo | Octal Value |
| \xhh | Hex value |

**String Methods**

Python has a set of build-in methods that you can use on strings. All string methods returns new values. They do not change the original string.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Description** |
| capitalize() | Converts first character to upper case |
| count() | Return the number of times a specified value occurs in a string |
| find() | Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found |
| format() | Formats specified values in a string |
| index() | Searches the string for a specified value and return the position of where it was found |
| islower() | Return true if all character in the string is lower case |
| lower() | Convert a string into lower case |
| split() | Split the string at the specified separator, and returns a list |
| strip() | Return a trimmed version of the string |
| upper() | Convert a string in upper case |