Strings:

Strings in python are surrounded by either single quotation marks, or double quotation marks

‘hello’ is the same as “hello”.

Syntax:

print(“Hello”)

print(‘hello’)

Quotes inside Quotes:

You can use quotes inside a sting, as long as they don’t match the quotes surrounding the string:

print("It's alright")  
print("hi iam 'santosh'")  
print('hi my name is "santosh"')

Assign String to a variable

Assign a string to a variable is done with the variable name followed by an equal sign and the string:

a=”Hello”

print(a)

Multiline Strings:

You can use three double quotes:

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

or three single quotes:

a = '''Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit,  
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt  
ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.'''  
print(a)

Strings are Arrays:

Strings in python are arrays of bytes representing Unicode characters. Python does not have a character data type, a single character is simply a string with a length of 1

A=”Hello, world”

print(a[1])

looping through a string:

loop through the letters in the word “banana”:

for x in “banana”:

print(x)

String length:

to get the length of a string , use the len() function

a=”Hello, world”

print(len(a))

check string:

to check if a certain phrase or character is present in a string, we can use the keyword in.

str=”The best things in life are free!”

print(“free” in str)

Check if NOT:

to check if certain phrase or character is NOT present in a string we can use the keyword no in

str=”the best things in life are free”

if “expensive” not in str:

print(“No, ‘expensive’ is NOT present. “)