



# Python Tutorial: Strings in Python

Python / March 10, 2020



This is [Python Tutorial](https://www.mltut.com/python-tutorial-strings-in-python/): Strings in Python. In this Python Tutorial, you will learn the Strings in python language. At the end of this tutorial, you will have full knowledge of Strings.

Hello, & Welcome!

## Part 3- Python Tutorial: Strings in Python

In this article of Python Tutorial, you will learn following-

1. How to Represent Strings?
2. Store String to Variable.
3. String in Array Form.
4. String Slicing.
5. Most Used String Functions.

### How to represent Strings?

String in Python is represented by single quotation marks (‘ ’) or double quotation marks (“ ”).

For Example-

```
print("hello")  
print('hello')
```

OUTPUT-

hello

hello

-> But there is one problem, suppose if you have to write- **‘He’s a good man’**, this sentence gives a syntax error, because **‘He’** ends here.

->Therefore for apostrophe words use double quotation marks (“ ”). Let’s have a look-

```
print("He's is a good man")
```

OUTPUT-

He's is a good man

- There is one method to use single quotation marks ( ' ') for apostrophe words, just put \ before apostrophe, like that- 'he\'s a good man'.

->Let's see in this example-

```
print('He\'s a good man')
```

OUTPUT-

```
He's is a good man
```

## Store String to Variable-

We can store string to a variable in the same way we store numbers to a variable. Let's have a look, how you can store string to a variable-

```
>>>greet = 'Hello'
```

```
>>>print(greet)
```

OUTPUT-

```
Hello
```

## String in Array Form-

In Python, Strings are array of bytes, which represent Unicode characters. However, in Python, there is no Character Data Type, an individual character in python, is a string with a length of 1.

Like in an array, in strings, we use a square bracket [] to access elements.

-> If you want to get any specific element in a string, so you can it easily by just writing following line-

```
>>>greet[0]
```

OUTPUT-

```
'H'
```

->Here, we are taking greet='Hello'.

->In this example, we are getting 'H', because we are giving index number 0.

**Note-** Index start from 0 to so on.

## By Using Negative Indexing-

-> You can perform the same task from reverse order like 'Hello' <-, just using a negative index like -1.

Confused?... Let's see in the example, to clear your confusion.

```
>>>greet[-1]
```

OUTPUT-

```
'o'
```

-> By passing -1 as an index, it is returning 'o', because, in negative indexing-

-1 represents 'o'

-2 represents 'l'

-3 represents 'l'

-4 represents 'e'

-5 represents 'h'

**NOTE-** Backward indexing starts from -1 and forward indexing start from 0. For more clear understanding of indexing, Let's have a look in the following example-

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	#Backward Indexing
H	e	l	l	o	
0	1	2	3	4	#Forward Indexing

# String Slicing-

Slicing means, cut some parts from the whole piece. The same thing, we can do with string in python.

If we want to get only some parts from the word, for that purpose we do slicing.

So, are you ready to know how to perform slicing? Let's get started.

- Let's consider the same example of greet='Hello', and if you want to cut this 'Hello' word, so you can do it by the following code-

```
>>> greet [0:3]
```

OUTPUT-

```
'Hel'
```

-> greet [0:3] means, it starts from index 0 to 2, it doesn't take 3rd element. Let's see in detail-

```
H e l l o
0 1 2 3 4
----          #slice till index 2
```

-> You can perform slicing with negative indexing, just have a look, how you can do it-

```
>>>greet [2:-1]
```

OUTPUT-

```
'll'
```

-> You are wondering, how it return, 'll' as a result. Don't worry, I will explain to you, how, 'll' come in output.

```

-5  -4  -3  -2  -1
H    e   l   l   o
0    1   2   3   4
-----

```

- `greet[2:1]`, starts from Index 2, that is 'l' to Index before -1, that is Index -2, and at Index -2, the word is 'l', that's why it is returning as, 'll'.

-> By doing all these operations, the value of `greet` is still 'Hello'.

-> If you want to permanently change the value of **greet** variable, then you need to reassign it. Let's have a look at how you can reassign.

```

>>>greet = greet[0:3]
>>>greet

```

OUTPUT-

```
'Hel'
```

## Most Used String Functions–

In String, you can perform various operations, here we discuss some most used and important functions. Let's have a look at these functions.

### String Concatenation–

->If you want to concatenate or add two strings, then you can do it simply by using '+' sign. Let's see in this example–

```

>>>greet = 'Hello'
>>>str = 'John'
>>>greet + str

```

OUTPUT-

```
'HelloJohn'
```

- There is no space between Hello and John, so if you want to give space, just give ' '.  
See in the example below-

```
>>>greet+' '+str
```

OUTPUT-

```
'Hello John'
```

## Repetition of Strings-

If you want that one word repeats multiple times, so use \* sign with the number you want to repeat that word. Let's see in the example below-

```
>>>greet*3
```

OUTPUT-

```
'HelloHelloHello'
```

**Note-** To use any string method, just use the (.) operator.

## String UPPER CASE-

->If you want to convert a string from lower case to upper, use the upper() method. Let's see in the example.

```
>>>greet.upper()
```

OUTPUT-

```
'HELLO'
```

- For converting the upper case to lower case, just use a lower() method.

## String Splitting-

->If you want to split a different string, you can do it by writing a split(',') method. Let's see in the example below-

```
>>>Names= "John, mike, alex"  
>>>Names.split(',')
```

OUTPUT-

```
['John','mike','alex']
```

## String Length-

-> To find the length of string, write len(string) function. For example-

```
>>>len(greet)
```

OUTPUT-

```
5
```

And here we go, congratulations! You successfully learned strings in [python](#).



In the next tutorial, we will start learning [Python Lists](#).

Enjoy Learning Python!

All the Best!

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If you are looking for Machine Learning Algorithms, then read my Blog – [Top 5 Machine Learning Algorithm](#).

If you are wondering about Machine Learning, read this Blog- [What is Machine Learning?](#)

Thank YOU!

## Though of the Day...

*'I The more I read, the more I acquire, the more certain I am that I know nothing.'* ”

– Voltaire

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MARCH 11, 2020 AT 10:50 PM

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[Reply](#)**AQSAZAFAR**

MARCH 13, 2020 AT 8:17 AM

What issues you are facing?

[Reply](#)**BARONESA.XYZ**

MARCH 12, 2020 AT 4:05 AM

Fantastic post hlwever , I was wondering if youu could write a litte more on this topic?

I'd be very thankful if you could elaborate a little bit more.

Thank you!

[Reply](#)**AQSAZAFAR**

MARCH 13, 2020 AT 8:16 AM

Thank you for your valuable feedback, definitely, I will consider your feedback

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