

## python\_字符串

### 1、字符串去除空格及换行符

```
import pprint
```

```
s=" skffkdj "
```

```
pprint.pprint(s.strip()) #去除左右空格及换行
```

```
pprint.pprint(s.lstrip()) #去除左空格及换行
```

```
pprint.pprint(s.rstrip()) #去除右空格及换行
```

```
D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py
```

```
'skffkdj'
```

```
'skffkdj '
```

```
' skffkdj'
```

### 2、字符串替换操作

```
s="abc de fg"
```

```
print(s.replace('a','A')) #替换用后面的值替换前面的值
```

```
print(s.replace(' ','')) #替换空格
```

```
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```

```
Abc de fg
```

```
abcodefg
```

### 3、字符串索引

```
s="abdefgaa"
```

```
print(s.index('c')) #返回字符串的索引
```

```
print(s.count('a')) #统计字符串出现次数
```

```
print(s.find('a')) #返回字符串的索引，当多个返回第一个，当字符不在字符串，返回-1
```

```
print(s.find('y')) #字符不存在，返回-1
```

```
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```

```
2
```

```
3
```

```
0
```

```
-1
```

#### 4、字符以什么开头或结尾，常见例子：不知道字符的全部，仅知道开始或结尾来查询该字符串

startswith和endswith返回为True和False

```
s="abdefgaa"
```

```
print(s.startswith('a')) #字符串是否以a开头
```

```
print(s.endswith('a')) #字符串是否以a结尾
```

```
D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py
```

```
True
```

```
True
```

#### 5、字符串大小写转换

```
s="abdefgaa"
```

```
s2="ASDWWE"
```

```
print(s2.lower()) #字符串转小写
```

```
print(s.upper()) #字符串转大写
```

```
print(s.capitalize()) #字符串转首字母大写
```

```
D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py
```

```
asdwwwe
```

```
ABCDEFGAA
```

```
Abdefgaa
```

## 6、字符串是不是整数

```
s="abdefgaa"
```

```
s2="1234"
```

```
print(s.isdigit())
```

```
print(s2.isdigit())
```

```
D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py
```

```
False
```

```
True
```

## 7、字符串居中左右加分界线

```
s="abdefgaa"
```

```
print(s.center(20,"=")) #字符串+等号整体长度，=表示左右加的符号
```

```
D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py
```

```
====abdefgaa=====
```

## 8、字符串补0操作

```
s="1"
```

```
print(s.zfill(3)) #字符串填充，3位数，不足的补0
```

```
D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py
```

```
001
```

## 9、判断字符

```
s="DFD"
```

```
print(s.isupper()) #是不是大写字母
```

```
print(s.islower()) #是不是小写字母
```

```
print(s.isalpha()) #是字母和汉字才会返回true，其他的都返回false
```

```
print(s.isalnum()) #是数字，字母和汉字才会返回true，其他的都返回false
```

```
print(s.isspace()) #是否是空格
```

```
D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py
```

```
True
```

```
False
```

```
True
```

```
True
```

```
False
```

## 10、字符串占位通过format和format\_map传参

```
s="{name},{passwd}" #字符串存在大括号标识
```

```
s2=s.format(passwd="12345",name="zhaozhao") #通过赋值就行传参
```

```
s3=s.format_map({"name":"zhaozhao2","passwd":"123456"}) #通过字典的方式进行传参
```

```
print(s2)
```

```
print(s3)
```

```
D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py
```

```
zhaozhao,12345
```

```
zhaozhao2,123456
```

## 11、字符串分割

字符串分割默认是空格分割，如果是其他符合分割需要给予传参，另外分割后的字符串是个list集合

```
  
stus='xiaoming,xiaohei,xiaobai,jaojun'  
  
print(stus.split(','))    #分割字符串，默认是空格，如果指定了以指定的分隔符进行分割
```

D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py

```
['xiaoming', 'xiaohei', 'xiaobai', 'jaojun']  

```

## 12、字符串串联

list可通过join把每个字符串连接起来，作为一个整体的字符串进行输出

```
  
li=['xiaoming', 'xiaohei', 'xiaobai', 'jaojun']  
  
print(','.join(li))    #把list里面的每个元素通过指定的字符串连接起来
```

D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py

```
xiaoming,xiaohei,xiaobai,jaojun  

```