

# Tuple

- Tuple: like list but cannot change (immutable)
  - ↳ Update not allowed

- Syntax: tuple\_name = (item1, item2, item3)

↳ tuple\_name (item1,)

- Operations

- indexing

- len(), min(), max(),  
sum()

- +, \*, in

- list comprehension

- loop on

- Operations

- append

- remove

- insert

- sort

- update other index

Ex1 my\_tuple = (10, 20, 30)

print(my\_tuple[1]) → [20] ✓

print(len(my\_tuple)) → [3] ✓

my\_tuple.append(40) → error! X

my\_tuple[0] = 1 → error! X

\* Only X operations can be used on tuples ah tuples are immutable

Ex

a, b, c = (20, 30, 40)

\* function return values

x, y, z = 20, 30, 40

## Conversion

- list(): converts tuple to list

- `list()` : converts tuple to list
  - `tuple()` : converts list to tuple
- ↳ now functions like `range()` to  
 $[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]$

Ex. `my_list = list(range(5))`

`print(my_list) → [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]`

`my_tuple = tuple(my_list)`

`print(my_tuple) → (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)`

## String

↳ string (строка) is sequence of signs/character

↳ also tuple is now also the operators

↳ string has no update / changing methods  
 ↳ is immutable!

↳ has both index 1st backwards

`my_string = "ABCDEF"`

$-6$	$-5$	$-4$	$-3$	$-2$	$-1$	↙
$(A, B, C, D, E, F)$						
$0$	$1$	$2$	$3$	$4$	$5$	

index:

`print(my_string[0])` →   
`print(my_string[-1])` → 

`my_string[1] = 'Z'` ← error! X (immutable!)

## For loop

→

↓

→

## For loop

①  
name = "Juliet"  
for char in name:  
 print(char)

Output: J  
U  
L  
I  
T  
e  
t

②  
name = "Juliet"  
for i in range(len(name)):  
 print(name[i])

Output: J  
U  
L  
I  
T  
e  
t

Ex If you want to search string

target = 'T'  
my\_string = "Hello There TT"  
count = 0

for ch in my\_string:  
 if ch == target:  
 count += 1

print(count)

[3]

## Slicing

↳ main string also list/tuple can have index inbuilt  
 but range

↳ part of string / list

↳ operation of string, list, tuple!

Syntax: sequences [start : stop : step]

↑ means range!

syntaxis      equivalent      length of string

↑ buffer range!  
↓ maximum stop!

① if range over index does

② both start and end index range within

Ex 1     $\text{my\_string} = \text{"Hello"}$   
 $\text{new\_string} = \text{my\_string}[0:4:1]$   
 $\text{print(new\_string)}$  →

Ex 2     $x = \text{"Hello World"}$   
 $y = x[2:8:2]$   
 $\text{print(y)}$  →

## → Default values

↳ if you don't specify step → default value is 1.  
 $\text{str} = \text{"HelloX"}$

①  $\text{str}[0:2:] \rightarrow \text{"He"}$

②  $\text{str}[0:2] \rightarrow \text{"He"}$

↳ if you don't specify end → consider it as the length of the string (the maximum value)

$\text{str}[1::1] \rightarrow \text{"elloX"}$

↳ if you don't specify start → consider it as 0 by default

$\text{str}[:3:1] \rightarrow \text{"Hel"}$

Ex 1     $\text{str}[:, :] \rightarrow \text{"HelloX"}$

Ex 1  $\text{str} \left[ \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ 0 \end{matrix} : 6 : 1 \right] \rightarrow "11011"$

$\text{str} \left[ \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ -1 : -7 : -1 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow "olleH" \text{ (reverse)}$

$\text{start} = -2 \quad [-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6]$

Ex 2  $\text{full\_name} = "Patty\_Lynn\_Smith"$   
 $\text{P\_name} = \text{full\_name}[0:5] \quad (\text{fullname}[0:5])$   
 $\text{L\_name} = \text{full\_name}[6:10]$   
 $\text{S\_name} = \text{full\_name}[11:16] \quad (\text{fullname}[11:16])$   
 $\text{full\_name}[11: \text{len}(\text{full\_name})]$

## String Operators

- $+$  = for string concatenation

e.g.  $\text{new\_string} = "AAA" + "BBB" + "CC"$

$\text{print(new\_string)} \rightarrow \boxed{AA ABBBCC}$

- $*$  = for string multiplication

e.g.  $\text{my\_str} = \underline{\text{ABC}} * 3 \rightarrow "ABCABCABC"$

$\text{print(my\_str)} \rightarrow \boxed{ABCABCABC}$

- $\text{in}$  = for search & string operation in string True / False.

$"A" \text{ in } "ABC" \rightarrow \text{True}$

$"ab" \text{ in } "ABC" \rightarrow \text{False}$

$"a" \text{ in } "ABC" \rightarrow \text{False}$

## String methods

String.method-name()

- \* string methods of your choice string methods of choice

① String methods & its characteristic string



↳  $\lambda x. True \wedge \neg False$   $\beta\eta\eta\eta$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{↳ } 'n' = \text{varianflud} \\ 't' = tab \end{array}$$

ex      str1 = "ABC12"  
        printf(str1, isalnum()) → True

print(strs.isdigit()) → False

\* `printf("123", isdigit())` → True

`printf(str1[-1].isdigit())`

`print(str1[-1].isdigit())`

`print(str[3:].isdigit())` → True

3:5:  
"12".isdigit() ✓

## String methods

2

1

$\approx 10^{-1}$

## String Methods

① . lower() → string Ques' in the lower case  
answer

. upper() → string Ques' in the upper case  
answer

my\_str = "AaB"

new\_str = my\_str.lower() → "aab"

print(my\_str, new\_str) → AaB aab  
"AaB" "aab"

② string methods for operations on strings

②.1 removing characters from / in a string

. lstrip() = string Ques' n' vay vay gya  
vya kya vay vay

. rstrip() = " " " " " " "  
vya / in vay vay vay

. strip() = " " " " " " "  
vya / in vay vay vay

Ex my\_str = " ab c "

print(my\_str.lstrip()) → abc !

print(my\_str.rstrip()) → abc !

print(my\_str.strip()) → abc !

print("abc d", rstrip()) → abc d

\* print(my\_str.lstrip().upper())

"abc ", upper()

"ABC" → ABC !

③ min max function



↓ ↓ ~ ~ ~ V

(\*) ការបង្ហាញ

2.2

កុំពោកវិធាន និង បង្ហាញ

- `lstrip(char)` → សរុប 'char' ដែលត្រូវបានលើកចាប់ពីក្រោម
  - `rstrip(char)` → សរុប 'char' ដែលត្រូវបានលើកចាប់ពីខាងក្រោម
  - `strip(char)` → សរុប 'char' ដែលត្រូវបានលើកចាប់ពីក្រោម និងខាងក្រោម
- Ex my\_str = "aaabbccadddd"  
`print(my_str.lstrip('a'))` → bbccadddd  
`print(my_str.rstrip('d').strip('a'))`  
"aaabbcac".strip('a')  
"bbcac"

## String methods សារចំណាំ

1) `find(substring)` ← ctrl+f

↳ សរុប index នៃ substring នៅក្នុង

↳ មិនមែន return -1

Ex "AAHello BBB".find("Hello") → [3]  
0 1 2 3  
      4

"ABC".find("a") → [-1]

2) `replace(old_str, new_str)` ← ctrl+f + replace

↳ សរុប old\_str និង new\_str នៃក្នុង str

Ex my\_str = "Hello Hello Hello ABC", ផ្តល់ជូន  
new\_str = my\_str.replace("Hello", "X")

↑  
"X X X ABC"

new\_lst = my\_string  
 "Xo Xo Xo ABC"

\* ការបង្ហាញ

④ .split(splitter): នៅលើ string និង splitter ដែលជាបញ្ជី list

string "ABC = DEF = GHI".split("=")  
 ↓  
 list\_of\_string ["ABC", "DEF", "GHI"]

Ex: "This | is | my | cat".split("|")  
 ↓  
 ["This", "is", "my", "cat"]  
 , split(default char)

Ex: my\_str = "10 | 20 | 30"  
 new\_lst = my\_str.split("//") → ["10", "20", "30"]  
 print(new\_list) → ["10", "20", "30"]

\* ស្ថិតិយោគនៃ split នៅលើ list

user\_input = input("Enter numbers: ")  
 ↓  
 "10 20 30 40"  
 string ចាប់ពីលេខទីមុន  
 ↓  
 list\_of\_num = [10, 20, 30, 40]

list\_of\_str = user\_input.split(" ")  
 ↓  
 ["10", "20", "30", "40"]

list\_of\_num = []  
 for str in list\_of\_str:

```
listofnum = [ ]  
for str in listofstr:  
    num = int(str)  
    listofnum.append(num)  
print(listofnum) → [10, 20, 30, 40]
```

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\* .join(list) → bù kén list vù str iú str

```
" = ".join(['a','b','c'])  
" a=b=c"
```