**DAY 61 - 90 DAYS OF ANALYTICS: PYTHON STRINGS**

In today’s video, we looked at the string datatype in python The following were mentioned

-In Python, strings are sequence of characters enclosed in quotation marks.

-Strings can be created using single quotes ('...') or double quotes ("...").

For example:

name = 'Prosper'

message = "From, NKWANGTECH family!"

-In these examples, we are creating strings named "name" and "message" and assigning them values.

-Strings can contain letters, numbers, and special characters.

-You can also concatenate (join) two or more strings together using the "+" operator:

greeting = "Hello"

name = "Alex"

message = greeting + " " + name

-In this example, we are creating a string named "message" by concatenating the "salutation" and "name" strings with a space between them.

-Strings are also indexed, which means you can access individual characters within a string using their position (index).

-In Python, string indexing starts at 0:

message = "Hello, NKWANGTECH!"

print(message[0]) # Output: "H"

print(message[7]) # Output: "N"

-In this example, we are accessing the first and eighth characters of the "message" string using indexing.

-Strings are also immutable, which means that once a string is created, it cannot be changed.

-However, you can create a new string by slicing or concatenating parts of the original string.

Some common string methods are:

1. **UPPER () AND LOWER ().**
2. **STRIP ()**
3. **REPLACE ()**
4. **SPLIT ()**
5. **JOIN ()**
6. **STARTSWITH () AND ENDSWITH ()**

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Link to video: **https://youtu.be/MplIV8hFPDM**