Python_09

字串操作

字串的操作

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字串的建立

```
#單引號
str_a = 'This is a sigle line string'
print(str a)
#雙引號
str b = "This is a sigle line string"
print(str b)
#三個單引號
str c = '''This is a multiple line string
This is a multiple line string
This is a multiple line string '''
print(str c)
#三個雙引號
str d ="""This is a multiple line string
This is a multiple line string
This is a multiple line string"""
print(str d)
```

字串與轉義字元

• 轉義字元 \n , \t , \' , \\ , \r

```
#字串結合 \n
str n = "This is first string.\nThis is second string.\nThis is third string."
print(str n)
#字串結合 \t
str t n = "\tThis is first string.\n\tThis is second string.\n\tThis third string."
print(str t n)
#字串結合 \' or \"
str n sq = "\'This is first string.\'\n\'This is second string.\'\n\'This third string.\'"
print(str n sq)
#字串結合 \\
str n sq = "\\This is first string.\n\\This is second string.\n\\This third string."
print(str n sq)
#字串結合 \r
str r = "This is first string.\rThis is second string.\rThis is third string."
print(str r)
```

轉換成字串

```
#數值轉字串
a = 100.05; b=20
print(a+b)
a = str(a)
#print(a+b) #無法執行,要如何改?
#串列轉字串
a = [10, 20, 30]
print(str(a))
#值組轉字串
a = (10, 20, 30)
print(str(a))
#字典轉字串
dict_a = {0:'apple',1:'orange',2:'mango'}
print(str(dict a))
#集合轉字串
set_a = \{10, 20, 30\}
print(str(set_a))
```

字串的連接與重複

```
#字串連接
print("This is a " + "Python string.")
#字串重複
print("It's important! \n" *3 )
#數值與字串連接
a = 100.05 ; b=20
print('a='+str(a)+' b='+str(b))
#串列與字串連接
list a = [10, 20, 30]
str a =''
for item in list a:
   str_a = str_a +' '+str(item)
   print(str a)
#字典與字串連接與重複
dict a = {0:'apple',1:'orange',2:'mango'}
for i in range(len(dict a)):
   print("Item",i,":"+(" "+dict a[i]))
```

字串的字元擷取與切片

• 使用[]與[:]

```
#字元擷取
str_t = "\'This is a Python string.\'"
for i in range(len(str_t)):
    print("str_t[",i,"] = ",str_t[i])

#序列切片 [:] [start:] [:end] [start:end] [start:end:step]

print(str_t[1:])
print(str_t[:10])
print(str_t[10:17])
print(str_t[17:])
print(str_t[:10]+str_t[17:])
print(str_t[:13])
```

字串分割與結合

```
#使用 spilt()與空白分割字串成串列
str_t = "AA BB CC DD"
print(str_t.split())

#使用 spilt()與逗號分割字串成串列
str_p = "A,B,C,D"
print(str_p.split(','))

#使用 join() 把字串插入串列的間隔
L = ['DD','EE','FF']
print(','.join(L))
print('/'.join(L))
```

字串的大小寫與對齊方式

- lower(), upper(), rjust(), ljust(), center()
- title(), capitalize()

```
#將字串轉成大寫或小寫
str_p = "alicE , joE , boB , kenT , zoeY"
print(str p.lower())
print(str_p.upper())
print(str p.title())
#將字串顯示為標題
str t = "python is powerful and fast"
print(str t.capitalize())
#字串的對其方式
str s = "Hello"
print('\''+str s.rjust(20)+'\'')
print('\''+str_s.ljust(20)+'\'')
print('\''+str_s.center(20)+'\'')
```

刪除字串首尾的字串

strip(), Istrip(), rstrip()

字串的尋找與取代

```
str p = 'Python is easy to learn, and simple to use.'
#尋找 特定字串
print(str_p.find('to'))
print(str p.rfind('to'))
#統計 特定字串 出現的次數
print(str p.count('to'))
#取代 特定字串
str m = str p.replace('to', '',str p.count('to'))
# 特定字串 是否存在字串中
print("to" in str_m)
print(str m)
print('to' not in str m)
#是否以特定字串開始或結束
print(str p.startswith('Python'))
print(str p.endswith('.'))
```

字串的檢查

```
def input check(input str):
    print('\n')
    print(input str)
    print('is space: ', input str.isspace())
    print('is a numberic or alpha : ', input str.isalnum())
    print('is numberic', input str.isnumeric())
    print('is decimal', input str.isdecimal())
    print('is digit', input str.isdigit())
    print('is alpha ', input str.isalpha())
    print('is lower', input str.islower())
    print('is upper', input str.isupper())
    print('is title', input str.istitle())
    print('is ascii', input str.isascii())
input check('ABC')
input check('123456')
input check('!!2344abc')
input check('100.01')
input check('')
input check(' ')
```

單元作業

• 請將字串 "alice, joe, bob, kent, zoey" 變成字 串"alicE; joE; boB; kenT; zoeY"