

Python

Strings



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Strings are sequences of characters

Strings are Sequences of Characters

Strings Strings

Strings are sequences of characters

No separate character type: just a string of length 1

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Strings

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No separate character type: just a string of length 1

Indexed exactly like lists

Python

Strings are sequences of characters

No separate character type: just a string of length 1

Indexed exactly like lists

```
name = 'Darwin'
print name[0], name[-1]
D n
```

Python Strings

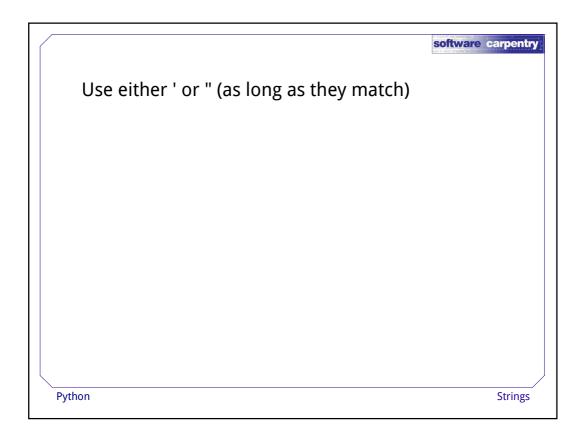
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for iterates through characters

```
for iterates through characters

name = 'Darwin'
for c in name:
    print c

D
a
r
W
i
n
```



Use either 'or " (as long as they match)

print 'Alan', "Turing"

Alan Turing

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Use either ' or " (as long as they match)

print 'Alan', "Turing"
Alan Turing

Strings are the same no matter how they're created

Use either ' or " (as long as they match)

```
print 'Alan', "Turing"
Alan Turing
```

Strings are the same no matter how they're created

```
print 'Alan' == "Alan"
True
```

Python Strings

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Strings are compared character by character from left to right

Strings are compared character by character from left to right

```
print 'a' < 'b'
True</pre>
```

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Strings are compared character by character from left to right

```
print 'a' < 'b'
True
print 'ab' < 'abc'
True</pre>
```

Python

Strings

Strings are compared character by character from left to right

```
print 'a' < 'b'
True
print 'ab' < 'abc'
True
print '1' < '9'
True</pre>
```

Python Strings

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Strings are compared character by character from left to right

```
print 'a' < 'b'
True
print 'ab' < 'abc'
True
print '1' < '9'
True
print '100' < '9'
True</pre>
```

Strings are compared character by character

from left to right

print 'a' < 'b'

True
print 'ab' < 'abc'

True
print '1' < '9'

True
print '100' < '9'

True
print 'A' < 'a'

True
print 'A' < 'a'

Python Strings

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Strings are *immutable*: cannot be changed in place

Strings are *immutable*: cannot be changed in place

```
name = 'Darwin'
name[0] = 'C'
```

TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment

Python Strings

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Strings are *immutable*: cannot be changed in place

```
name = 'Darwin'
name[0] = 'C'
```

TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment

Immutability improves performance

Strings are *immutable*: cannot be changed in place

name = 'Darwin'
name[0] = 'C'

TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment

Immutability improves performance

See later how immutability improves programmers' performance

Python Strings

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Use + to concatenate strings

Python

Strings

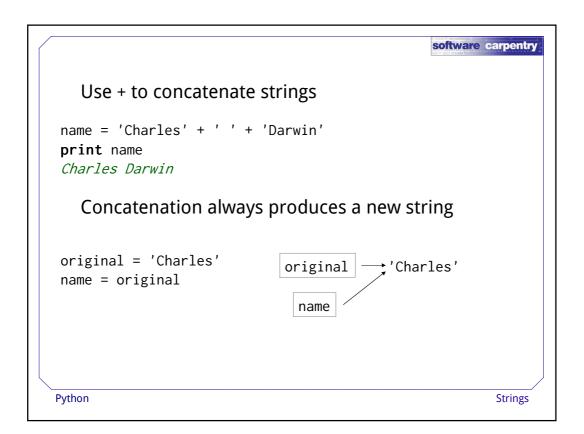
```
Use + to concatenate strings

name = 'Charles' + ' ' + 'Darwin'
print name
Charles Darwin
```

Use + to concatenate strings

name = 'Charles' + ' ' + 'Darwin'
print name
Charles Darwin

Concatenation always produces a new string



```
Use + to concatenate strings

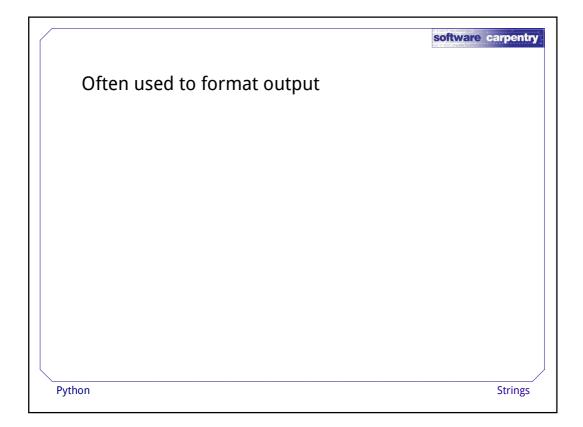
name = 'Charles' + ' ' + 'Darwin'
print name
Charles Darwin

Concatenation always produces a new string

original = 'Charles'
name = original
name += ' Darwin'

Python

Strings
```



Often used to format output

```
print 'reagant: ' + str(reagant_id) + ' produced ' + \
    str(percentage_yield) + '% yield'
```

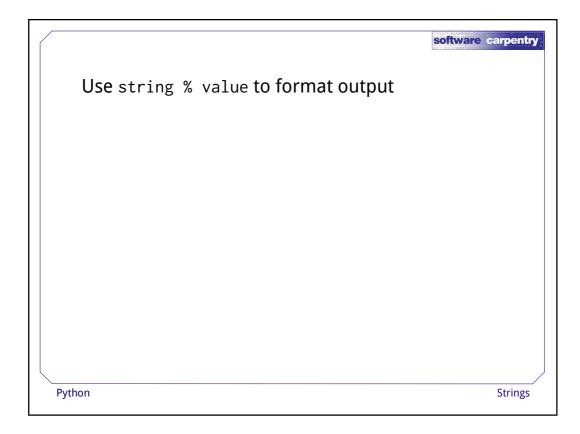
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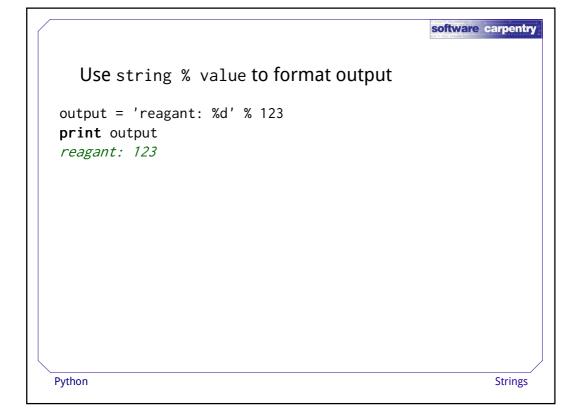
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Often used to format output

```
print 'reagant: ' + str(reagant_id) + ' produced ' + \
    str(percentage_yield) + '% yield'
```

There's a better way...





Use string % value to format output

output = 'reagant: %d' % 123

print output
reagant: 123

percentage_yield = 12.3

print 'yield: %6.2f' % percentage_yield

yield: 12.30

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And string % (v1, v2, ...) for multiple values

And string % (v1, v2, ...) for multiple values

reagant_id = 123

percentage_yield = 12.3

print 'reagant: %d produced %f%% yield' % \

(reagant_id, percentage_yield)

reagant: 123 produced 12.30% yield

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And string % (v1, v2, ...) for multiple values

reagant_id = 123

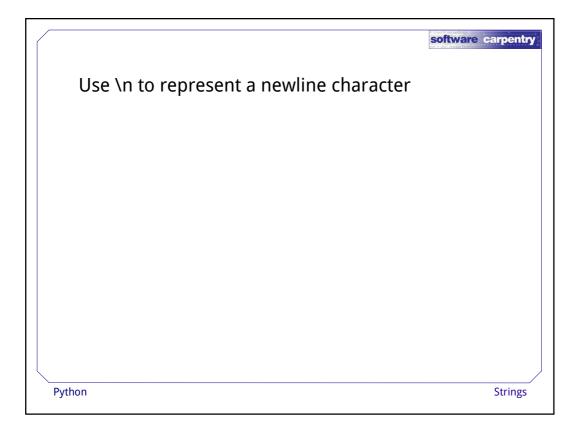
percentage_yield = 12.3

print 'reagant: %d produced %f%% yield' % \

(reagant_id, percentage_yield)

reagant: 123 produced 12.30% yield

% operator turns double '%%' into single '%'



Use \n to represent a newline character
Use \' for single quote, \" for double quote

Use \n to represent a newline character Use \' for single quote, \" for double quote

print 'There isn\'t time\nto do it right.'
There isn't time
to do it right.

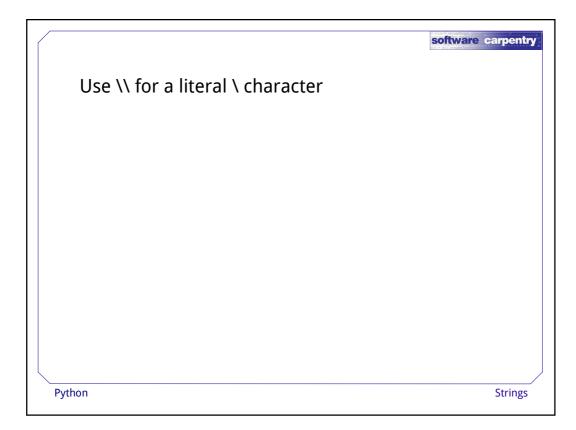
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Use \n to represent a newline character Use \' for single quote, \" for double quote

print 'There isn\'t time\nto do it right.'
There isn't time
to do it right.

print "But you said,\n\"There is time to do it over.\""
But you said,
"There is time to do it over."



Use \\ for a literal \ character

print 'Most mathematicians write a\\b instead of a\\b.'
Most mathematicians write a\b instead of a\\b.'

Use \\ for a literal \ character

print 'Most mathematicians write a\\b instead of a%b.'
Most mathematicians write a\b instead of a%b.

Common pattern with escape sequences

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Use \\ for a literal \ character

print 'Most mathematicians write a\\b instead of a\\b.'
Most mathematicians write a\b instead of a\\b.'

Common pattern with escape sequences

Use a character to mean "what follows is special"

Use \\ for a literal \ character

print 'Most mathematicians write a\\b instead of a\%b.'
Most mathematicians write a\b instead of a\%b.'

Common pattern with escape sequences

- Use a character to mean "what follows is special"
- Double it up to mean "that character itself"

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Use triple quotes (either kind) for multi-line strings

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quote = '''We can only see
a short distance ahead,
but we can see plenty there
that needs to be done.'''

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Use triple quotes (either kind) for multi-line strings

quote = '''We can only see
a short distance ahead,
but we can see plenty there
that needs to be done.'''

d , \n b u

Use triple quotes (either kind) for multi-line strings

quote = '''We can only see
a short distance ahead,
but we can see plenty there
that needs to be done.'''

quote = 'We can only see\na short distance ahead\n' + \
 'but we can see plenty there\nthat needs to be done.'

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Strings have methods

Strings have methods

```
name = 'newTON'
print name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower(), name
Newton NEWTON newton newTON
```

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Strings have methods

```
name = 'newTON'
print name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower(), name
Newton NEWTON newton newTON
dna = 'acggtggtcac'
print dna.count('g'), dna.count('x')
4 0
```

Strings have methods

```
name = 'newTON'
print name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower(), name
Newton NEWTON newton newTON
dna = 'acggtggtcac'
print dna.count('g'), dna.count('x')
4 0
print dna.find('t'), dna.find('t', 5), dna.find('x')
4 7 -1
```

Python Strings

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Strings have methods

Strings have methods

```
name = 'newTON'
print name.capitalize(), name.upper(), name.lower(), name
Newton NEWTON newton newTON
dna = 'acggtggtcac'
print dna.count('g'), dna.count('x')
4 0
print dna.find('t'), dna.find('t', 5), dna.find('x')
4 7 -1
print dna.replace('t', 'x')
acggxggxcac acggtggtcac
print dna.replace('gt', '')
acggcac
```

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Can chain method calls together

```
Can chain method calls together

element = 'cesium'
print element.upper().center(10, '.')
```

```
Can chain method calls together

element = 'cesium'
print element.upper().center(10, '.')

convert to upper case
```

```
Can chain method calls together

element = 'cesium'
print element.upper().center(10, '.')

center in a field
10 characters wide
```

```
Can chain method calls together

element = 'cesium'
print element.upper().center(10, '.')
..CESIUM..
```



narrated by

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