

# Strings

C-START Python PD Workshop

# Special Characters

Special characters can be inserted in a string using an **escape sequence**: a backslash (`\`) followed by another character. Here are some common escape sequences:

`\"` Double Quote

`\n` Newline

`\\` Backslash

`\t` Horizontal Tab

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\"	Double Quote	\\	Backslash
\n	Newline	\t	Horizontal Tab

Here is an example of using some escape sequences:

```
print("Favorite Color:\n\t"Glow in the Dark")
```

```
Favorite Color:  
    "Glow in the Dark"
```

# Single or Double Quotes: Your Choice

Strings can be written using either single or double quotes, your choice.

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primary = 'Python'  
secondary = "English"
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```

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print('So you must be "the one"?')
```

Using double quotes means no need to escape single quotes:

```
print("Margaret's house is blue.")
```

# Strings Are Like Lists

Strings are like lists containing characters:

```
myname = "Jack"  
print(myname[0])
```

J

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But unlike lists, strings **cannot be modified**:

```
myname = "Jack"  
myname[0] = "T"    # bad
```



# Strings are Iterables!

```
for c in 'hello world':  
    print(c)
```

h  
e  
l  
l  
o  
  
w  
o  
r  
l  
d

## .split()ing Strings

To separate a string into a list based on white spaces, call `.split()` on it. Here is an example:

```
my_str = " Python is really cool"
wordlist = my_str.split()
# wordlist will be ["Python", "is", ... ]
for word in wordlist:
    print(word)
```

---

```
Python
is
really
cool
```

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for word in wordlist:
    print(word)
```

### The . Operator

The `.` operator used above is actually the **accessor operator**, however, most programmers simply call it the **dot operator**. It allows us to use a function which is specific to a certain data type on the object.

# Splitting the Input

Remember that the `input` function returns a string containing the *line* that the user typed. If we want to accept multiple words per line, we must split the input.

```
line = input("What is your full name? ")
words = line.split()
firstname = words[0]
lastname = words[1]
```

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## Useful for Kattis

Some Kattis problems require that you receive input on a single line separated by spaces. This is an effective method to receive the input.