Example

Check if "free" is present in the following text:

txt = "The best things in life are free!"

print("free" in txt)

Use it in an if statement:

Example

Print only if "free" is present:

txt = "The best things in life are free!"

if "free" in txt:

 print("Yes, 'free' is present.")

Check if NOT

To check if a certain phrase or character is NOT present in a string, we can use the keyword not in.

Example

Check if "expensive" is NOT present in the following text:

txt = "The best things in life are free!"

print("expensive" not in txt)

Slicing

You can return a range of characters by using the slice syntax.

Specify the start index and the end index, separated by a colon, to return a part of the string.

Example

Get the characters from position 2 to position 5 (not included):

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[2:5])

Slice From the Start

By leaving out the start index, the range will start at the first character:

Example

Get the characters from the start to position 5 (not included):

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[:5])

Slice From the Start

By leaving out the start index, the range will start at the first character:

Example

Get the characters from the start to position 5 (not included):

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[:5])

Slice To the End

By leaving out the end index, the range will go to the end:

Example

Get the characters from position 2, and all the way to the end:

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[2:])

Negative Indexing

Use negative indexes to start the slice from the end of the string:

Example

Get the characters:

From: "o" in "World!" (position -5)

To, but not included: "d" in "World!" (position -2):

b = "Hello, World!"

print(b[-5:-2])

Python - Modify Strings

Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on strings.

Upper Case

Example

The upper() method returns the string in upper case:

a = "Hello, World!"

print(a.upper())

Lower Case

Example

The lower() method returns the string in lower case:

a = "Hello, World!"

print(a.lower())

Remove Whitespace

Whitespace is the space before and/or after the actual text, and very often you want to remove this space.

Example

The strip() method removes any whitespace from the beginning or the end:

a = " Hello, World! "

print(a.strip()) # returns "Hello, World!"

Replace String

Example

The replace() method replaces a string with another string:

Split String

The split() method returns a list where the text between the specified separator becomes the list items.

Example

The split() method splits the string into substrings if it finds instances of the separator:

a = "Hello, World!"

print(a.split(",")) # returns ['Hello', ' World!']

a = "Hello, World!"

print(a.replace("H", "J"))