Strings

Python Reference · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
string /strɪŋ/	“Hello” is a **string**. “Hello”
character /'kærɪktə/	“A” is a single **character**. “A”
index /'ɪndeks/	Use **index** 3 to read the third item in the array. 3
error /'erə/	A missing bracket is an **error** that stops the program.
slice /slaɪs/	The **slice** word[0:3] gives the first three letters. word[0:3]
step /step/	In word[::2], the **step** of 2 takes every second letter. word[::2] 2
reverse /rɪ'vɜːs/	word[::-1] will **reverse** the string. word[::-1]
method /'meθəd/	upper() is a string **method**: “hi”.upper() gives “HI”. upper() ”hi”.upper() “HI”。
immutable /ɪ'mjuːtəbl/	Strings are **immutable**: you cannot change one letter in place.
original /ə'rɪdʒɪnl/	replace() makes a new string and leaves the **original** unchanged. replace()
concatenation /kənˌkætə'neɪʃn/	**Concatenation** joins “Hello” and “World”. ”Hello” ”World”
f-string /ef strɪŋ/	The **f-string** f”Age: {age}” puts the value of age into the text. f”Age: {age}” age
expression /ek'spreʃn/	2 + 3 - 1 is an **expression** with the value 4. 2 + 3 - 1 4
decimal places /'desɪml 'pleɪsɪz/	f”{x:.2f}” shows x to two **decimal places**. f”{x:.2f}” x