

Lecture 5

Strings

Announcements For This Lecture

Assignment 1

- Will post it on Sunday
 - Need one more lecture
 - But start *reading* it
- Due Wed Sep. 22nd
 - Revise until correct
 - Final version Sep 29th
- Do not put off until end!

Getting Help

- Can work in pairs
 - Will set up
 - Submit one for both
- Lots of consultant hours
 - Come early! Beat the rush
 - Also use TA office hours
- One-on-Ones next week

One-on-One Sessions

- Starting **Monday**: 1/2-hour one-on-one sessions
 - Bring computer to work with instructor, TA or consultant
 - Hands on, dedicated help with Labs 5 & 6 (and related)
 - To prepare for assignment, **not for help on assignment**
- **Limited availability: we cannot get to everyone**
 - Students with experience or confidence should hold back
- Sign up online in CMS: first come, first served
 - Choose assignment One-on-One
 - Pick a time that works for you; will add slots as possible
 - Can sign up starting at 5pm **TOMORROW**

One-on-One Sessions

- Starting **Monday**: 1/2-hour one-on-one sessions
 - Bring computer to work with instructor, TA or consultant
 - Hands on, dedicated help with Labs 5 & 6 (and related)
 - To
- **Lim** I personally have only **90 slots!**
Leave those for students in need.
- Sign
 - Choose assignment One-on-One
 - Pick a time that works for you; will add slots as possible
 - Can sign up starting at 5pm **TOMORROW**

Even More Announcements

The AI Quiz

- Must finish **before** A1
 - Will reject assignment
 - Means a 0 by Sep 29th
- Current statistics
 - 50 have not passed
 - 15 have not taken
- E-mails sent tomorrow

Watching Videos?

- **Today**
 - **Lesson 6:** Strings
- Next Time
 - **Lesson 7:** Specifications
 - **Lesson 8:** Testing
 - Notice that it is a lot
 - Important for A1

Purpose of Today's Lecture

- Return to the string (str) type
 - Saw it the first day of class
 - Learn all of the things we can do with it
- See more examples of functions
 - Particularly functions with strings
- Learn the difference between...
 - Procedures and fruitful functions
 - `print` and `return` statements

String: Text as a Value

- String are quoted characters
 - 'abc d' (Python prefers)
 - "abc d" (most languages)
- How to write quotes in quotes?
 - Delineate with “other quote”
 - **Example:** "Don't" or '6" tall'
 - What if need both " and ' ?
- **Solution:** escape characters
 - Format: \ + letter
 - Special or invisible chars

Char	Meaning
\'	single quote
\"	double quote
\n	new line
\t	tab
\\	backslash

```
>>> x = 'I said: "Don\'t"'
>>> print(x)
I said: "Don't"
```

String are Indexed

- `s = 'abc d'`

0	1	2	3	4
a	b	c		d

- `s = 'Hello all'`

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H	e	l	l	o		a	l	l

- Access characters with []

- `s[0]` is 'a'
- `s[4]` is 'd'
- `s[5]` **causes an error**
- `s[0:2]` is 'ab' (excludes c)
- `s[2:]` is 'c d'

- What is `s[3:6]`?

A: 'lo a'

B: 'lo'

C: 'lo '

D: 'o '

E: I do not know

- Called “string slicing”

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A: 'lo a'

B: 'lo'

C: 'lo ' **CORRECT**

D: 'o '

E: I do not know

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B: 'Hello'
C: 'Hell'
D: **Error!**
E: I do not know

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- Called “string slicing”

- What is `s[:4]`?

A: 'o all'
B: 'Hello'
C: 'Hell' **CORRECT**
D: **Error!**
E: I do not know

Other Things We Can Do With Strings

- **Operation** `in`: `s1 in s2`
 - Tests if `s1` “a part of” `s2`
 - Say `s1` a *substring* of `s2`
 - Evaluates to a bool
- **Examples:**
 - `s = 'abracadabra'`
 - `'a' in s == True`
 - `'cad' in s == True`
 - `'foo' in s == False`
- **Function** `len`: `len(s)`
 - Value is # of chars in `s`
 - Evaluates to an int
- **Examples:**
 - `s = 'abracadabra'`
 - `len(s) == 11`
 - `len(s[1:5]) == 4`
 - `s[1:len(s)-1] == 'bracadabr'`

Defining a String Function

- Start w/ string variable
 - Holds string to work on
 - Make it the parameter
- Body is all assignments
 - Make variables as needed
 - But last line is a return
- Try to work in **reverse**
 - Start with the **return**
 - Figure ops you need
 - Make a variable if unsure
 - Assign on previous line

```
def middle(text):  
    """Returns: middle 3rd of text  
    Param text: a string"""  
  
    # Get length of text  
  
    # Start of middle third  
  
    # End of middle third  
  
    # Get the text  
  
    # Return the result  
    return result
```

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    # Get the text  
    result = text[start:end]  
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```

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    """Returns: middle 3rd of text  
    Param text: a string"""  
  
    # Get length of text  
  
    # Start of middle third  
  
    # End of middle third  
    end = 2*size//3  
    # Get the text  
    result = text[start:end]  
    # Return the result  
    return result
```

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Defining a String Function

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```
def middle(text):
```

```
    """Returns: middle 3rd of text  
    Param text: a string"""
```

```
    # Get length of text  
    size = len(text)  
    # Start of middle third  
    start = size//3  
    # End of middle third  
    end = 2*size//3  
    # Get the text  
    result = text[start:end]  
    # Return the result  
    return result
```

Defining a String Function

```
>>> middle('abc')
'b'
>>> middle('aabbcc')
'bb'
>>> middle('aaabbbccc')
'bbb'
```

```
def middle(text):
    """Returns: middle 3rd of text
    Param text: a string"""

    # Get length of text
    size = len(text)
    # Start of middle third
    start = size//3
    # End of middle third
    end = 2*size//3
    # Get the text
    result = text[start:end]
    # Return the result
    return result
```

Not All Functions Need a Return

```
def greet(n):
```

Note the difference

```
    """Prints a greeting to the name n
```

```
    Parameter n: name to greet
```

```
    Precondition: n is a string"""
```

```
    print('Hello '+n+'!')
```

```
    print('How are you?')
```

Displays these
strings on the screen

No assignments or return
The call frame is **EMPTY**

Procedures vs. Fruitful Functions

Procedures

- Functions that **do** something
- Call them as a **statement**
- Example: `greet('Walker')`

Fruitful Functions

- Functions that give a **value**
- Call them in an **expression**
- Example: `x = round(2.56,1)`

Historical Aside

- Historically “function” = “fruitful function”
- But now we use “function” to refer to both

Print vs. Return

Print

- Displays a value on screen
 - Used primarily for **testing**
 - Not useful for calculations

```
def print_plus(n):
```

```
|     print(n+1)
```

```
>>> x = print_plus(2)
```

```
3
```

```
>>>
```

Return

- Defines a function's value
 - Important for **calculations**
 - But does not display anything

```
def return_plus(n):
```

```
|     return (n+1)
```

```
>>> x = return_plus(2)
```

```
>>>
```

Print vs. Return

Print

- Displays a value on screen
 - Used primarily for **testing**
 - Not useful for calculations

```
def print_plus(n):
```

```
|   print(n+1)
```

```
>>> x = print_plus(2)
```

```
3
```

```
>>>
```

x



Nothing here!

Return

- Defines a function's value
 - Important for **calculations**
 - But does not display anything

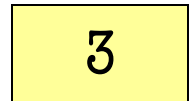
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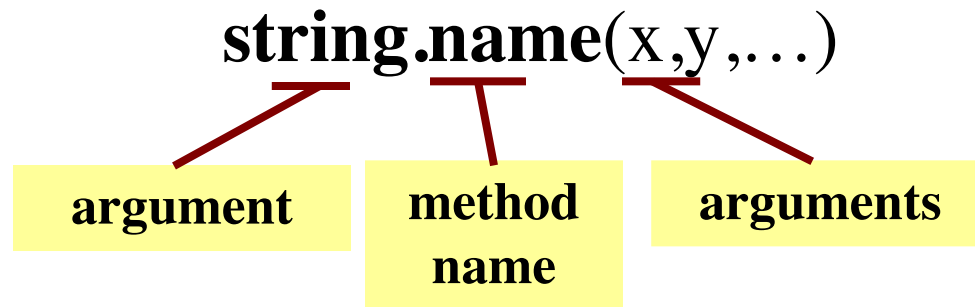
```
>>>
```

x



Method Calls

- Methods calls are unique (right now) to strings
 - Like a function call with a “string in front”
- **Method calls** have the form



- The string in front is an **additional** argument
 - Just one that is not inside of the parentheses
 - **Why?** Will answer this later in course.

Example: upper()

- upper(): Return an upper case **copy**

```
>>> s = 'Hello World'
```

```
>>> s.upper()
```

```
'HELLO WORLD'
```

```
>>> s[1:5].upper()    # Str before need not be a variable
```

```
'ELLO'
```

```
>>> 'abc'.upper()     # Str before could be a literal
```

```
'ABC'
```

- Notice that *only* argument is string in front

Examples of String Methods

- `s1.index(s2)`
 - Returns position of the *first* instance of s₂ in s₁
- `s1.count(s2)`
 - Returns number of times s₂ appears inside of s₁
- `s.strip()`
 - Returns copy of s with no white-space at *ends*

```
>>> s = 'abracadabra'
>>> s.index('a')
0
>>> s.index('rac')
2
>>> s.count('a')
5
>>> s.count('x')
0
>>> ' a b '.strip()
'a b'
```

Examples of String Methods

- `s1.index(s2)`

- Returns position of the *first* instance of s₂ in s₁

```
>>> s = 'abracadabra'
```

```
>>> s.index('a')
```

```
0
```

- `s1.count(s2)`

- Returns number of times s₂ appears in s₁

See Lecture page for more

```
'rac')
```

```
'a')
```

```
0
```

```
>>> s.count('x')
```

```
0
```

- `s.strip()`

- Returns copy of s with no white-space at *ends*

```
>>> ' a b '.strip()
```

```
'a b'
```

Working on Assignment 1

- You will be writing a lot of string functions
- You have three main tools at your disposal
 - **Searching:** The index method
 - **Cutting:** The slice operation [start:end]
 - **Gluing:** The + operator
- Can combine these in different ways
 - Cutting to pull out parts of a string
 - Gluing to put back together in new string

String Extraction Example

```
def firstparens(text):
```

```
    """Returns: substring in ()  
    Uses the first set of parens  
    Param text: a string with ()"""
```

```
    # SEARCH for open parens  
    start = text.index('(')
```

```
    # CUT before paren  
    tail = text[start+1:]
```

```
    # SEARCH for close parens  
    end = tail.index(')')
```

```
    # CUT and return the result  
    return tail[:end]
```

```
>>> s = 'Prof (Walker) White'
```

```
>>> firstparens(s)  
'Walker'
```

```
>>> t = '(A) B (C) D'
```

```
>>> firstparens(t)  
'A'
```

String Extraction Puzzle

```
def second(text):
```

```
    """Returns: second elt in text
    The text is a sequence of words
    separated by commas, spaces.
    Ex: second('A, B, C') rets 'B'
    Param text: a list of words"""
```

```
1  start = text.index(',') # SEARCH
2  tail = text[start+1:]   # CUT
3  end = tail.index(',')   # SEARCH
4  result = tail[:end]     # CUT
5  return result
```

```
>>> second('cat, dog, mouse, lion')
```

```
'dog'
```

```
>>> second('apple, pear, banana')
```

```
'pear'
```

String Extraction Puzzle

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```
>>> second('cat, dog, mouse, lion')
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'dog'
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>>> second('apple, pear, banana')
```

```
'pear'
```

Where is the error?

A: Line 1

B: Line 2

C: Line 3

D: Line 4

E: There is no error

String Extraction Puzzle

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    separated by commas, spaces.
    Ex: second('A, B, C') rets 'B'
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```
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```

```
'dog'
```

```
>>> second('apple, pear, banana')
```

```
'pear'
```

```
tail = text[start+2:]
```

OR

```
result = tail[:end].strip()
```