Python – Working with Text

As we learned before, text, in Python, is case sensitive. Look at the following program:

```
Example - H:/My Documents/Classes/TEJ 20/Unit 4 - Python/Exa... X

File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help

print "Enter your Name",
name = raw_input()
if name == "Josh" or name == "josh" :
    print "Hello Josh"
else :
    print "You aren't Josh"
```

The above, checks the input to see if the user entered all lower case or capitalized the name. To avoid this, we can use some of the following functions. A **function** is a built-in set of instructions that perform a certain task.

```
.upper()
                → converts the string to all upper case
                        <u>Ex</u>:
                                word = "hello"
                                Print word.upper()
                                Output \rightarrow HELLO
.lower()
                → converts the string to all lower case
                        Ex:
                                name = "Jones"
                                Print name.lower()
                                Output \rightarrow jones
.capitalize()
                → converts the first letter of the string to upper case and the rest to lower case
                                sentence = "hello MY name is Bob!"
                        Ex:
                                Print sentence.capitalize()
                                Output → Hello my name is bob!
.title()
                → converts the first letter of every new word to upper case and the remaining letters
                   to lower case
                                sentence = "hello MY name is Bob!"
                        Ex:
                                Print sentence.title()
                                Output → Hello My Name Is Bob!
```

```
. count()
                  → counts the number of times a substring occurs
                                   word = "Hello"
                  Ex:
                                   Print word.count("I")
                                   Output \rightarrow 2
                                                       {counts how many "I"s there are )
                  <u>Ex</u>:
                                   Sentence = "John told his dad that he had a bad headache"
                                   Print Sentence.count("ad")
                                                       {counts how many times "ad" occurs together }
                                   Output \rightarrow 4
                                                       John told his dad that he had a bad head ache
                  → adds string together
                                   word1 = "Hello"
                          <u>Ex</u>:
                                   word2 = "There"
                                   Print word1 + word2
                                   Output \rightarrow HelloThere
                 \rightarrow lets you repeat a string a specified integer number of times
                                   word = "Hello"
                          <u>Ex</u>:
                                   Print word * 3
                                   \mathsf{Output} \to \textbf{HelloHelloHello}
\n
                  \rightarrow forces a new line
                          <u>Ex</u> :
                                   word1 = "Hello \n"
                                   word2 = "There"
                                   Print word1, word2
                                   Output \rightarrow Hello
                                               There
                  \rightarrow forces a tab
\t
                          <u>Ex</u>:
                                   word1 = "Hello \t"
                                   word2 = "There"
                                   Print word1, word2
```

Output \rightarrow Hello There

len() \rightarrow returns the length of the string <u>Ex</u>: word = "hello"

Print len(word)

 $\mathsf{Output} \to \mathbf{5}$

[] \rightarrow used to print a certain character in a string (text)

<u>Ex</u>: word = "Hello" Print word[2]

Output \rightarrow I {prints the 2nd character in the string, but starts counting at 0... word[0] = "H", word[1]="e", ...-}

[:] \rightarrow used to print a certain character in a string (text)

<u>Ex</u>: word = "Hello" Print word[:2]

Output \rightarrow **He** {prints the first 2 characters in the string, but starts counting at 1}

Assignment #6

1. Write a program that asks the user to enter a 7 character word. The computer is to check if the length of the string is 7 characters. If it isn't then a message will be displayed "The word is not 7 characters". If it is, then the program will print the word backwards on the screen.

Enter a 7 Character word : **Popcorn nrocpoP**

2. Write a program that asks the user to enter a 7 character word. The computer is to check if the length of the string is 7 characters. If it isn't then a message will be displayed "The word is not 7 characters". If it is, then the program will print the word backwards on the screen.

Enter a 7 Character word: Popcorn

P
o
p
c
o
r
n

- 3. Write a program that has the user input a sentence and the program returns how many words are in the sentence. ** hint : there are spaces between each word**
- 4. Write a program that has the user input a sentence and the program returns how many vowels are in the sentence. a, e, i, o, u

Make sure it looks at capitals also. (or convert the sentence to all lower case first)