



# Education and More, LLC

WE PROVIDE SOLUTIONS TO EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

## Lesson 2: Working with Strings (Part 1)

Anything between “ and “ is a string. So, “5” is a string. “Hello world” is another string.

Anything between ‘ and ‘ is a string. So, ‘5’ is a string. ‘Hello world’ is another string.

There is no difference between using “ or ‘ for strings.

+ can be used to put **two strings** together (called concatenation).

`print(“Hello”+“World”)` would produce

HelloWorld

BUT `print(“I am”+5)` would produce an error. 5 is not a string.

`print(“I am”+“5”)` would produce

I am5

, is used to put together strings, strings and numbers or numbers but it puts a space between them.

`print(“Hello”, “World”)` would produce

Hello World

`print(“I am”, 5, “years old”)` would produce

I am 5 years old

## Homework for Lesson 2

Do the following using Python 3

- Using 3 strings, "I am in", "3" and "rd grade.", produce the following output.
  - o I am in 3rd grade.
- Using 1 string and a number produce the following output.
  - o I am in grade 3
- Using ONLY what you have learned here, is it possible to make the following output with a number and any combination of strings?
  - o I am in grade 3.
- Using strings "Home" and "Work" and any other strings WITHOUT the words Home and Work in them, produce the following.
  - o Home + Work = HomeWork and I hate it.
- Produce  $100 / 3 = 33$  with remainder 1 WITHOUT putting 100, 3, 33 and 1 in strings.
- Produce  $100 / 3 = 33.0$  with remainder 1 WITHOUT putting 100 and 3 in strings and without putting 33.0 and 1 in the code at all.
- Produce 2 to the power of 4 is 16 without putting 2 and 4 in strings and without mentioning 16.
- Produce the following and the answer without putting any number as a string.
  - o  $2 + 3 * (5 - 2 * 3) - 2 =$  (put a space after each number but only when printing it – not when computing it)
  
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