

- What if we added song length to our file?

file contents

The diagram shows a blue rectangular box containing a list of song metadata. The text inside the box is as follows:

```
Harlem Shake  
Bauer  
2:40  
Thrift Shop  
Macklemore & Ryan Lewis  
3:19  
When I Was Your Man  
Bruno Mars  
3:45
```

Three red arrows point from the right side of the box to labels on the right:

- An arrow points from the first line "Harlem Shake" to the label "Title".
- An arrow points from the second line "Bauer" to the label "Artist".
- An arrow points from the third line "2:40" to the label "Length".

Strings are built from characters

The string "Computer" is represented internally like this:

"C"	"o"	"m"	"p"	"u"	"t"	"e"	"r"
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- Each piece of a string is called a ***character***.
- A character is a special kind of string that is made up of exactly one letter, number, or symbol.

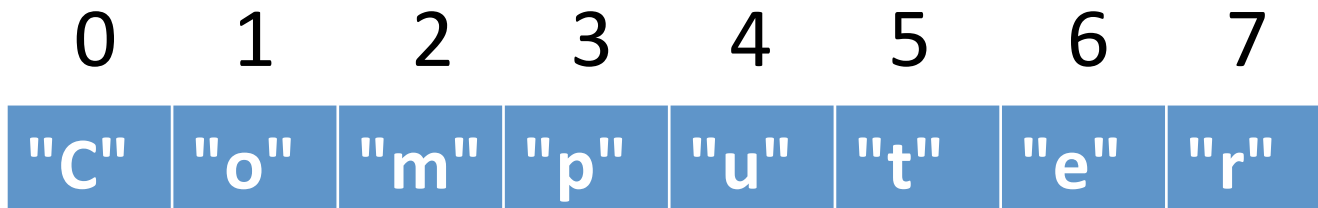
Accessing characters

Each character in a string is numbered by its position:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"C"	"o"	"m"	"p"	"u"	"t"	"e"	"r"

The numbers above the characters are called *indices* (singular: *index*) or *positions*.

Accessing characters



- There is a separate variable for each character in the string, which is the string variable followed by [] with an integer in the middle.

```
my_string = "Computer"
```

```
print(my_string[0]) # prints C
```

```
print(my_string[7]) # prints r
```

Accessing characters

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"C"	"o"	"m"	"p"	"u"	"t"	"e"	"r"

- These individual variables can be used just like regular variables, *except*
- you cannot assign to them.

```
my_string = "Computer"
```

```
my_string[0] = "B" # illegal!
```

Another Example

```
name = input("What is your name? ")  
initial = name[0]  
print("The first initial of your name  
is", initial)
```

Sample output

```
What is your name? Phil
```

```
The first initial of your name is P
```

Getting the length of a string

- Assume `s` is a string variable
- `len(s)` returns the length of `s`
- `len("Computer")` returns 8
- `len("A B C")` return 5
- `len("")` returns 0
- `len` is a "normal" return function, meaning if you want to capture the length, you should save it in a variable.
 - `length_of_string = len(string_variable)`

Loops over strings

- Accessing characters via numbers naturally leads to using loops to process strings:

```
# assume s is a string variable  
for pos in range(0, len(s)):  
    # do something with s[pos]
```

Try this

- Write a loop to count the number of capital letter A's in a string.
- Write a loop to count capital or lowercase A's.