



# LEARN PYTHON & R FOR BIOINFORMATICS

## Introduction:

In Python, Strings are the consecutive collection of characters. A character is plainly a symbol. Strings are enclosed by either single quotation or double quotations. For Example, in Bioinformatics, DNA, RNA or protein are taken in as strings which are the sequences of nucleotides.

## Steps:

### Assigning to a Variable

- Open the visual studio code.
- Declare a variable and assign a string to it enclosed in single or double quotes.
- Print that variable.

- Go to 'Debug' and select 'Run without debugging'.
- It displays the string you assigned to that variable.

#### **Without Assigning to a Variable**

- You can directly write the string in the **print(" ")** function without assigning it to a variable first.
- Go to 'Debug' and select 'Run without debugging'.
- It displays the string you wrote in the parameter of Print function.

#### **Built-in Functions With Strings**

- Just like **print(" ")** function, Strings can be used with any of Python's built-in functions which can be accessed from Python Prompt.
- For that, assign a string to a variable.
- Call this variable with a dot **'.'** **operator** proceeding with any built-in function from the Prompt.
- You can assign this statement to a variable and print it or you can call it in **print(" ")** function directly.
- Go to 'Debug' and select 'Run without debugging'.
- It displays the returned string from that function.

#### **Syntax:**

*variableName = 'string'*

*variable.function()*

#### **Summary:**

In this video, we discussed strings in Python and how we can use them with different Python's built-in functions such as **.upper()**, **.lower()**, **.capitalize()**, **.replace(old, new)** and those which can be helpful in Bioinformatics are **.startswith(" ")** and **.endswith(" ")**.