

The FOR Statement with Strings

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A String is a collection of characters enclosed in double quotes (""), we have seen a lot of examples of Strings already, for example, every time we use the PRINT statement:

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

If we want to use the same message a few times, it might make more sense to store the String in a variable and then print out that variable:

```
Greeting = "Hello, World!"  
print(Greeting)
```

Python treats a String as being the same as an array of characters, so we can access the characters the same way we access elements of an array:

```
print(Greeting[0])
```

And we will get the following:

```
H
```

And we could print out all of the letters of the String as follows:

```
for EachLetter in Greeting:  
    print(EachLetter)  
# EndFor;
```

And we will get the following:

```
H  
e  
l  
l  
o  
,  
  
W  
o  
r  
l  
d  
!
```

If we wanted to search to check if a letter is in a string, we could do the following:

```
for EachLetter in Greeting:  
    if (EachLetter == "l"):  
        print("The letter l has been found")  
    # Endif;  
# EndFor;
```

This will visit each element of the String, and for each of the three occurrences of "l", the program will print out a message: "The letter l has been found".