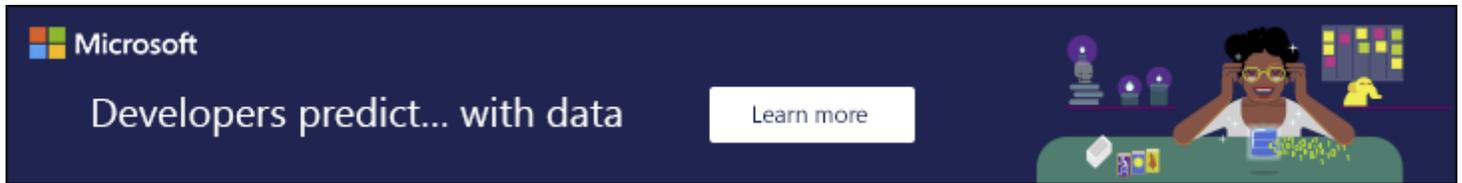


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How can I check if a string value has exact characters in it using Python2? Specifically, I am looking to detect if it has dollar signs ("\$"), commas (","), and numbers.

95

[python](#) [string](#)

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edited May 2 '13 at 1:39

asked Mar 4 '11 at 1:47



[Michael Petrotta](#)

46.2k 11 111 155



[The Woo](#)

3,204 21 38 60

17

- Does that mean every character is supposed to be one of these, or does it suffice that one (or all) of these characters is present in the string? Do they have to be in some order (eg: \$2,00) for it be valid? – [NullUserException](#) Mar 4 '11 at 2:11
- Just as a different sort of approach, not `set(p).isdisjoint(set("0123456789$,"))` where `p` is the string to test. – [Kevin](#) May 31 '15 at 3:51

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5 Answers

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Assuming your string is `s` :

141

```
'$' in s      # found
'$' not in s  # not found
```

```
# original answer given, but less Pythonic than the above...
s.find('$')== -1 # not found
s.find('$')!= -1 # found
```

And so on for other characters.

... or

```
pattern = re.compile(r'\d\$',')
if pattern.findall(s):
    print('Found')
else
    print('Not found')
```

... or

```
chars = set('0123456789$,')
if any((c in chars) for c in s):
    print('Found')
```

```
else:
    print('Not Found')
```

[Edit: added the '\$' in s answers]

share improve this answer

edited May 26 '14 at 1:03

answered Mar 4 '11 at 2:07



dappawit

6,067 1 20 23

14 `s.find('$')!=-1 => '$' in s :-)` – [Jochen Ritzel Mar 4 '11 at 2:25](#)

Is there any particular reason why value on not found was kept -1 and not 0 ?? – [akki Apr 12 '14 at 19:16](#)

1 @akki not found is -1 because 0 is the index of the first character in a string. Thus "abc".find('a') = 0. It would be ambiguous if 0 was also the not found value. – [lemiant Apr 17 '14 at 14:54](#)

ok.I thought the function just checks if a character is in a string and returns some boolean value, guess the function does much much more than that..Thanks. – [akki Apr 17 '14 at 17:43](#)

I like that last version using `any()` . Is there a way to refer to the found character `c` in a pythonic style (it seems to be scoped inside of `any()` only), or would I need to make the search for several characters more explicit? – [Jens Oct 7 '14 at 0:02](#)

Which of these answers has best performance? – [Jean Jan 17 at 17:00](#)

The second example is broken: The regex needs to have brackets `r'[\d\$,]'` so it matches any of those characters, and the `else:` is missing the colon on the end. – [bjnord Mar 10 at 22:51](#)
