Here are some important things to know when working with strings in Python:

1. **String literals can be enclosed in single quotes (') or double quotes (").**
2. **Strings can be concatenated using the + operator.**
3. **Strings can be repeated using the * operator.**
4. **Strings are immutable, meaning that once they are created, you cannot change their contents.**
5. **Strings can be accessed using indexing, with the first character having an index of 0.**
6. **Negative indexes can be used to access characters from the end of the string, with the last character having an index of -1.**
7. **Strings can be sliced using the [start:end] notation, where start is the index of the first character to include and end is the index of the first character to exclude.**
8. **The len() function can be used to get the length of a string.**
9. **The in and not in operators can be used to check if a string contains a particular substring.**
10. **The str.format() method can be used to insert values into a string template.**
11. **The f-strings feature (introduced in Python 3.6) allows you to embed expressions inside string literals using the {expression} syntax.**
12. **The str.join() method can be used to join a list of strings into a single string, with a separator of your choice.**
13. **The str.split() method can be used to split a string into a list of substrings, based on a specified separator.**

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14. **The str.strip() method can be used to remove leading and trailing whitespace from a string.**
15. **The str.lower() and str.upper() methods can be used to convert a string to lowercase or uppercase, respectively.**
16. **Python has a built-in string method called str.replace() that allows you to replace a specified substring with another string.**
17. **The str.startswith() and str.endswith() methods can be used to check if a string starts or ends with a particular substring.**
18. **The str.find() method can be used to search for the first occurrence of a specified substring within a string, and returns the index of the start of the substring.**
19. **The str.rfind() method is similar to str.find(), but searches for the last occurrence of a substring instead.**
20. **The str.index() method is similar to str.find(), but raises a ValueError exception if the substring is not found.**
21. **The str.rindex() method is similar to str.rfind(), but raises a ValueError exception if the substring is not found.**
22. **The str.isdigit() method can be used to check if a string contains only digits.**
23. **The str.isalpha() method can be used to check if a string contains only alphabetical characters.**
24. **The str.isalnum() method can be used to check if a string contains only alphabetical characters and digits.**

I hope these additional points are helpful! Let me know if you have any further questions.

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