S = 'hello'
_____

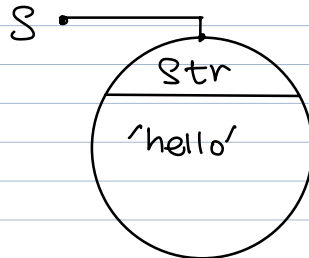1] This is an assignment statement.

2] Process RHS first.

'hello'

3] From single quotes syntax, Python infers the type of data value to be string.

4] In order to store the value, Python allocates a new object of class 'str' in the program memory.

5] Python goes to LHS of the assignment statement and finds the variable name to be S. Therefore, it names the newly allocated object as S.

S = 'hello'   S •

```
    Str
  'hello'
```

[You want to apply various functions on the above object]

```
>>> dir ( str )          >>> S = 'hello'

    __  __               >>> S.append (500)

>>> dir ( list )
```

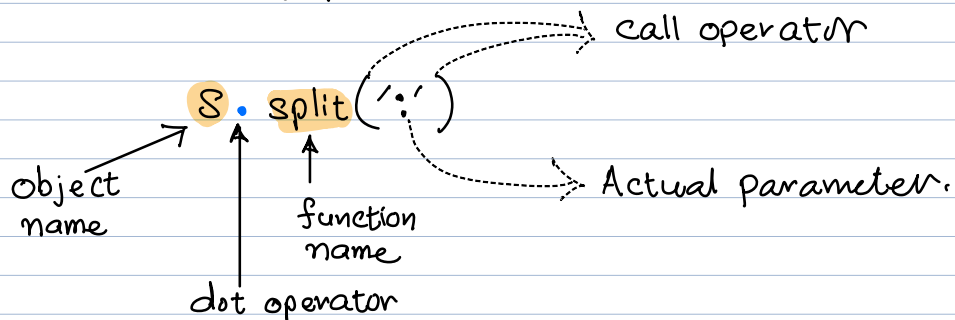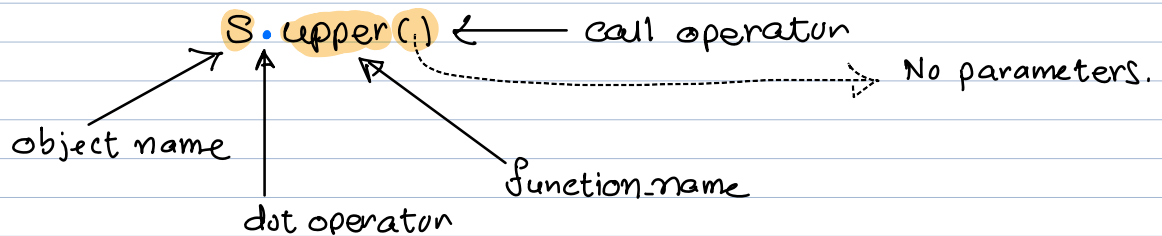## General Syntax: How to apply function on object?

Assumption: Function that is being applied on the object
is present in the class of that object.

Syntax: object_name.function_name(parameters if any)

S.upper() ←——— call operator
object name
dot operator
function name
No parameters.

S. split('.')
object name
dot operator
function name
call operator
Actual parameter.

| S.upper() | Function named 'upper' implemented in class str, is applied on object of class str, whose name is 'S' |

S.upper()
↓ internally
str.upper(S)

———————————————————————

S.split(':')
↓ internally
str.split(S, ':')

———————————————————————