Here is a list of some commonly used string manipulation functions in Python:

1. **len()** - Returns the length of a string.

2. **str()** - Converts an object into a string.

3. **lower()** - Converts all characters in a string to lowercase.

4. **upper()** - Converts all characters in a string to uppercase.

5. **capitalize()**- Converts the first character to uppercase.

6. **title()** - Converts the first character of each word to uppercase.

7. **strip()** - Removes leading and trailing whitespace.

8. **lstrip()** - Removes leading whitespace.

9. **rstrip()** - Removes trailing whitespace.

10. **replace(old, new)** - Replaces occurrences of `old` with `new` in a string.

11. **find(substring)** - Searches for a substring within a string. Returns the lowest index of the substring if found, and -1 otherwise.

12. **index(substring)** - Similar to `find()`, but raises an exception if the substring is not found.

13. **count(substring)** - Counts the occurrences of a substring in a string.

14. **startswith(prefix)** - Checks if a string starts with a specified prefix.

15. **endswith(suffix)** - Checks if a string ends with a specified suffix.

16. **split(separator)** - Splits a string into a list of substrings based on a specified separator.

17. **join(iterable)** - Joins elements of an iterable (like a list) into a single string.

18. **isalpha()** - Returns `True` if all characters in the string are alphabetic.

19. **isdigit()** - Returns `True` if all characters in the string are digits.

20. **isalnum()** - Returns `True` if all characters in the string are alphanumeric.

21. **isspace()** - Returns `True` if all characters in the string are whitespace.

22. **startswith(prefix)** - Checks if a string starts with a specified prefix.

23. **endswith(suffix)** - Checks if a string ends with a specified suffix.

24. **isupper()** - Returns `True` if all characters in the string are uppercase.

25. **islower()** - Returns `True` if all characters in the string are lowercase.

26. **splitlines()** - Splits a string into a list of lines.

27. **encode(encoding)** - Encodes the string using the specified encoding.

28. **decode(encoding)** - Decodes the string using the specified encoding.

29. **format()** - Formats a string.

30. **isnumeric(), isdecimal(), isdigit()** - These functions check if a string consists of numeric characters.

Remember, Python strings are immutable, so most string methods return a new string rather than modifying the original one. You need to assign the result to a variable if you want to keep the modified string.