STRIP()

REMOVING SPACES---INFORNT OF ANDBACH OF TEXT

-🡪a=” yellow”

Print(a.strip())

o/p:-yellow

SPLIT()

Separates words

A=” hello,world”

Print(A.split(“,”))

Olp:- [‘hello’, ’world’]

FORMAT()

Age=14

print(”we are happy at “, +age)} receives an error

age = 36

print("My name is John, and I am {}".format(age))

………………………..

The format() method takes unlimited number of arguments, and are placed into the respective placeholders:

quantity = 3  
itemno = 567  
price = 49.95  
myorder = "I want {} pieces of item {} for {} dollars."  
print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))

………………….

You can use index numbers {0} to be sure the arguments are placed in the correct placeholders:

quantity = 3  
itemno = 567  
price = 49.95  
myorder = "I want to pay {2} dollars for {0} pieces of item {1}."  
print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))

……………………

You will get an error if you use double quotes inside a string that is surrounded by double quotes:

txt = "We are the so-called "Vikings" from the north."

The escape character allows you to use double quotes when you normally would not be allowed:

txt = "We are the so-called \"Vikings\" from the north."

……………….

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| --- | --- |
| [swapcase()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_swapcase.asp) | Swaps cases, lower case becomes upper case and vice versa |
| [title()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_title.asp) | Converts the first character of each word to upper case |

BUILT IN DATATYPES IN PYTHON

1.TUPLE

\*Tuples are used to store multiple values in single variable

\*ordered, unchangeable and allows duplicate