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Python Strings Cheatsheet Start learning for free



ShortcutFoo uses a Spaced Repetition System that adapts to your training.



Cases I

Capitalize s # 'hello' => 'Hello'
Lowercase s # 'HELLO' => 'hello'
Swap cases of all characters in s # 'Hello' => hELLO"
Fitlecase s # 'hello world' => 'Hello World'
Jppercase s # 'hello' => 'HELLO'
-



Sequence Operations I

s2 in s	Return true if s contains s2
s + s2	Concat s and s2
len(s)	Length of s

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min(s)	Smallest character of s
max(s)	Largest character of s
Sequence Operations I	I
s2 not in s	Return true if s does not contain s2
s * integer	Return integer copies of s concatenated # 'hello' => 'hellohellohello'
s[index]	Character at index of s
s[i:j:k]	Slice of s from i to j with step k
s.count(s2)	Count of s2 in s
Whitespace I	
s.center(width)	Center s with blank padding of width # 'hi' => ' hi '
s.isspace()	Return true if s only contains whitespace characters
s.ljust(width)	Left justifiy s with total size of width # 'hello' => 'hello '
s.rjust(width)	Right justify s with total size of width # 'hello' => ' hello'

s.strip()	Remove leading and trailing whitespace from s # ' hello ' => 'hello'
Find / Replace I	
s.index(s2, i, j)	Index of first occurrence of s2 in s after index i and before index j
s.find(s2)	Find and return lowest index of s2 in s
s.index(s2)	Return lowest index of s2 in s (but raise ValueError if not found)
s.replace(s2, s3)	Replace s2 with s3 in s
s.replace(s2, s3, count)	Replace s2 with s3 in s at most count times
s.rfind(s2)	Return highest index of s2 in s
s.rindex(s2)	Return highest index of s2 in s (raise ValueError if not found)
Cases II	
s.casefold()	Casefold s (aggressive lowercasing for caseless matching) # 'Borat' => 'ssorat'
s.islower()	Return true if s is lowercase

Return true if s is titlecased # 'Hello World' => true
Return true if s is uppercase
Return true if s ends with s2
Return true if s is alphanumeric
Return true if s is alphabetic
Return true if s is decimal
Return true if s is numeric
Return true is s starts with s2
Return s joined by iterable '123' # 'hello' => '1hello2hello3'
Partition string at sep and return 3-tuple with part before, the sep itself, and part after # 'hello' => ('he', 'l', 'lo')

s.rpartition(sep)	Partition string at last occurrence of sep, return 3-tuple with part before, the sep, and part after # 'hello' => ('hel', 'l', 'o')
s.rsplit(sep, maxsplit)	Return list of s split by sep with rightmost maxsplits performed
s.split(sep, maxsplit)	Return list of s split by sep with leftmost maxsplits performed
s.splitlines()	Return a list of lines in s # 'hello\nworld' => ['hello', 'world']
Inspection II	
s[i:j]	Slice of s from i to j
s.endswith((s1, s2, s3))	Return true if s ends with any of string tuple s1, s2, and s3
s.isdigit()	Return true if s is digit
s.isidentifier()	Return true if s is a valid identifier
s.isprintable()	Return true is s is printable
Whitespace II	
s.center(width, pad)	Center s with padding pad of width # 'hi' => 'padpadhipadpad'

s.expandtabs(integer)	Replace all tabs with spaces of tabsize integer # 'hello\tworld' => 'hello world'
s.lstrip()	Remove leading whitespace from s # ' hello ' => 'hello '
s.rstrip()	Remove trailing whitespace from s # ' hello ' => ' hello'
s.zfill(width)	Left fill s with ASCII '0' digits with total length width # '42' => '00042'

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