

Python String Methods



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str.capitalize()

Converts first character to uppercase.

"python".capitalize() → 'Python'

str.casefold()

Converts String to lowercase. Better for case insensitive search.

"Straße".casefold() → 'strasse'

str.count()

Returns the count of occurrence of a substring in a string.

"Python & more Python".count('Python') → 2

str.center()

It will center align the string, using a specified character

"Python".center(10, '_') → '__Python__'

str.endswith()

returns True if the string ends with the specified value.

"Python is love".endswith("love") → True

str.isalnum()

Returns True if all characters in string are alphanumeric.

"ILovePython1".isalnum() → True

str.isalpha()

Returns true if all characters of string are alphabet.

"ilovepython".isalpha() → True

str.isdecimal()

Returns True if all characters in the string are decimals.

"2123".isdecimal() → True

str.isdigit()

Returns True if all characters in the string are digits.

"23yHi".isdigit() → False

str.islower()

Returns True if all characters in the string are lowercase.

"ilovepython".islower() → True

str.isupper()

Returns True if all characters in the string are uppercase.

"I LOVE PYTHON".isupper() → True

upper()

Converts string into upper case.

"AditYA".upper() → 'ADITYA'

lower()

Converts string into lower case.

"AditYA".lower() → 'aditya'

join()

takes all items in iterable & joins them into one string.

'#'.join(("Python", "JS")) → 'Python#JS'

find()

finds the first occurrence of the specified value.

"This is python cheat".find("cheat") → 15

split()

Splits the string at the specified separator & returns a list.

`"I Love Python".split()` → `['I', 'Love', 'python']`

replace()

Replaces a specified phrase with another specified phrase.

`"I love JS".replace('JS','python')` → `'I love python'`

strip()

Removes spaces at beginning and end of string.

`" Python ".strip()` → `'Python'`

swapcase()

Make the lower case letters upper case and vice-versa.

`"pyTHOn".swapcase()` → `'PYthoN'`

title()

Returns a string in title format.

`"i Love python".title()` → `'I Love Python'`

isprintable()

Returns True if all characters in the string are printable.

`"I \n Love Python".isprintable()` → `False`

partition()

It searches for a specified string, and splits the string into a tuple containing three elements.

`"I enjoy writing Python".partition("writing")` → `('I enjoy ', 'writing', ' Python')`