Key takeaways

1. Some of the methods offered by strings are:

- `capitalize()` – changes all string letters to capitals;
- `center()` – centers the string inside the field of a known length;
- `count()` – counts the occurrences of a given character;
- `join()` – joins all items of a tuple/list into one string;
- `lower()` – converts all the string's letters into lower-case letters;
- `lstrip()` – removes the white characters from the beginning of the string;
- `replace()` – replaces a given substring with another;
- `rfind()` – finds a substring starting from the end of the string;
- `rstrip()` – removes the trailing white spaces from the end of the string;
- `split()` – splits the string into a substring using a given delimiter;
- `strip()` – removes the leading and trailing white spaces;
- `swapcase()` – swaps the letters' cases (lower to upper and vice versa)
- `title()` – makes the first letter in each word upper-case;
- `upper()` – converts all the string's letter into upper-case letters.

2. String content can be determined using the following methods (all of them return Boolean values):

- `endswith()` – does the string end with a given substring?
- `isalnum()` – does the string consist only of letters and digits?
- `isalpha()` – does the string consist only of letters?
- `islower()` – does the string consists only of lower-case letters?
- `isspace()` – does the string consists only of white spaces?
- `isupper()` – does the string consists only of upper-case letters?
- `startswith()` – does the string begin with a given substring?

Exercise 1