

PYTHON

STRING METHODS



Kunal bedre



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`upper()`

Converts all characters in a string to `uppercase`.

`#Example -`

```
s = "hello world"  
print(s.upper())
```

`#Output -`

HELLO WORLD



lower()

Converts all characters in a string to lowercase.

#Example –

```
s = "HELLO WORLD"  
print(s.lower())
```

#Output –

```
hello world
```



split()

Splits a string into a **list of substrings** based on a delimiter. If no delimiter is specified, **whitespace** is used as the default delimiter.

#Example –

```
s = "hello,world"  
print(s.split(","))
```

#Output –

```
['hello', 'world']
```



strip()

Removes any leading or trailing **whitespace** from a string.

#Example –

```
s = "    hello world    "  
print(s.strip())
```

#Output –

```
hello world
```



replace()

Replaces all occurrences of a substring with another substring.

#Example –

```
s = "hello world"
print(s.replace("world",
"python"))
```

#Output –

```
hello python
```



find()

Returns the **index** of the first occurrence of a substring in a string. **Returns -1** if the substring is not found.

#Example –

```
s = "hello world"  
print(s.find("world"))
```

#Output –



startswith()

Returns **True** if a string **starts** with a **specified substring**.
Otherwise, returns **False**.

#Example –

```
s = "hello world"  
print(s.startswith("hello"))
```

#Output –

True



endswith()

Returns **True** if a string ends with a **specified substring**. Otherwise, returns **False**.

#Example –

```
s = "hello world"  
print(s.endswith("world"))
```

#Output –

True



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