Purpose	Syntax	Examples
Display the string	**print (str)**	x=”Hi!” print (x)
Concatenation	**Str1 + Str2**	x= “ a” n = “abc” + ““def ““
Access to string characters. Every character is accessible directly by its index (the first being indexed 0).	**Str[index]**	x = “hello world!” x[4] is ‘o’
Slice: Extract a substring. The result is a copy of the original string.	**Str[i :j]** **Str[i:]** **Str[:j]** **Str[:]**	x = “hello world!” x[2:4] “ll” x[-3:] “ld!” x[3:] “lo world!” x[:] “hello world!” x[1:-1] “ello world”
Length: the number of characters	**len(str)**	print (len(” abcdef”)) 6
Repetition: duplicate a string a given number of times	**Str*num**	m = “ Oh !” * 3 print(m) Oh ! Oh ! Oh !

Access to all the elements of a string	**for car in str**	for c in “abcd”: ..... print(c + “ *”) a * b * c * d *
Check if str1 is a substring of str2	**Str1 in str2**	“hell” in “hello” True “full” in “hello” False
Split a string in a list of strings using a delimiter. If no delimiter specified, then use space	**S.split(“delimiter”)**	"hello world".split() [“hello”, “world”] "a*b*c".split(“*”) [“a”, “b”, “c”]
Join a list of strings into one string using a delimiter. If no delimiter specified, then use space	**"delim”.Join([str 1,str2,..])**	" ".join([“hello”, “world”]) “hello world” b =["I", "am", "eating", "an apple"] print(" ".join(b)) I am eating an appple
Remove some char from the beginning or the end of a string. if no char specified remove spaces	**Str.strip(“charac ters”)**	“ hello world\n”.strip() “hello world” “abcdefgh”.strip(“abdh”) “cdefg”
Return the number of occurrences of a character in the string	**str.count(char)**	s= ” abccbc ” print(s.count(“c”)) 3
Replace a part of a string with another string	**S2=s1.replace(“ part1”,”part2”)**	ostr = “Hi everyone” print(ostr.replace(“Hi”, “good morning”)) good morning everyone

Change all the letters in a upper-cases	**str.upper()**	"abc".upper() "ABC"
Change all the letters in a lower-cases	**str.lower()**	"ABc".lower() "abc"