

strings: methods

analysis methods

count(): returns the **number of times** a specified set of characters is repeated.

```
"Hello world".count("Hello")  
>> 1
```

find() & **index()** return the **location** (starting at 0) where the given argument is found. They differ in that **index** raises **ValueError** when the argument is not found, while **find** returns **-1**.

```
"Hello world".find("world")  
>> -1
```

rfind() & **rindex()** To search for a set of characters starting from the end.

```
"C:/python36/python.exe".rfind("/")  
>> 11
```

startswith() & **endswith()** indicate whether the string in question **begins** or **ends** with the set of characters passed as an argument, and return **True** or **False** accordingly.

```
"Hello world".startswith("Hello")  
>> True
```

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isdigit(): returns **True** if all the characters in the string are digits, or can form numbers, including those corresponding to oriental languages.

```
"abc123".isdigit()  
>> False
```

isnumeric(): returns **True** if all characters in the string are numbers, it also includes characters with numeric connotation that are not necessarily digits (for example, a fraction).

```
"1234".isnumeric()  
>> True
```

isdecimal(): returns **True** if all characters in the string are decimals, that is, formed by digits from 0 to 9.

```
"1234".isdecimal()  
>> True
```

isalnum(): returns **True** all characters in the string are alphanumeric.

```
"abc123".isalnum()  
>> True
```

isalpha(): returns **True** if all characters in the string are alphabetic.

```
"abc123".isalpha()  
>> False
```

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islower(): returns **True** if all characters in the string are **lowercase**.

```
"abcdef".islower()  
>> True
```

isupper(): returns **True** if all characters in the string are **uppercase**.

```
"ABCDEF".isupper()  
>> True
```

isprintable(): returns **True** if all characters in the string are **printable** (that is, **not special characters** indicated by **\...**).

```
"Hello \t world!".isprintable()  
>> False
```

isspace(): returns **True** if all characters in the string are **spaces**.

```
"Hello world".isspace()  
>> False
```

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transformation methods

Strings are actually immutable objects, so in reality all the methods below do not act on the original object but return a new one.

capitalize() returns the string with its **first letter capitalized**.

```
"hello world".capitalize()  
>> 'Hello world'
```

encode() **encodes** the string with the **specified character map** and returns an instance of type bytes.

```
"Hello world".encode("utf-8")  
>> b'Hello world'
```

replace() **replaces** one string with another.

```
"Hello world".replace("world", "everyone")  
>> 'Hello everyone'
```

lower() returns a copy of the string with all its letters in **lowercase**.

```
"Hello World".lower()  
>> 'hello world'
```

upper() returns a copy of the string with all its letters in **uppercase**.

```
"Hello world".upper()  
>> 'HELLO WORLD'
```


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swapcase() **change** uppercase to lowercase and vice versa.

```
"Hello World".swapcase()  
>> 'hELLO wORLD'
```

strip(), **lstrip()** & **rstrip()** **remove whitespaces** that precede and/or follow the string.

```
" Hello world ".strip()  
>> 'Hello world'
```

center(), **ljust()** & **rjust()** **align a string to the center, left, or right**. A second argument indicates with which character to **fill** the empty spaces (by default: blank space).

```
"hello".center(9, "*")  
>> '**hello**'
```

splitting and joining methods

split() **splits** a string based on a **separator character** (defaults: blanks). A second argument indicates the maximum number of splits that can take place (-1 by default, meaning an unlimited number of splits).

```
"Hello world!\nHello everyone!".split()  
>> ['Hello', 'world!', 'Hello', 'everyone!']
```

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splitlines() splits a string with each occurrence of a line break.

```
"Hello world!\nHello everyone!".splitlines()  
>> ['Hello world!', 'Hello everyone!']
```

partition() returns a tuple of three elements: the block of characters before the first occurrence of the separator, the separator itself, and the block after.

```
"Hello world! Hello everyone!".partition(" ")  
>> ('Hello', ' ', 'world! Hello everyone!')
```

rpartition() operates in the same way as the previous one, but starting from right to left.

```
"Hello world! Hello everyone!".rpartition(" ")  
>> ('Hello world! Hello', ' ', 'everyone!')
```

join() must be called from a string that acts as a separator to join the elements of a list into the same resulting string.

```
", ".join(["C", "C++", "Python", "Java"])  
>> 'C, C++, Python, Java'
```