**Python strings**

Capitalize(): it is a method that returns a copy of the original string and converts the first character of the string to a capital letter while making all other characters in the string lowercase letters

Example: name = “sandra AYMAN refaat”

Print(name.capitalize())

Output: Sandra ayman refaat

Casefold(): it is used to convert string to lowercase. It is similar to lower() string method, but the case removes all the case distinctions present in a string.

Example: name = “SANDRA AYMAN REFAAT”

Print(name.casefold())

Output: sandra ayman refaat

String lower() vs casefold():

Example: String = "ß"

Print(“Using lower():”,string.lower())

Print(“Using casefold():”,string.casefold())

Output: Using lower(): ß

Using casefold(): ss

Center(): it creates and returns a new string that is padded with the specified character.

Example: string = “hello world”

New\_string = string.center(24)

Print(“After padding: “,New\_string)

New\_string2 = string.center(24,’#’)

Print(“After padding: “,New\_string2)

Output: hello world

#######hello world#######

Count(): it is a function that returns the number of occurrences of a substring in the given string

Example: string = “hello world hello”

Print(string.count())

Output: 2

Encode(): converts a string value into a collection of bytes using an encoding scheme specified by the user

Example: string = “¶”

Print(string.encode(‘utf-8’))

Output: b’\xc2\xb6’

Endswith(): returns true if a string ends with the given suffix, otherwise returns false

Example: string = “hello world hello”

Print(string.endswith(“hello”))

Output: Truestr\xc2\xb6'

b'\xc2\xb6'