1. replace() = Returns a string where a specified value is replaced with a specified value.

```
txt = "I like bananas"
x = txt.replace("bananas", "apples")
print(x)
```

```
I like apples
```

2. capitalize() = Converts the first character to upper case.

```
txt = "hello, and welcome to my world."
x = txt.capitalize()
print (x)
```

```
Hello, and welcome to my world.
```

3. casefold() = Converts string into lower case.

```
txt = "Hello, And Welcome To My World!"
x = txt.casefold()
print(x)
```

```
hello, and welcome to my world!
```

4. count() = Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a string.

```
txt = "I love apples, applesss apples3333 are my favorite fruit"
x = txt.count("apples")
print(x)
```

```
3
```

5. startswith() method returns True if the string starts with the specified value.

```
txt = "Hello, welcome to my world."
if txt.startswith("welcome"):
        print(55+55)
else:
        print("Sexy")
txt = "Hello, welcome to my world."
if txt.startswith("Hello"):
        print(55+55)
else:
        print("Sexy")
```

```
Sexy
110
```

6. endswith() = method returns True if the string ends with the specified value.

```
txt = "Hello, welcome to my world."
x = txt.endswith(".")
print(x)
```

```
True
```

7. find() = method finds the first occurrence of the specified value.

```
txt = "Hello, welcome to my world."
x = txt.find("welcome")
print(x)
y = txt.find("Shahrirar")
print(y)
```

```
#The find() method returns -1 if the value is not found.
#The find() method is almost the same as the index() method,
```

```
the only difference is that the index() method raises an exception if the value is
not found.
7
-1
```

8. index() = method finds the first occurrence of the specified value.

```
txt = "Hello, welcome to my world."

x = txt.index("welcome")

print(x)
```

```
7
```

9. join() = method takes all items in an iterable and joins them into one string.

```
myTuple = ("John", "Peter", "Vicky")
x = "#".join(myTuple)
print(x)

txt = "banana"
x = "#".join(txt)
print(x)
```

```
John#Peter#Vicky
b#a#n#a#n#a
```

10. partition() = method searches for a specified string, and splits the string into a tuple.

```
Search for the word "bananas", and return a tuple with three elements:

1 - everything before the "match"
2 - the "match"
3 - everything after the "match"
```

```
txt = "I could eat bananas all day"
x = txt.partition("bananas")
print(x)

txt = "I could eat bananas all day
x = txt.partition("apples")
print(x)
```

```
('I could eat ', 'bananas', ' all day')
('I could eat bananas all day', '', '')
```

11. upper()/lower() = method returns a string where all characters are in upper/lower case.

```
txt = "Hello my friends"
x = txt.upper()
print(x)


txt = "Hello my friends"
x = txt.lower()
print(x)
```

```
HELLO MY FRIENDS
hello my friends
```

12. replace() = method replaces a specified phrase with another specified phrase.

```
txt = "I like bananas5445"
x = txt.replace("bananas", "apple")
print(x)
```

```
I like apple5445
```

13. bin = method to find binary.

```
number = 13
binary = bin(number)[2:]
print(binary)
```

```
1101
```

14. zfill() = method adds zeros (0) at the beginning of the string, until it reaches the specified length.

```
txt = "SEXY"
x = txt.zfill(10)
print(x)
```

```
000000SEXY
```

15. rfind()/rfind() = method finds the last occurrence of the specified value.

```
txt = "Mi casa, su casa."
x = txt.rfind("casa")
print(x)

txt = "Mi casa, su casa."
x = txt.rindex("casa")
print(x)
```

```
12
12
```

16. split() = method splits a string into a list.

```
s = "dasdsa sdadasdasd asdasdasd"
print(s.split())
s = "dasdsa,sdadasdasd,asdasdasd"
print(s.split("#"))
```

```
['dasdsa', 'sdadasdasd', 'asdasdasd']
['dasdsa', 'sdadasdasd', 'asdasdasd']
```

17. swapcase() = method returns a string where all the upper case letters are lower case and vice versa.

```
txt = "Hello My Name Is PETER"
x = txt.swapcase()
print(x)
```

```
hELLO mY nAME iS peter
```

18. title() = method returns a string where the first character in every word is upper case. Like a header, or a title.

```
txt = "Welcome to my world"
x = txt.title()
print(x)
```

```
Welcome To My World
```

19. sorted() function returns a sorted list of the specified iterable object.

```
a = "study"
b = "dusty"
print(sorted(a))
print(sorted(b))
```

```
['d', 's', 't', 'u', 'y']
['d', 's', 't', 'u', 'y']
```

20. isdigit()

```
txt = "50800"
x = txt.isdigit()
print(x)
```

```
True
```

21. .islower()/.istitle()/.iscapital()/.isupper()/ .isnumeric()/ .isspace()

22. .rstrip()/.lstrip()

```
txt = "     banana     "
x = txt.rstrip()
print(x)
```

```
     banana
```