

String Reference Guide

In Python, there are a lot of things you can do with strings. In this guide, you'll find the most common string operations and string methods.

String operations

- len(string) Returns the length of the string
- for character in string Iterates over each character in the string
- if substring in string Checks whether the substring is part of the string
- **string[i]** Accesses the character at index **i** of the string, starting at zero
- string[i:j] Accesses the substring starting at index i, ending at index j minus 1. If i is omitted, its value defaults to
 0. If j is omitted, the value will default to len(string).

String methods

- **string.lower()** Returns a copy of the string with all lowercase characters
- **string.upper()** Returns a copy of the string with all uppercase characters
- **string.lstrip()** Returns a copy of the string with the left-side whitespace removed
- **string.rstrip()** Returns a copy of the string with the right-side whitespace removed
- string.strip() Returns a copy of the string with both the left and right-side whitespace removed
- string.count(substring) Returns the number of times substring is present in the string
- string.isnumeric() Returns True if there are only numeric characters in the string. If not, returns False.
- **string.isalpha()** Returns True if there are only alphabetic characters in the string. If not, returns False.
- **string.split()** Returns a list of substrings that were separated by whitespace (whitespace can be a space, tab, or new line)
- **string.split(delimiter)** Returns a list of substrings that were separated by whitespace or a delimiter
- **string.replace(old, new)** Returns a new string where all occurrences of old have been replaced by new.
- delimiter.join(list of strings) Returns a new string with all the strings joined by the delimiter

Check out the official documentation for all available String methods.

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