# textwrap (p, w)

suppose you have paragraph that you want to break down the word then you can use this textwrap it has two functions

1. textwrap.fill(p, w) – para, width to be cutdown
   * + it returns the cutdown words as a string
2. textwrap.wrap(p, w) – para, width to be cutdown
   * + it returns the cutdown words in a list

code: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/text-wrap/problem?isFullScreen=true>

# value.center(w, fill)

center method is used to center the value based on the given width, it has two parameters one is width defining the number where the value should be centered and the fill parameter defining what should fills the space

* rjust(w, value) – assigns space from right
* ljust(w, value) - assigns space from left

video: <https://youtu.be/vSWG64M1tPE?si=_XEgud4sTUthlma5>

code: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/designer-door-mat/problem?isFullScreen=true>

capitalize()

capitalize function only works with the string not list to understand fully revise the catpitalize hackerrank problem  
  
**What does itertools.product() do?**

itertools.product() is used to find the [cartesian product](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cartesian-product-of-sets/) from the given iterator, output is lexicographic ordered. The itertools.product() can used in two different ways:

* **itertools.product(\*iterables, repeat=1):**  
  It returns the cartesian product of the provided iterable with itself for the number of times specified by the optional keyword “repeat”. For example, product(arr, repeat=3) means the same as product(arr, arr, arr).
* **itertools.product(\*iterables):**  
  It returns the cartesian product of all the iterable provided as the argument. For example, product(arr1, arr2, arr3).

Code file name : from itertools import product