`String method` lari

`capitalize`

Birinchi harfni **katta**, qolganini **kichik** qiladi.

```
str = "  hello\tworld  "
result = str.strip().capitalize()
print(result)
```

```
Hello   world
```

`casefold`

`lower()` dan kuchliroq, taqqoslashlar uchun qulay.

```
str = "İstanbul — naïve café"
result = str.casefold()
print(result)
```

```
istanbul — naïve café
```

`center` Matnni berilgan kenglikda **markazga** joylaydi.

```
str = "hi"
result = str.center(12, "*")
print(result)
```

```
*****hi*****
```

`count`

Substring necha marta uchrashini **sanaydi**.

```
str = "hello world"
result = str.count("l")
print(result)
```

```
3
```

`encode`

Matnni **bytes** ko‘rinishiga o‘tkazadi.

```
str = "İstanbul — naïve café"
result = str.encode()
print(result)
```

```
b'\xc4\xb0stanbul \xe2\x80\x93 na\xc3\xafve caf\xc3\xa9'
```

`endswith`

Matn **qaysi qo‘shimcha** bilan tugashini tekshiradi.

```
str = "hello world"
print(str.endswith("world"))
```

```
True
```

`expandtabs`

`\t` belgilarini **bo‘shliq**larga almashtiradi.

```
str = "a\tb\tc"
print(str.expandtabs(4))
```

```
a   b   c
```

`find`

Topilsa **indeks**, topilmasa **-1**.

```
str = "hello world"
print(str.find("world"))
print(str.find("x"))
```

```
6
-1
```

`format`

`{}` joylariga qiymat qo‘yadi.

```
str = "Hello, {}!"
print(str.format("Abdulaziz"))
```

```
Hello, Abdulaziz!
```

`format_map`

Lug‘at (`dict`) orqali formatlaydi.

```
str = "Name: {name}, Language: {lang}"
mapping = {"name": "Abdulaziz", "lang": "Python"}
print(str.format_map(mapping))
```

```
Name: Abdulaziz, Language: Python
```

`index`

Topilmasa **xato**(ValueError) chiqaradi.

```
str = "hello world"
print(str.index("world"))
try:
    print(str.index("x"))
except ValueError as e:
    print("Error:", e)
```

```
6
Error: substring not found
```

`isalnum`

Faqat **harf/raqam** bo‘lsa True.

```
str1 = "abc123"
str2 = "abc-123"
print(str1.isalnum())
print(str2.isalnum())
```

```
True
False
```

`isalpha`

Faqat **harflar** bo‘lsa True.

```
str = "Salom"
print(str.isalpha())
```

```
True
```

`isascii`

Faqat **ASCII** bo‘lsa True.

```
str1 = "hello"
str2 = "İstanbul — naïve café"
print(str1.isascii())
print(str2.isascii())
```

```
True
False
```

`isdecimal`

Faqat **decimal** raqamlar.

```
str = "123"
print(str.isdecimal())
```

```
True
```

`isdigit`

Raqam belgilarini ham qamrab oladi.

```
str = "12345"
print(str.isdigit())
```

```
True
```

`isidentifier`

Python **identifikatori** bo‘lishi mumkinmi?

```
str1 = "my_var1"
str2 = "1abc"
print(str1.isidentifier())
print(str2.isidentifier())
```

```
True
False
```

`islower`

Hammasi **kichik** harfmi?

```
str = "hello world"
print(str.islower())
```

```
True
```

`isnumeric`

Raqam sifatida qabul qilinadi.

```
str = "12345"
print(str.isnumeric())
```

```
True
```

`isprintable`

Chop etiladigan belgilar to‘plami.

```
str1 = "hi"
str2 = "line1\nline2\r\nline3\n"
print(str1.isprintable())
print(str2.isprintable())
```

```
True
False
```

`isspace`

Faqat **bo‘shliq** belgilar bo‘lsa True.

```
str = "   \t"
print(str.isspace())
```

```
True
```

`istitle`

Har so‘zning 1-harfi **katta**, qolganlari **kichik**.

```
str = "Hello World"
print(str.istitle())
```

```
True
```

`isupper`

Hammasi **katta** harfmi?

```
str = "PYTHON"
print(str.isupper())
```

```
True
```

`join`

Elementlarni **birlashtiradi** (ajratgich sifatida).

```
str = "-"  # separator
words = ["red","green","blue"]
print(str.join(words))
```

```
red-green-blue
```

`ljust`

Chapga tekislaydi, o‘ngini **to‘ldiradi**.

```
str = "hi"
print(str.ljust(6, "."))
```

```
hi....
```

`lower`

Hammasini **kichik** qiladi.

```
str = "PyThOn 3.10!"
print(str.lower())
```

```
python 3.10!
```

`lstrip`

Chap tomondagi **bo‘shliq/belgilar**ni oladi.

```
str1 = "  hello\tworld  "
str2 = "***title***"
print(str1.lstrip())
print(str2.lstrip('*'))
```

```
hello   world
title***
```

`maketrans + translate`

Belgilarni **xarita** asosida almashtiradi.

```
str = "lorem ipsum dolor sit amet"
trans = str.maketrans({"a":"@", "e":"3", "i":"1", "o":"0"})
print(str.translate(trans))
```

```
l0r3m 1psum d0l0r s1t @m3t
```

`partition`

(chap, **ajratgich**, o‘ng) tarzida qaytaradi.

```
str = "hello world"
print(str.partition(" "))
```

```
('hello', ' ', 'world')
```

`replace`

Almashtirish amali.

```
str = "hello world"
print(str.replace("world", "Python"))
```

```
hello Python
```

`rfind`

Oxiridan qidiradi.

```
str = "a.b.c"
print(str.rfind("."))
```

```
3
```

rindex

Oxiridan qidiradi, topilmasa **xato**.

```
str = "a.b.c"
print(str.rindex("."))
```

```
3
```

rjust

O‘ngga tekislaydi, chapni **to‘ldiradi**.

```
str = "hi"
print(str.rjust(6, "."))
```

```
....hi
```

rpartition

Ajratishni **oxiridan** qiladi.

```
str = "a.b.c"
print(str.rpartition("."))
```

```
('a.b', '.', 'c')
```

rsplit

O‘ngdan bo‘lib ajratadi.

```
str1 = " one  two   three "
str2 = "a.b.c"
print(str1.rsplit())
print(str2.rsplit(".", 1))
```

```
['one', 'two', 'three']
['a.b', 'c']
```

rstrip

O‘ng tomondagi **bo‘shliq/belgilar**ni oladi.

```
str1 = "  hello\tworld  "
str2 = "***title***"
print(str1.rstrip())
print(str2.rstrip('*'))
```

```
  hello world
***title
```

split

Bo‘lib ajratish.

```
str1 = " one  two   three "
str2 = "a.b.c"
print(str1.split())
print(str2.split("."))
```

```
['one', 'two', 'three']
['a', 'b', 'c']
```

`splitlines`

Qatorlarga bo‘lib beradi.

```
str = "line1\nline2\r\nline3\n"
print(str.splitlines())
```

```
['line1', 'line2', 'line3']
```

`startswith`

Matn **nimadan boshlanishi**ni tekshiradi.

```
str = "hello world"
print(str.startswith("hello"))
```

```
True
```

`strip`

Ikkala tomondagi **bo‘shliq/belgilar**ni oladi.

```
str1 = "  hello\tworld  "
str2 = "***title***"
print(str1.strip())
print(str2.strip('*'))
```

```
hello   world
title
```

`swapcase`

katta↔kichik harflarni almashtiradi.

```
str = "PyThOn 3.10!"
print(str.swapcase())
```

```
pYtHoN 3.10!
```

`title`

Har so‘zning bosh harfini **katta** qiladi.

```
str = "lorem ipsum dolor sit amet"
print(str.title())
```

```
Lorem Ipsum Dolor Sit Amet
```

`upper`

Hammasini **katta** qiladi.

```
str = "hello world"
print(str.upper())
```

```
HELLO WORLD
```

`zfill`

Chapdan **0** bilan to‘ldiradi.

```
str1 = "42"
str2 = "-42"
print(str1.zfill(5))
print(str2.zfill(5))
```

```
00042
-0042
```

`removeprefix`

Berilgan **prefiks** bo‘lsa, olib tashlaydi.

```
str = "unhappy"
print(str.removeprefix("un"))
```

```
happy
```

`removesuffix`

Berilgan **suffiks** bo‘lsa, olib tashlaydi.

```
str = "usable"
print(str.removesuffix("able"))
```

```
us
```

Maslahat: `str` qiymatlarini o‘zgartirib ko‘ring va natijani kuzating.
