String Functions In Python (Part 2)

Tutorial by **Tech Blooded**

isalnum()

It returns true if the characters in the string are alphanumeric i.e., alphabets or numbers and there is at least 1 character. Otherwise, it returns false.

In [3]:

```python
a = "TechBlooded"
a.isalnum()
```

Out[3]:

```
True
```

In [4]:

```python
b = "Tech123"
b.isalnum()
```

Out[4]:

```
True
```

In [5]:

```python
c = "1234"
c.isalnum()
```

Out[5]:

```
True
```

In [6]:

```python
d = "abc@123"
d.isalnum()
```

Out[6]:

```
False
```

isdecimal()

It returns true if all the characters of the string are decimals.

```
In [7]:
```

```
a = "123"
a.isdecimal()
```

```
Out[7]:
```

True

```
In [8]:
```

```
b = "tech123"
b.isdecimal()
```

```
Out[8]:
```

False

isdigit()

It returns true if all the characters are digits and there is at least one character, otherwise False.

```
In [9]:
```

```
a = "123"
a.isdigit()
```

```
Out[9]:
```

True

```
In [10]:
```

```
b = "12.3"
b.isdigit()
```

```
Out[10]:
```

False

```
In [11]:
```

```
c = "Tech"
c.isdigit()
```

```
Out[11]:
```

False

isidentifier()

It returns true if the string is the valid identifier.

```
a = "abcd"
a.isidentifier()
```

True

```
b = "tech@123"
b.isidentifier()
```

False

islower()

```
a = "tech"
a.islower()
```

True

It returns true if the characters of a string are in lower case, otherwise false.

```
b = "Tech"
b.islower()
```

False

isnumeric()

It returns true if the string contains only numeric characters.

```
a = "1234"
a.isnumeric()
```

Out[16]:

True

In [17]:

```
b = "12.34"
b.isnumeric()
```

Out[17]:

False

In [18]:

```
c = "fghfgsdhg"
c.isnumeric()
```

Out[18]:

False

isprintable()

It returns true if all the characters of s are printable or s is empty, false otherwise.

In [19]:

```
a = "tech"
a.isprintable()
```

Out[19]:

True

In [24]:

```
b = "hgjhgf\n"
b.isprintable()
```

Out[24]:

False

In [25]:

```
c = "gfdsjfhg \t"
c.isprintable()
```

Out[25]:

False

isupper()

It returns true if characters of a string are in Upper case, otherwise False.

In [26]:

```
a = "TECH"
a.isupper()
```

Out[26]:

True

In [27]:

```
b = "Tech"
b.isupper()
```

Out[27]:

False

isspace()

It returns true if the characters of a string are white-space, otherwise false.

In [30]:

```
a = " "
a.isspace()
```

Out[30]:

True

In [31]:

```
b = "tech "
b.isspace()
```

Out[31]:

False

In [33]:

```
c = "\n \t"
c.isspace()
```

Out[33]:

True

istitle()

It returns true if the string is titled properly and false otherwise.

A title string is the one in which the first character is upper-case whereas the other characters are lower-case.

```
a = "Tech"
a.istitle()
```

Out[34]:

True

In [35]:

```
b = "tech"
b.istitle()
```

Out[35]:

False

Thank You