Built-in String Methods

Python includes the following built-in methods to manipulate strings −

Sr.No.	Methods with Description
1	capitalize() Capitalizes first letter of string
2	center(width, fillchar) Returns a space-padded string with the original string centered to a total of width columns.
3	count(str, beg= 0,end=len(string)) Counts how many times str occurs in string or in a substring of string if starting index beg and ending index end are given.
4	find(str, beg=0 end=len(string)) Determine if str occurs in string or in a substring of string if starting index beg and ending index end are given returns index if found and -1 otherwise.
5	index(str, beg=0, end=len(string)) Same as find(), but raises an exception if str not found.
6	isalnum() Returns true if string has at least 1 character and all characters are alphanumeric and false otherwise.
7	isalpha() Returns true if string has at least 1 character and all characters are alphabetic and false otherwise.
8	isdigit() Returns true if string contains only digits and false otherwise.
9	islower() Returns true if string has at least 1 cased character and all cased characters are in lowercase and false otherwise.

10	isnumeric()
	Returns true if a unicode string contains only numeric characters and false otherwise.
11	isspace()
	Returns true if string contains only whitespace characters and false otherwise.
12	istitle()
	Returns true if string is properly "titlecased" and false otherwise.
13	isupper()
	Returns true if string has at least one cased character and all cased characters are in uppercase and false otherwise.
14	join(seq)
	Merges (concatenates) the string representations of elements in sequence seq into a string, with separator string.
15	len(string)
	Returns the length of the string
16	lower()
	Converts all uppercase letters in string to lowercase.
17	lstrip()
	Removes all leading whitespace in string.
18	max(str)
	Returns the max alphabetical character from the string str.
19	min(str)
	Returns the min alphabetical character from the string str.
20	replace(old, new [, max])
	Replaces all occurrences of old in string with new or at most max occurrences if max given.
21	rfind(str, beg=0,end=len(string))

		Same as find(), but search backwards in string.
22	rindex(str, beg=0, end=len(string))	Same as index(), but search backwards in string.
23	rstrip()	Removes all trailing whitespace of string.
24	split(str="", num=string.count(str))	Splits string according to delimiter str (space if not provided) and returns list of substrings; split into at most num substrings if given.
25	startswith(str, beg=0,end=len(string))	Determines if string or a substring of string (if starting index beg and ending index end are given) starts with substring str; returns true if so and false otherwise.
26	strip([chars])	Performs both lstrip() and rstrip() on string.
27	swapcase()	Inverts case for all letters in string.
28	title()	Returns "titlecased" version of string, that is, all words begin with uppercase and the rest are lowercase.
29	upper()	Converts lowercase letters in string to uppercase.