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Python String Methods

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Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on strings.

Note: All string methods returns new values. They do not change the original string.

Method	Description
<u>capitalize()</u>	Converts the first character to upper case
<u>casefold()</u>	Converts string into lower case
<u>center()</u>	Returns a centered string
<u>count()</u>	Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a string
<u>encode()</u>	Returns an encoded version of the string
<u>endswith()</u>	Returns true if the string ends with the specified value
<u>expandtabs()</u>	Sets the tab size of the string
<u>find()</u>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found
<u>format()</u>	Formats specified values in a string
<u>format_map()</u>	Formats specified values in a string
<u>index()</u>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found

<u>isalnum()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are alphanumeric
<u>isalpha()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are in the alphabet
<u>isdecimal()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are decimals
<u>isdigit()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are digits
<u>isidentifier()</u>	Returns True if the string is an identifier
<u>islower()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are lower case
<u>isnumeric()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are numeric
<u>isprintable()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are printable
<u>isspace()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are whitespaces
<u>istitle()</u>	Returns True if the string follows the rules of a title
<u>isupper()</u>	Returns True if all characters in the string are upper case
<u>join()</u>	Joins the elements of an iterable to the end of the string
<u>ljust()</u>	Returns a left justified version of the string
<u>lower()</u>	Converts a string into lower case
<u>lstrip()</u>	Returns a left trim version of the string
<u>maketrans()</u>	Returns a translation table to be used in translations
<u>partition()</u>	Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts
<u>replace()</u>	Returns a string where a specified value is replaced with a specified value
<u>rfind()</u>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the last position of where it was found
<u>rindex()</u>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the last position of where it was found
<u>rjust()</u>	Returns a right justified version of the string
<u>rpartition()</u>	Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts
<u>rsplit()</u>	Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list

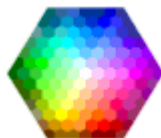
<u>rstrip()</u>	Returns a right trim version of the string
<u>split()</u>	Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list
<u>splitlines()</u>	Splits the string at line breaks and returns a list
<u>startswith()</u>	Returns true if the string starts with the specified value
<u>strip()</u>	Returns a trimmed version of the string
<u>swapcase()</u>	Swaps cases, lower case becomes upper case and vice versa
<u>title()</u>	Converts the first character of each word to upper case
<u>translate()</u>	Returns a translated string
<u>upper()</u>	Converts a string into upper case
<u>zfill()</u>	Fills the string with a specified number of 0 values at the beginning

Note: All string methods returns new values. They do not change the original string.

Learn more about strings in our [Python Strings Tutorial](#).

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