

```
str = "this-is-a-string-example....wow!!!";
print "Min character: " + min(str);
```

When we run above program, it produces following result:

```
Min character: !
Min character: !
```

28. 26. replace(old, new [, max])

Description

The method **replace()** returns a copy of the string in which the occurrences of *old* have been replaced with *new*, optionally restricting the number of replacements to *max*.

Syntax

Following is the syntax for **replace()** method:

```
str.replace(old, new[, max])
```

Parameters

- **old** -- This is old substring to be replaced.
- **new** -- This is new substring, which would replace old substring.
- **max** -- If this optional argument max is given, only the first count occurrences are replaced.

Return Value

This method returns a copy of the string with all occurrences of substring old replaced by new. If the optional argument max is given, only the first count occurrences are replaced.

Example

The following example shows the usage of replace() method.

```
#!/usr/bin/python

str = "this is string example....wow!!! this is really string";
```