



# Techtutorial

# **removeprefix() and removesuffix()**

If we just want to remove the given string, we can use remove prefix and removesuffix.

Note: The return type of these methods is string.

# count()

It will return the count of parameter in the given string.

Note: Return type of this method is integer.

```
txt = "I love apples, apple are my favorite fruit"  
  
x = txt.count("apple")  
  
print(x)
```

# startswith() and endswith()

Return True if string starts/ends with the prefix/suffix, otherwise return False.

Note: Return type of these two methods is boolean.

# islower(), isupper()

Checks if the string consist only of upper or lower characters.

Note: Return type of these two methods is boolean.

# find()

Returns the lowest index in the string where substring sub is found within the string.

**rfind()** method will return the highest index of a character.

Note: It will return -1 if can't find the desired character or string.  
Return type of this method is integer.

# isalpha(), isnumeric(), isalnum()

isalpha(): Return True if all characters in the string are alphabetic and there is at least one character, False otherwise.

isnumeric(): Return True if all characters in the string are numeric characters, and there is at least one character, False otherwise.

isalnum(): Return True if all characters in the string are alphanumeric and there is at least one character, False otherwise.

**Extra:** If you want to learn differences between these three methods you can look at the chart to understand.

String Type	Example	.isdecimal()	.isdigit()	.isnumeric()
Base 10 Numbers	0123	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
Fractions and Subscripts	$\frac{2}{3}$ , '1/2', '2'	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE
Roman Numerals	D	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE



# Method Chaining

We can use multiple methods on the same String as long as they return another string.

You can find the example of method chaining below.

```
print(""".capitalize().title().  
lower().upper().strip().swapcase().removeprefix('').  
removesuffix('').replace('','')
```