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Back to Strings

- String Functions
- Indexing and Slicing
- String Formatting

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String Functions

- `len()` : `len(<string object>)` # return length of the string
- `upper()` : `<string object>.upper()` # returns in upper case
- `lower()`
- `isdigit()` `isalpha()` `isspace()` `isalnum()`
 `islower()` `isupper()`

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Slicing and Indexing

- Indexing:
`<string>[<integer index>]`
- Slicing:
`<string>[start : end]`
`<string>[start : end : step]`
- Start and end decide the end and start point in string
- * Indexes start from 0 and end at (length – 1) [Think how to get the length]

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More Methods

- `count()` : **# counts occurrence of a string in other**
`<string object>.count(<search string>, [start, [end]])`
- `find()` : **# finds index of first occurrence, else returns -1**
`<string object>.find(<search string>, [start, [end]])`
- `in` : **# membership check; this is a keyword not a function**
`<string object> in <other string object>`

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Even more functions

- `replace()` : # replaces all occurrence of **old** with **new** **count** no of times
 <string object>.replace(old , new [, count])
- `split()` : # splits a *string object* in multiple strings, using the *split string*
 <string object>.split(<split string> = ' ')
- `join()` : # joins the *list of strings* using the *join string*
 <joining string>.join(<list of strings>)

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Formatting strings

- " some format string goes in here" % (a tuple of values)
- %s = string
- %d = integer
- %f = float

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