1 Built-in types

1.1 Booleans

1.2 Numeric types

1.3 Sequence types

1.4 Strings

1. Case conversion:
   - **s.capitalize()** - Make every word start with a capitalized letter.
   - **s.title()** - Make the first word capitalized.
   - **s.casefold()** Make every word lowercase, aggressively. **s.lower()** Make every word lowercase. **s.upper()** Make every word uppercase.
   - **s.swapcase()** Makes all uppercase letters lowercase, and vice versa.
2. Justification:
   - **s.center(width)** Justifies **s** with spaces on each line, centering them.
   - **s.ljust(length)** Makes **s** the specified width by inserting spaces on the left.
   - **s.rjust(length)** Makes **s** the specified width by inserting spaces on the right.
   - **s.zfill(length)** Makes **s** the specified width by inserting zeros (**'0'**) on the left of the string.
   - **s.strip** Removes leading and trailing spaces.
3. Checks:
   - **s.startwith(x)** Checks if **s** starts with **x**.
   - **s.endswith(x)** Checks if **s** ends with **x**.
   - **x in s** Checks if **x** is contained within **s**.
4. Searching:
   - **s.count(x)** Gives how man times **x** occurs in **s**.
   - **s.find(x)**, **s.index(x)** Gives the first index of **x** in **s**.
5. Splitting and joining:
   - **s.join(x)** Makes the list **x** into a string by inserting **s** in between every element of **x**.
   - **s.split(x)** Separates **s** into a list by removing every occurrence of **x** and collecting everything in between into a list.
   - **s.partition(x)** Like **s.split(x)**, but doesn't remove every occurrence of **x**.
6. Encoding:
   - **s.encode(encoding='utf-8')** Encodes a string into a specified encoding (utf-8, etc.)

1.5 Sets

1.6 Dictionaries