String constants

Built-In Function	Description
string.ascii_letters	Concatenation of the ascii_lowercase and ascii_uppercase constants.
string.ascii_lowercase	Concatenation of lowercase letters
string.ascii_uppercase	Concatenation of uppercase letters
string.digits	Digit in strings
string.hexdigits	Hexadigit in strings
string.letters	concatenation of the strings lowercase and uppercase
string.lowercase	A string must contain lowercase letters.
string.octdigits	Octadigit in a string
string.punctuation	ASCII characters having punctuation characters.
string.printable	String of characters which are printable
String.endswith()	Returns True if a string ends with the given suffix otherwise returns False
String.startswith()	Returns True if a string starts with the given prefix otherwise returns False
String.isdigit()	Returns "True" if all characters in the string are digits, Otherwise, It returns "False".
String.isalpha()	Returns "True" if all characters in the string are alphabets, Otherwise, It returns "False".
string.isdecimal()	Returns true if all characters in a string are decimal.
str.format()	one of the string formatting methods in Python3, which allows multiple substitutions and value formatting.
String.index	Returns the position of the first occurrence of substring in a string
string.uppercase	A string must contain uppercase letters.
string.whitespace	A string containing all characters that are considered whitespace.
string.swapcase()	Method converts all uppercase characters to lowercase and vice versa of the given string, and returns it
replace()	returns a copy of the string where all occurrences of a substring is replaced with another substring.

Deprecated string functions

Built-In Function	Description
string.lsdecimal	Returns true if all characters in a string are decimal
String.isalnum	Returns true if all the characters in a given string are alphanumeric.
string.lstitle	Returns True if the string is a title cased string
String.partition	splits the string at the first occurrence of the separator and returns a tuple.
String.lsidentifier	Check whether a string is a valid identifier or not.
String.len	Returns the length of the string.
String.rindex	Returns the highest index of the substring inside the string if substring is found.
String.Max	Returns the highest alphabetical character in a string.
String.min	Returns the minimum alphabetical character in a string.
String.splitlines	Returns a list of lines in the string.
string.capitalize	Return a word with its first character capitalized.
string.expandtabs	Expand tabs in a string replacing them by one or more spaces
string.find	Return the lowest indexing a sub string.
string.rfind	find the highest index.
string.count	Return the number of (non-overlapping) occurrences of substring sub in string
string.lower	Return a copy of s, but with upper case, letters converted to lower case.
string.split	Return a list of the words of the string, If the optional second argument sep is absent or None
string.rsplit()	Return a list of the words of the string s, scanning s from the end.
rpartition()	Method splits the given string into three parts
string.splitfields	Return a list of the words of the string when only used with two arguments.
string.join	Concatenate a list or tuple of words with intervening occurrences of sep.
string.strip()	It returns a copy of the string with both leading and trailing white spaces removed
string.lstrip	Return a copy of the string with leading white spaces removed.
string.rstrip	Return a copy of the string with trailing white spaces removed.
string.swapcase	Converts lower case letters to upper case and vice versa.
string.translate	Translate the characters using table
string.upper	lower case letters converted to upper case.
string.ljust	left-justify in a field of given width.
string.rjust	Right-justify in a field of given width.
string.center()	Center-justify in a field of given width.
string.zfill	Pad a numeric string on the left with zero digits until the given width is reached.
string.replace	Return a copy of string s with all occurrences of substring old replaced by new.
string.casefold()	Returns the string in lowercase which can be used for caseless comparisons.
string.encode	Encodes the string into any encoding supported by Python. The default encoding is utf-8.
string.maketrans	Returns a translation table usable for str.translate()