

Python String Functions with Explanations and Examples

capitalize()

Explanation: Converts the first character of the string to uppercase and the rest to lowercase.

Example Code:

```
text = 'hello world'

result = text.capitalize()

print(result) # Output: 'Hello world'
```

casefold()

Explanation: Converts the string to lowercase, more aggressive than lower().

Example Code:

```
text = 'HELLO WORLD'

result = text.casefold()

print(result) # Output: 'hello world'
```

center(width)

Explanation: Centers the string in a field of the specified width, padding with spaces.

Example Code:

```
text = 'hello'

result = text.center(10)

print(result) # Output: '  hello  '
```

count(sub)

Explanation: Returns the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring sub.

Example Code:

```
text = 'banana'

result = text.count('a')
```

```
print(result) # Output: 3
```

endswith(suffix)

Explanation: Checks if the string ends with the specified suffix.

Example Code:

```
text = 'hello.txt'

result = text.endswith('.txt')

print(result) # Output: True
```

find(sub)

Explanation: Returns the lowest index where substring sub is found. Returns -1 if not found.

Example Code:

```
text = 'hello world'

result = text.find('world')

print(result) # Output: 6
```

isalpha()

Explanation: Returns True if all characters in the string are alphabetic.

Example Code:

```
text = 'hello'

result = text.isalpha()

print(result) # Output: True
```

isdigit()

Explanation: Returns True if all characters in the string are digits.

Example Code:

```
text = '12345'

result = text.isdigit()

print(result) # Output: True
```

join(iterable)

Explanation: Joins elements of an iterable into a single string, separated by the string.

Example Code:

```
separator = '-'  
  
result = separator.join(['a', 'b', 'c'])  
  
print(result) # Output: 'a-b-c'
```

lower()

Explanation: Converts all characters in the string to lowercase.

Example Code:

```
text = 'HELLO'  
  
result = text.lower()  
  
print(result) # Output: 'hello'
```

replace(old, new)

Explanation: Replaces occurrences of substring old with new.

Example Code:

```
text = 'banana'  
  
result = text.replace('a', 'o')  
  
print(result) # Output: 'bonono'
```

split(separator)

Explanation: Splits the string into a list using the specified separator.

Example Code:

```
text = 'a,b,c'  
  
result = text.split(',')  
  
print(result) # Output: ['a', 'b', 'c']
```

startswith(prefix)

Explanation: Checks if the string starts with the specified prefix.

Example Code:

```
text = 'hello'  
  
result = text.startswith('he')  
  
print(result) # Output: True
```

strip()

Explanation: Removes leading and trailing spaces or specified characters.

Example Code:

```
text = ' hello '  
  
result = text.strip()  
  
print(result) # Output: 'hello'
```

upper()

Explanation: Converts all characters in the string to uppercase.

Example Code:

```
text = 'hello'  
  
result = text.upper()  
  
print(result) # Output: 'HELLO'
```