Python string methods and their examples

1. capitalize()

Converts the first character to upper case.

```
text = "hello world"
print(text.capitalize())  # "Hello world"
```

2. casefold()

Converts the string into lower case.

```
text = "HELLO"
print(text.casefold())  # "hello"
```

3. center(width)

Returns a centered string.

```
text = "Hello"
print(text.center(10))  # "  Hello   "
```

4. count(substring)

Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a string.

```
text = "hello world"
print(text.count("l"))  # 3
```

5. encode()

Returns an encoded version of the string.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.encode())  # b'hello'
```

6. endswith(suffix)

Returns True if the string ends with the specified value.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.endswith("o"))  # True
```

7. expandtabs(tabsize)

Sets the tab size of the string.

```
text = "H\\te\\tl\\tlo"
print(text.expandtabs(4))  # "H   e   l   lo"
```

8. find(substring)

Searches for a specified value and returns the position.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.find("e"))  # 1
```

9. format()

Formats specified values in a string.

```
text = "Hello {}"
print(text.format("world"))  # "Hello world"
```

10. format_map(mapping)

Formats specified values in a string.

```
data = {"name": "Noor"}
text = "Hello {name}"
print(text.format_map(data))  # "Hello Noor"
```

11. index(substring)

Searches for a specified value and returns the position.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.index("l"))  # 2
```

12. isalnum()

Returns True if all characters are alphanumeric.

```
text = "hello123"
print(text.isalnum())  # True
```

13. isalpha()

Returns True if all characters are alphabetic.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.isalpha())  # True
```

14. isascii()

Returns True if all characters are ASCII characters.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.isascii())  # True
```

15. isdecimal()

Returns True if all characters are decimals.

```
text = "12345"
print(text.isdecimal())  # True
```

16. isdigit()

Returns True if all characters are digits.

```
text = "12345"
print(text.isdigit())  # True
```

17. isidentifier()

Returns True if the string is a valid identifier.

```
text = "variable1"
print(text.isidentifier())  # True
```

18. islower()

Returns True if all characters are lower case.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.islower())  # True
```

19. isnumeric()

Returns True if all characters are numeric.

```
text = "12345"
print(text.isnumeric())  # True
```

20. isprintable()

Returns True if all characters are printable.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.isprintable())  # True
```

21. isspace()

Returns True if all characters are whitespaces.

```
text = " "
print(text.isspace())  # True
```

22. istitle()

Returns True if the string follows the rules of a title.

```
text = "Hello World"
print(text.istitle())  # True
```

23. isupper()

Returns True if all characters are upper case.

```
text = "HELLO"
print(text.isupper())  # True
```

24. join(iterable)

Joins the elements of an iterable to the end of the string.

```
text = "-"
print(text.join(["a", "b", "c"]))  # "a-b-c"
```

25. ljust(width)

Returns a left-justified version of the string.

```
text = "Hello"
print(text.ljust(10))  # "Hello     "
```

26. lower()

Converts a string into lower case.

```
text = "HELLO"
print(text.lower())  # "hello"
```

27. lstrip()

Returns a left-trim version of the string.

```
text = " hello"
print(text.lstrip())  # "hello"
```

28. maketrans(x, y)

Returns a translation table to be used in translations.

```
text = "abc"
trans = text.maketrans("abc", "123")
print(text.translate(trans))  # "123"
```

29. partition(separator)

Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts.

```
text = "Hello World"
print(text.partition(" "))  # ('Hello', ' ', 'World')
```

30. replace(old, new)

Replaces a specified value with another specified value.

```
text = "hello world"
print(text.replace("world", "there"))  # "hello there"
```

31. rfind(substring)

Searches for a specified value and returns the last position.

```
text = "hello hello"
print(text.rfind("l"))  # 9
```

32. rindex(substring)

Searches for a specified value and returns the last position.

```
text = "hello hello"
print(text.rindex("l"))  # 9
```

33. rjust(width)

Returns a right-justified version of the string.

```
text = "Hello"
print(text.rjust(10))  # "     Hello"
```

34. rpartition(separator)

Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts.

```
text = "Hello World"
print(text.rpartition(" "))  # ('Hello', ' ', 'World')
```

35. rsplit(separator)

Splits the string at the specified separator and returns a list.

```
text = "a,b,c"
print(text.rsplit(","))  # ['a', 'b', 'c']
```

36. rstrip()

Returns a right-trim version of the string.

```
text = "hello "
print(text.rstrip())  # "hello"
```

37. split(separator)

Splits the string at the specified separator and returns a list.

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

38. splitlines()

Splits the string at line breaks and returns a list.

```
text = "hello\\nworld"
print(text.splitlines())  # ['hello', 'world']
```

39. startswith(prefix)

Returns True if the string starts with the specified value.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.startswith("h"))  # True
```

40. strip()

Returns a trimmed version of the string.

```
text = " hello "
print(text.strip())  # "hello"
```

41. swapcase()

Swaps cases; lower case becomes upper case and vice versa.

```
text = "Hello"
print(text.swapcase())  # "hELLO"
```

42. title()

Converts the first character of each word to upper case.

```
text = "hello world"
print(text.title())  # "Hello World"
```

43. translate(table)

Returns a translated string using a translation table.

```
text = "abc"
trans = text.maketrans("abc", "123")
print(text.translate(trans))  # "123"
```

44. upper()

Converts a string into upper case.

```
text = "hello"
print(text.upper())  # "HELLO"
```

45. zfill(width)

Fills the string with a specified number of 0 values at the beginning.

```
text = "42"
print(text.zfill(5))  # "00042"
```