1. lower(): It covert uppercase alphabet inside a string into a lower case and ignores character.

text= "Hello, WORLD!"

print(text.lower())

Output: "hello, world!"

1. upper(): It covert lowercase alphabet inside a string into a uppercase and ignores character.

s = "hello" print(s.upper())

Output: "HELLO"

1. capitalize(): converts the first alphabet into upper case

s = "hello world" print(s.capitalize())

Output: "Hello world"

1. title(): converts the first alphabet of each word to uppercase

s = "hello world" print(s.title())

Output: "Hello World"

1. Count(): returns the number of occurrences of a sub-string

s = "hello world"

print(s.count("l"))

Output: 3

1. find(): will give you the index position of the first occurrence of the specified string. It returns -1 if the string is not present.

s = "hello world"

print(s.find("world"))

Output: 6

1. index(): gives you the index position of first occurrence of the specified string.

s = "hello world"

print(s.index("world"))

Output: 6

1. swapcase(): Swaps the case of all characters in a string.

s = "Hello World"

print(s.swapcase())

Output: "hELLO wORLD"

1. replace(): replaces a single or sequence of characters with other characters.

s = "hello world"

print(s.replace("world", "Python"))

Output: "hello Python"

1. split(): used for splitting the entire string into sub-string, we have also rsplit()

s = "hello world"

print(s.split())

Output: ['hello', 'world']

s = "hello world world"

print(s.rsplit(" ", 1))

Output: ['hello world', 'world']

1. strip(): It removes alphabet from starting position and ending position from a given string.

s = " hello "

print(s.strip())

Output: "hello"

s = "hello

"print(s.rstrip())

Output: "hello"

1. partition(): Splits the string into a tuple containing three elements: the part before the separator, the separator itself, and the part after the separator.

s = "hello world"

print(s.partition(" "))

Output: ('hello', ' ', 'world')

1. isupper(): returns ‘True’ if all cased characters in a string are uppercase, otherwise returns ‘False’.

s = "HELLO"

print(s.isupper())

Output: True

1. islower(): returns ‘True’ if all characters are lowercase, otherwise returns ‘False’

s = "hello"

print(s.islower())

Output: True

1. startswith(): returns ‘True’ if the string starts with a specified prefix. else returns False.

s = "hello world"

print(s.startswith("hello"))

Output: True

1. endswith(): returns “True” if the string ends with a specified suffix. Else returns False.

s = "hello world"

print(s.endswith("world"))

Output: True

1. isdigit(): returns ‘True” if all characters in the string are digits.

s = "123"

print(s.isdigit())

Output: True

1. isnumeric(): Checks if all characters are numeric.

s = "123"

print(s.isnumeric())

Output: True

1. isalnum(): Checks if all characters are alphanumeric.

s = "hello123"

print(s.isalnum())

Output: True

1. istitle(): returns True if the string is in title cased.

s = "Hello World"

print(s.istitle())

Output: True

1. isspace(): Checks if all characters are whitespace.

s = " "

print(s.isspace())

Output: True