12/1/2022

Imp:-
capitalize,count,endswith,find,format,index,join,lower,replace,split,start
swith,strip,swapcase,upper

How to use any function:-
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dot method:-

class_name.function_name()

data_type_of_variable_name.function_name()

1. capitalize():- Make the first character is upper case and rest of the
    string is lower case.

```
>>> s = 'SoCdEEn'
>>> s.capitalize()
'Socdeen'
```

2. count():- count a specific charcater how may times is used in a
    string.

```
>>> a = 'siskhsya O Anusandhan'
>>> a.count('s')
4
```

3. endswith():-It's show the Boolean value,if we will give the right
    character to end the string then it's return True otherwise False.

```
>>> s = 'SoCdEEn'
>>> s.endswith('n')
True
>>> s.endswith('7')
False
```

4. startswith():-It's show the Boolean value,if we will give the right
    character to start the string then it's return True otherwise False.

```
>>> s = 'SoCdEEn'
>>> s.startswith('S')
True
>>> s.startswith('H')
False
>>>
```

```
5.  replace():-

>>> s = 'jello'
>>> s.replace('j','h')
'hello'
>>> s.replace('jello','hi')
'hi'
>>>
>>> a = 'jello how are you joker'
>>> a.replace('j','h')
'hello how are you hoker'
>>> a.replace('jello','Hello')
'Hello how are you joker'
>>>
29/10/2021
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6.  strip():-To remove white spaces both sides.

>>> s = '    Mahavira    '
>>> s.strip()
'Mahavira'
>>>

7.  find():- Returns index of first occurance of the given substring,If it
    is not available then we will get -1.

>>> s = 'Learning Python is very easy'
>>>
>>> s.find('Python')
9
>>> s.find('P')
9
>>> s.find('n')
4
>>> s.find('i')
5
>>> s.find('Java')
-  1
>>>

8.index():- index() method is exactly same as find() method except that if
the specified substring is not available the will ger ValueError.

>>> s = 'Learning Python is very easy'
>>> s.index('Python')
9

>>> s.index('i')
```

```
>>> s.index('java')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#60>", line 1, in <module>
    s.index('java')
ValueError: substring not found
>>>
```

9.upper:- Convert whole string into the upper case.

```
>>>
>>> s = 'Gogo MariNa'
>>> s.upper()
'GOGO MARINA'
>>>
```

10.lower:- Convert the whole string into the lower case.

```
>>> s = 'Gogo MariNa'
>>> s.lower()
'gogo marina'
```

11.swapcase():- It's convert the uppercase to lower and vice vers.

```
>>> s = 'Gogo MariNa'
>>> s.swapcase()
'gOGO mARInA'
>>>
```

12.split():-The split() method splits a string into a list.

```
s = 'Learning Python is very easy'
>>> s.split()
['Learning', 'Python', 'is', 'very', 'easy']
>>> s = 'Learning/Python/is/very/easy'
>>> s.split('/')
['Learning', 'Python', 'is', 'very', 'easy']
>>> s.split()
['Learning/Python/is/very/easy']
>>>
```

14.join:- The join() method takes all items in the collection of iterable and joins them into one string.

```
>>> my_data = ('Hi','Carry','Minati')
>>> x = '-'.join(my_data)
>>> print(x)
Hi-Carry-Minati
>>> type(x)
<class 'str'>
>>> x = ' '.join(my_data)
```

```
>>> print(x)
Hi Carry Minati
>>> x = '{//} '.join(my_data)
>>> print(x)
Hi{//} Carry{//} Minati
>>> x = ' @'.join(my_data)
>>> print(x)
Hi @Carry @Minati
>>>
```

15.format():- The format() method format the specified values and insert
them inside the string's placeholder.

```
>>> s = 'Counting the string'
>>> 'Counting substring in the given string'
'Counting substring in the given string'

>>> s = 'Counting {0} {1} the {2} string'
>>> s.format('substring','in','given')
'Counting substring in the given string'
>>>
```

Placeholder {} :- Insert the substring into a complete string.