

Module 5: Python Strings

String:

- String represents group of characters which are enclosed in single quotes or double quotes
- If string occupies several lines then we can use triple single quotes or triple double quotes.

String and Operators:

Operator	Description
*	Repetition → creates a new string concatenating multiple copies of the same string.
+	Concatenation → adds values on either side of the operator.
in	Membership → returns true if a character exists in the string.
Relational Operators	It compares the Unicode values and returns either True or False.

String Methods:

String Testing methods → isalnum(), isalpha(), isdigit(), islower(), isupper() & istitle():

- `isalnum()`: if all characters are alphanumeric (A-Z, a-z, 0-9) then it returns True else False.
- `isalpha()`: if all characters are alphanumeric (A-Z, a-z) then it returns True else False.
- `isdigit()`: if all characters are digits(0-9) then it returns True else False.
- `islower()`: if all characters are in lower case then it returns True else False.
- `isupper()`: if all characters are in upper case then it returns True else False.
- `istitle()`: if each word in the string starts with capital letter then it returns True else False.

Changing case of a string → upper(), lower(), swapcase(), title() & capitalize()

- `upper()`: it is for converting all characters into uppercase.
- `lower()`: it is for converting all characters into lowercase.
- `swapcase()`: it is for converting capital letters into small letters and vice-versa.
- `title()`: it is for converting each word in the string to start with capital letter.
- `capitalize()`: it converts the first character of a string to capital (uppercase) letter.