

# String

- It is immutable data type
- String is a collection of characters surrounded by single, double or tripple quote
  - it is enclosed by " or "" or """""" qoute

## 1. Capitalize()

- It will Capitalize only first char of the string(Zero indexed char)
- Syntax :
  - String\_name.capitalize()

```
In [1]: 1 Str1 = "python and data science"
        2 Str1.capitalize()
```

```
'Python and data science'
```

## 2. Upper()

- It will change all lower case char to upper case char
- Syntax :
  - String\_name.upper()

## 3. lower()

- It will convert string into lower case
- Syntax :
  - String\_name.lower()

## 4. title()

- It will capitalize the first char of each word in the upper case
- Syntax :
  - String\_name.title()

## 5 .swapcase()

- This function will invert the string
- means if the string is in capital letter then new\_string will be in small letter and vice versa

```
In [2]: 1 string = " \"yash\": How Are Your \"priya\" How Have you Been Doing ?"
        2 string.swapcase()

' "YASH": hOW aRE yOUR "PRIYA" hOW hAVE YOU bEEN dOING ?'
```

## 6. .lstrip()

- Remove all leading spaces
- meaning the the space before the string within a quote will be removed

## 7. .rstrip()

- remove all the trailing whitespaces

## 8. .strip()

- this function will ignore all the spaces that may present in leading and trailing
- Note. this will not change the spaces that are present between words

## 9. .replace()

- this function is used for replace old string to new string
- syntax =
  - `string.replace("old_string", "new_string", count)`
- however count is optional, and by default the value of count is 'all'

```
In [3]: 1 name = "yash dhakade how are you ?"
        2 print(name)
        3 name.replace("a", "A", 2)
```

yash dhakade how are you ?

'yAsh dhAkade how are you ?'

```
In [ ]: 1
```

## 10. Count

- It will return's a count of a specified characters or a substring from the string
- syntax:
  - `string.count(substring,[start_index],[end_index])`

## 11. index()

- It will return the index position of the substring or a character from the string.
- Syntax
  - `string.index(substring,[start_index],[end_index])`

## 12. find()

- Syntax
  - `string.find(substring,start_index,end_index)`
- If substring present = Return index of a substring
- If substring absent = Return -1

## 13. split()

- It will convert string to list
- List = Its a collection of different data types or collection of heterogenous data types

## 14. join()

- list to string
  - `syntax = "".join(list)`

## 15. endswith

- It returns True/False values and used to check file extension.
  - `Variable_name.endswith("char")`

## 16. startswith

- It returns True/False values and used to check file extension.
  - `Variable_name.startswith("char")`

## 17. isalpha()

- Return True or False
- Return True >> If string contains only alphabates
- Alphabates >> a-z,A-Z(The`se are allowed char only)

- Special char, dot and spaces (Not allowed char)

## 18. isdecimal()

- Return True or False
- Return True >> If string contains only digits(0-9)
- Special char, dot and spaces (Not allowed char)

## 19. isnumeric()

- Return True or False
- Return True >> If string contains digits, subscripts, superscripts and vulgar fraction(1/2,2/3)

```
In [9]: 1 "\u00BD"
        2
        '\u00BD'
```

```
In [10]: 1 "\u2082"
         2
         '\u2082'
```

```
In [7]: 1 str1 = "\u00BD"
        2 str1.isnumeric()
        True
```

```
In [8]: 1 "\u2082".isnumeric()
        True
```

## 20. islower()

- Return True or False
- Return True >> If string contains all plphabates in lower case.
- space and special char are allowed

## 21. isupper()

- Return True or False
- Return True >> If string contains all alphabates in upper case.
- space and special char are allowed

## 21. istitle()

- Return True or False
- Return True >> If string in title case.
- space and special char are allowed

## 24. isspace()

- True >> If all char are space

## 25. zfill()

zero filling

```
In [11]: 1 string = "Python"
          2 len(string)
```

6

```
In [12]: 1 string.zfill(10)
```

```
'0000Python'
```

## 26. center()

```
In [16]: 1 string = "Data"
          2 len(string)
```

```
4
```

```
In [15]: 1 print(string.center(6))
```

```
Data
```

```
In [ ]: 1
```