A string is a sequence of characters used to store and represent text information. A string can be enclosed in a single, double or triple quotes. There are immutable in python and an existing string object cannot be modify.

**TEN STRING METHODS AND THEIR USESE**

**1: stri () -------**This returns a string representation of the object. If the argument is a string, the returned value is a same object.

>>> str("hellow world")

'hellow world'

2: max ()------Returns the maximum alphabetical character in the string.

>>> max("Stephen")

't'

The maximum character in the name(string) is the letter t.so max(Stephen) will produce “t”

3: min() -----Returns the minimum alphabetical character in the string.

>>> min("stephen")

“e”

The maximum character in the name(string) is the letter t.so max(Stephen) will produce “e”

4:len()-------counts and returns the number of characters in the sequence.

>>> len("stephen")

7

len () counts and return the number of characters in a given string.”stephen”has 7 characters therefore len(“stephen”) returns 7 as output.

5:reversed()-----Returns the string characters in reversed order.

>>> a=["man","god","woman"]

>>> reversed(a)

<list\_reverseiterator object at 0x0000014748B12C70>

6:lower()-------Returns the string converted to lower case.

>>> name="ZATO STEPHEN BABANE"

>>> name.lower()

'zato stephen babane'

7:upper()----Return the string converted to uppercase.

>>> name=("zato stephen babane")

>>> name.upper()

'ZATO STEPHEN BABANE'

8:title()-----Return the string with its first character of each word converted to uppercase and the rest

character in lowercase

>>> name=("zato stephen babane")

>>> name.title()

'Zato Stephen Babane'

9:isupper()-----Returns true if all characters in the string are in uppercase, otherwise returns false.

>>> a="stephen"

>>> a.isupper()

False

10:islower()----Returns string if all characters in the string are in lowercase,otherwise returns false.

>>> a="STEPHEN"

>>> a.islower()

False