Strings

- An ordered collection of characters
- Built in data structure in which individual element can be accessed using its position i.e. index value
- immutable data structure
- Indexing ,slicing, + , * , in, len(), count(), max() and min() works like list, on strings also

Creating string

- Using assignment operator
  - s1 = 'abc'
  - s2 = s1 (creates shallow copy)
- Using function / method
  - str()
- Using input() function
- Using '' to create blank string

String method / function

Method	Description	

isalnum()	Returns True, if string contains alphabet or digit only	`>>>str="Beta22"`
		`>>>str.isalnum()`
		`True`

isalpha()	Returns True, if string contains alphabet only	`>>>str="Collection"`
		`>>>str.isalpha()`
		`True`
		`>>>str="Collection18"`
		`False`

isdigit()	Returns True, if string contains digit only	>>>str="9923" >>>str.isdigit() True >>>str="9934B" >>>str.isdigit()
islower()	Returns True, if string contains lower case alphabet only	>>>str="decathlon" >>> str.islower() True
isupper()	Returns True, if string contains uppercase alphabet or only	>>>str="DECATHLON" >>> str.upper() True

lower()	Returns string having all lowercase alphabets	>>> str="PLEAse REMOVE the COVER before OPENinG"
		>>> str.lower()
		'please remove the cover before opening'

upper()	Returns string having all uppercase alphabets	>>> str="This is #YEAR 2019"
		>>> str.upper()
		'THIS IS #YEAR 2019'

capitalize()	Returns string having first alphabet capitalized of the string	>>> str="this is a Programming Language"
		>>> str.capitalize()
		'This is a programming language'

title()	Returns string in which first letter of every string is uppercase	>>> str="this is Great News"
		>>> str.title()
		'This Is Great News'

Istitle()	Returns True, if the string is titlecased, False otherwise.	>>>str="Return the Text book"

		>>>str.istitile() False >>>"Good Work Is Exemplary".istitle() True

swapcase()	Returns string after swapping uppercase alphabet to lowercase and lowercase alphabet to uppercase	>>> str="GREAT this is Awesome!!"
		>>> str.swapcase()
		'great THIS IS aWESOME!!'

find()	Accepts a substring, and returns the lowest index where the substring is found, returns -1 otherwise	>>> str="Casablanca"
		>>> str.find("sabl")
		2

replace()	Accepts two substrings and returns a string in which all occurrences of first substring are replaced by second substring.	>>> str="Hello Friends"
		>>> str.replace("Hello", "Good")
		'Good Friends'

index()	Accepts three arguments – a string and two integers (start, stop), both integer are optional. Returns an integer (index) of the substring in the string if it is found, otherwise raise an exception	>>> str="Casablanca"
		>>> str.index("sabl")
		2

split()	Accepts two arguments a splitCharacter & an integer (maxSplit) and returns a list of strings after breaking the string at specified character i.e. splitCharacter and integer specifies number of splits to be made.	>>> str="we, are, good, people"
		>>> str.split(sep=",")
		['we', ' are', ' good', ' people']

	Both arguments are optional. Default value for splitCharacters in blankspace.	

Note – import string module