

String Methods	Built-in Functions (cont)	Reminders
str.isdigit()	Returns Boolean any(iterable)	"24".isdigit() Check if any element is True. They are not compatible with Python 3
str.title()	Capitalizes Every First Letter	"hello world".title() Returns Boolean
str.lower()	Lowercase first Letter	"Hello World".lower() Returns Boolean
str.upper()	Capitalizes First letter	"hello world".upper() Returns quotient and remainder
str.startswith(prefix[, start[, end]])	Returns Boolean	"Hello World".startswith("Hello") Returns an integer
str.split(sep=None, maxsplit=-1)	Returns a list	"The, fox, is, crazy".split(',') Returns largest Readable item in an iterable
str.join(iterable)	Glues an iterable together with a string	"\n".join(["Three", "new", "Lines"]) Returns a map object with a
str.endswith(prefix[, start[, end]])	Returns a Boolean	"Hello World".endswith("World") Returns a new string
str.replace(old, new[, count])	Returns a new string	"Hello n World".replace("n", "and") Use /s instead of == when checking for each element, height
str.format(args, *kwargs)	Insert args/kwargs into a string	"The {} jumped {}." format(1, 10, 4) Don't use blind excepts in try/except blocks.
<b>Built-in Functions</b>		Everything is a public method. Nothing is completely private: (1, 2, 3, 4)
all(iterable)	Check if all elements are True. Returns boolean.	all([True, True, True]) Find out what tools are available in the standard library. Don't reinvent the wheel. Don't over optimize your code when writing it for the first time.
reversed()	Reverse order of a sequence	reverse([1, 2, 3, 4])
sorted(iterable[, key][, reverse])	Returns new iterable sorted by specification	sorted([5, 2, 3, 1, 4])
str()	Returns a string	str(24) List, Generator, and Dictionary comprehensions are your friends. Don't make them an enemy through over complication.
sum(iterable[, start])	Returns the sum of an iterable	sum([1, 2, 3, 4]) Remember: F3. Test, test, Test. Refactor your code after your have finished writing it the first time.
zip(*iterables)	Creates a sequence, where each corresponding element is paired	zip([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]) The differences in polling/blocking vs non-polling/non-blocking



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