

String Methods	Built-in Functions (cont)	Reminders
str.isdigit()	Returns Boolean	Watch out for <code>True</code> , <code>False</code> , <code>True</code> and libraries. They are not compatible with Python 3
str.title()	Capitalizes Every First Letter	Returns Boolean
str.lower()	Lowercase first Letter	ints, Floats, Complex, Booleans, Strings, Tuples, Lists, Sets, Dictionaries
str.upper()	Capitalizes First letter	Returns quotient and remainder
str.startswith(prefix[, start[, end]])	Returns Boolean	Dictionaries are by default unordered prior to Python 3.7
str.split(sep=None, maxsplit=-1)	Returns a list	Returns an integer
str.join(iterable)	Glues an iterable together with a string	Returns largest Readable (1 is 100%) important than speed 95% of the time
str.endswith(prefix[, start[, end]])	Returns a Boolean	Returns a map object with a
str.replace(old, new[, count])	Returns a new string	Always use <code>str.replace()</code> instead of <code>==</code> when checking for each element, <code>is</code> is not
str.format(<i>args</i> , * <i>kwargs</i>)	Insert <i>args</i> / <i>kwargs</i> into a string	Don't use blind <code>excepts</code> in <code>try/except</code> blocks. Everything is a public method. Nothing is completely private.
Built-in Functions		
all(iterable)	Check if all elements are True. Returns boolean.	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.
any(iterable)	Check if any element is True. Returns Boolean	Don't use blind <code>excepts</code> in <code>try/except</code> blocks. Everything is a public method. Nothing is completely private.
len(iterable)	Returns length of an iterable	Remember: <code>F3</code> . Test, Test, Test. Refactor your code after your have finished writing it the first time. The differences in polling/blocking vs non-polling/non-blocking
max(iterable)	Returns largest item in an iterable	
min(iterable)	Returns smallest item in an iterable	
reversed(iterable)	Reverse order of a sequence	
sorted(iterable[, key][, reverse])	Returns new iterable sorted by specification	
str()	Returns a string	
sum(iterable[, start])	Returns the sum of an iterable	
zip(*iterables)	Creates a sequence, where each corresponding element is paired	



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