String

strings in Python are iterable, indexable and immutable (id)
len(string)
string[start:end:step] step can be negative

Conversion between string and list

str()	convert an object to a string
`string.sp lit ("se p"; maxsplit = )`	split a string into a list of substrings. By default, it uses whitespace (spaces, tabs, and newlines) as the delimiter
`" sep ".jo in( object)`	concatenate the elements of an iterable object into a string

- join() : If use join on a list with only numeric elements, TypeError because the + operator is not defined for combining a list and an integer

other functions

['__add__', '__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__dir__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__', '__getitem__', '__getnewargs__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__init_subclass__', '__iter__', '__le__', '__len__', '__lt__', '__mod__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__rmod__', '__rmul__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__subclasshook__', 'capitalize', 'casefold', 'center', 'count', 'encode', 'endswith', 'expandtabs', 'find', 'format', 'format_map', 'index', 'isalnum', 'isalpha', 'isdecimal', 'isdigit', 'isidentifier', 'islower', 'isnumeric', 'isprintable', 'isspace', 'istitle', 'isupper', 'join', 'ljust', 'lower', 'lstrip', 'maketrans', 'partition', 'replace', 'rfind', 'rindex', 'rjust', 'rpartition', 'rsplit', 'rstrip', 'split', 'splitlines', 'startswith', 'strip', 'swapcase', 'title', 'translate', 'upper', 'zfill']

The dir() function in Python returns all of the object's properties and methods, but not their values1. When you call dir(string), it returns a list of valid attributes and methods that can be used with the string object.

Operation in the stings

string + string	string * int

same to list, if string multipled by negative numbers or zero, it returns a empty string. if string multipled by floats, error

Common Functions

str.place(a, b)	replace a by b in a string
str.count(a)	count thte number of a in a string
str.title()	
str.upper()	
str.lower()	
`str.st rip ("ch ara cte r")`	remove leading and trailing specific charaters. By default, whitespaces (spaces, tab, newline)
`str.rs tri p("c har act er")`	remove trailing specific character. By default, whitespaces
`str.ls tri p("c har act er")`	remove leading specific charac-hter. By default, whitespaces
str.isalpha()	check whether all the characters in a string are alphabeti. return True or False
str.isnumeric()	check whether all the characters in a string are numeric
str.isdecimal()	check whether all characters in a string are decimal digits (0-9)
str.finf("to_find")	find the first occurrence of a specified substring within a string. It returns the index of the first character of the substring if found, and -1 if the substring is not present in the string
str.startwith("...")	

isnumeric() checks for a broader range of numeric characters, including those from other scripts, while isdecimal() only recognizes decimal digits. **Neither method recognizes decimal numbers or fractions.**

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Espace Sequence	
\n	\\
\t	\"
\'	

help us differentiate between characters that have a special meaning in the programming language and characters that are part of the string itself. If a string contain \n in the text, \\n to distinguish newline charchater and text \n. Except for \' and \", we can also use single/double quote to distinguish quote in text. \r idem chapter 7

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