

txt = '1f' print(int(txt,16)) → 31	a = 215 print(str(a)) → '215'	print(chr(215)) → × print(chr(247)) → ÷
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[https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\\_ref\\_string.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_ref_string.asp)

### Python String Functions 文字函數

	Method	Description	描述
	<a href="#">capitalize()</a>	Converts the first character to upper case	將第一個字元轉換為大寫 txt = "hello" print(txt.capitalize())
	<a href="#">casefold()</a>	Converts string into lower case	將字串轉換為小寫 print(txt.casefold())
✓	<a href="#">center(len,char)</a>	Returns a centered string	返回一個置中的字串 print(txt.center(20,'-'))
✓	<a href="#">count(val,s,e)</a>	Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a string	返回指定值在字串中出現的次數 txt = "I love apples, apple are my favorite fruit" x = txt.count("apple")
	<a href="#">encode()</a>	Returns an encoded version of the string	返回字串的編碼版本
✓	<a href="#">endswith(val,s,e)</a>	Returns true if the string ends with the specified value	如果字串以指定值結尾，則返回真 x = txt.endswith(".")
	<a href="#">expandtabs()</a>	Sets the tab size of the string	設置字串的定位字元大小
✓	<a href="#">find(val,s,e)</a>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found (-1 if not found)	在字串中搜索指定值，並返回找到該值的位置 x = txt.find(" ")
	<a href="#">format()</a>	Formats specified values in a string	格式化字串中的指定值
	<a href="#">format_map()</a>	Formats specified values in a string	格式化字串中的指定值
	<a href="#">index(val,s,e)</a>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found (error if not)	在字串中搜索指定值，並返回找到該值的位置 x = txt.index(" ")
	<a href="#">isalnum()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are alphanumeric (a-z,0-9)	如果字串中的所有字元都是字母數位，則返回真
✓	<a href="#">isalpha()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are in the alphabet (a-z)	如果字串中的所有字元都是字母，則返回真
✓	<a href="#">isascii()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are ascii characters	如果字串中的所有字元都是 ASCII 字元，則返回真 txt = "中文" txt.isascii() → false

	Method	Description	描述
✓	<a href="#">isdecimal()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are decimals txt = "1234" print(txt.isdecimal()) → True	如果字串中的所有字元都是小數，則返回真 a = "\u0030" #unicode for 0 b = "\u0047" #unicode for G print(a.isdecimal()) → True print(b.isdecimal()) → False
✓	<a href="#">isdigit()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are digits	如果字串中的所有字元都是數位，則返回真 txt = "50800" x = txt.isdigit()
✓	<a href="#">isidentifier()</a>	Returns True if the string is an identifier txt = "123abc" txt.isidentifier() → false	如果字串是個識別字，則返回真 txt = "中文" txt.isidentifier() → true
	<a href="#">islower()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are lower case	如果字串中的所有字元都是小寫，則返回真
✓	<a href="#">isnumeric()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are numeric	如果字串中的所有字元都是數位，則返回真
	<a href="#">isprintable()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are printable	如果字串中的所有字元都是可列印的，則返回真
	<a href="#">isspace()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are whitespaces	如果字串中的所有字元都是空白字元，則返回真
	<a href="#">istitle()</a>	Returns True if the string follows the rules of a title	如果字串符合標題的規則，則返回真
	<a href="#">isupper()</a>	Returns True if all characters in the string are upper case	如果字串中的所有字元都是大寫，則返回真
	<a href="#">join()</a>	Converts the elements of an iterable into a string	將可反覆運算物件的元素轉換為字串
✓	<a href="#">ljust(len,char)</a>	Returns a left justified version of the string	返回字串的左對齊版本 txt = "abc" print(txt.ljust(10), 'xyz')
✓	<a href="#">lower()</a>	Converts a string into lower case	將字串轉換為小寫 txt = "ABC" print(txt.lower())
✓	<a href="#">lstrip(char)</a>	Returns a left trim version of the string	返回字串的左修剪版本 txt = " ,,,,ssaaww....banana" print(txt.lstrip(",,asw"))
	<a href="#">maketrans()</a>	Returns a translation table to be used in translations	返回用於翻譯的翻譯表

	Method	Description	描述
	<a href="#">partition()</a>	Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts	返回一個元組，字串被分成三部分 <pre>txt = "I eat bananas all day" x = txt.partition("bananas")</pre>
✓	<a href="#">replace(old,new,n)</a>	Returns a string where a specified value is replaced with a specified value	返回一個字串，其中指定值被替換為另一個指定值 <pre>txt = "I like bananas" x = txt.replace("anana","u")</pre>
✓	<a href="#">rfind(val,s,e)</a>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the last position of where it was found	在字串中搜索指定值，並返回找到該值的最後一個位置
✓	<a href="#">rindex(val,s,e)</a>	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the last position of where it was found	在字串中搜索指定值，並返回找到該值的最後一個位置
✓	<a href="#">rjust(len,char)</a>	Returns a right justified version of the string	返回字串的右對齊版本 <pre>txt = "abc" print(txt.rjust(10), 'xyz')</pre>
	<a href="#">rpartition(val)</a>	Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts	返回一個元組，其中字串被分成三部分
	<a href="#">rsplit(sep,max)</a>	Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list	在指定分隔符號處拆分字串，並返回一個清單
	<a href="#">rstrip(chars)</a>	Returns a right trim version of the string	返回字串的右修剪版本
✓	<a href="#">split(sep,max)</a>	Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list	在指定分隔符號處拆分字串，並返回一個清單 <pre>txt = "welcome to the jungle" x = txt.split()</pre>
	<a href="#">splitlines(bool)</a>	Splits the string at line breaks and returns a list True: keep line breaks	在行分隔符號處拆分字串，並返回一個清單 <pre>txt = "Thank you for the music\nWelcome to the jungle" x = txt.splitlines(True)</pre>
✓	<a href="#">startswith(val,s,e)</a>	Returns true if the string starts with the specified value	如果字串以指定值開頭，則返回真 <pre>txt = "welcome to the jungle" x = txt.startswith('We')</pre>
	<a href="#">strip(chars)</a>	Returns a trimmed version of the string	返回字串的修剪版本 <pre>txt=",,,,,rrttgg.....banana....rrr" x = txt.strip(",.grt")</pre>
	<a href="#">swapcase()</a>	Swaps cases, lower case becomes upper case and vice versa	交換大小寫，小寫變為大寫，大寫變為小寫

	Method	Description	描述
	<a href="#">title()</a>	Converts the first character of each word to upper case	將每個單詞的首字元轉換為大寫
	<a href="#">translate()</a>	Returns a translated string	返回一個已翻譯的字串
✓	<a href="#">upper()</a>	Converts a string into upper case	將字串轉換為大寫 <pre>txt = "ABC" print(txt.upper())</pre>
✓	<a href="#">zfill(n)</a>	Fills the string with a specified number of 0 values at the beginning	在字串開頭用指定數量的 0 值填補字元串 <pre>a="hello" b="welcome to the jungle" c="10.000" print(a.zfill(10)) print(b.zfill(10)) print(c.zfill(10))</pre>