



链滴

Python 字符串方法 | 第一讲 (find, rfind, startswith, endswith, islower, isupper, lower, upper, swapcase & title)

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原网址: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-string-methods-set-1-find-rfind-startswith-endswith-islower-isupper-lower-upper-swapcase-title>

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一些字符串的基础已经在下面这些文章里涵盖了:

[字符串-第一部分](#)

[字符串-第二部分](#)

重要的字符串方法将在这篇文章里讲解。

1. find("string" , beg, end) 这个函数被用来在字符串中找到子字符串的开始位置。有三个参数, 子字符串, 起始索引(默认为0) and 结束索引(默认为字符串长度).

- 如果在字符串中没有找到给定的子字符串, 那么会返回-1。
- 它会返回子字符串的开始位置索引

2. rfind("string" , beg, end) :- 这个函数和find()有几乎相同的功能, 但是它返回子字符串的**结束位置索引**。

```
# Python code to demonstrate working of
# find() and rfind()
str = "geeksforgeeks is for geeks"
str2 = "geeks"

# using find() to find first occurrence of str2
# returns 8
print ("The first occurrence of str2 is at : ", end="")
print (str.find( str2, 4) )

# using rfind() to find last occurrence of str2
# returns 21
print ("The last occurrence of str2 is at : ", end="")
print ( str.rfind( str2, 4) )
```

Output:

```
The first occurrence of str2 is at : 8
The last occurrence of str2 is at : 21
```

3. startswith("string" , beg, end) :- 如果字符串是**以指定的子字符串开头的**, 那么返回True, 否则返回False。

4. endswith("string" , beg, end) :- 如果字符串是**以指定的子字符串结尾的**, 那么返回True, 否则返回False。

```
# Python code to demonstrate working of
# startswith() and endswith()
str = "geeks"
```

```

str1 = "geeksforgeeksportal"

# using startswith() to find if str
# starts with str1
if str1.startswith(str):
    print ("str1 begins with : " + str)
else : print ("str1 does not begin with : "+ str)

# using endswith() to find
# if str ends with str1
if str1.endswith(str):
    print ("str1 ends with : " + str)
else : print ("str1 does not end with : " + str)
)

```

Output:

```

str1 begins with : geeks
str1 does not end with : geeks

```

5. islower("string") :- 如果字符串中所有字符都是 **小写的**，那么返回True，否则返回False。

6. isupper("string") :- 如果字符串中所有字符都是**大写的**，那么返回True，否则返回False。

```

# Python code to demonstrate working of
# isupper() and islower()
str = "GeeksforGeeks"
str1 = "geeks"

# checking if all characters in str are upper cased
if str.isupper() :
    print ("All characters in str are upper cased")
else : print ("All characters in str are not upper cased")

# checking if all characters in str1 are lower cased
if str1.islower() :
    print ("All characters in str1 are lower cased")
else : print ("All characters in str1 are not lower cased")

```

Output:

```

All characters in str are not upper cased
All characters in str1 are lower cased

```

7. lower() :- 这个函数返回一个所有字符都 **被转化成小写字母**的新字符串。

8. upper():- 这个函数返回一个所有字符都**被转化成大写**字母的新字符串。

9. swapcase() :- 这个函数被用来转换字符串中每一个字符的大小写。

10. title() :- 这个函数把字符串中的每个单词首字母转换为大写，其余则为小写。

```

# Python code to demonstrate working of
# upper(), lower(), swapcase() and title()
str = "GeeksForGeeks is fOr GeeKs"

```

```
# Converting string into its lower case
str1 = str.lower();
print (" The lower case converted string is : " + str1)

# Converting string into its upper case
str2 = str.upper();
print (" The upper case converted string is : " + str2)

# Converting string into its swapped case
str3 = str.swapcase();
print (" The swap case converted string is : " + str3)

# Converting string into its title case
str4 = str.title();
print (" The title case converted string is : " + str4)
```

Output:

```
The lower case converted string is : geeksforgeeks is for geeks
The upper case converted string is : GEEKSFORGEEKS IS FOR GEEKS
The swap case converted string is : gEEKSfORgEEKS IS FoR gEEkS
The title case converted string is : Geeksforgeeks Is For Geeks
```