
Functions to Know in Python

Any() and all() method

all() function is an inbuilt function in Python which returns true if all the elements of a given iterable(List, Dictionary, Tuple, set, etc) are True else it returns False. It also returns True if the iterable object is empty.

Code

```
l = [4, 5, 1]
print(all(l))
l = [0, 0, False]
print(all(l))
```

Output True
False

any() function returns True if any of the elements of a given iterable(List, Dictionary, Tuple, set, etc) are True else it returns False.

Code

```
l = [ 4, 5, 1]
print(any( l ))
l = [ 0, 0, False]
print(any( l ))
```

Output True
False

Reversed() Method

Python reversed() method returns an iterator that accesses the given sequence in the reverse order.

Code

```
seqTuple = ('a', 'r', 's', 'h', 'a', 'd')  
print(list(reversed(seqTuple)))
```

Output

```
['d', 'a', 'h', 's', 'r', 'a']
```

Enumerate()

Enumerate() method adds a counter to an iterable and returns it in a form of enumerating object. This enumerated object can then be used directly for loops or converted into a list of tuples using the list() method.

```
Code  l1 = ["eat", "sleep", "repeat"]
      obj1 = enumerate(l1)
      print ("Return type:", type(obj1))
      print (list(enumerate(l1)))

      Return type: < type 'enumerate' >
Output [(0, 'eat'), (1, 'sleep'), (2, 'repeat')]
```

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      obj1 = enumerate(l1)
      print ("Return type:", type(obj1))
      print (list(enumerate(l1)))

      Return type: < type 'enumerate' >
Output [(0, 'eat'), (1, 'sleep'), (2, 'repeat')]
```

zip()

Python zip() method takes iterable or containers and returns a single iterator object, having mapped values from all the containers.

It is used to map the similar index of multiple containers so that they can be used just using a single entity.

```
Code    name = [ "Manjeet", "Nikhil", "Shambhavi", "Astha" ]
        roll_no = [ 4, 1, 3, 2 ]

        # using zip() to map values
        mapped = zip(name, roll_no)

        print(set(mapped))
```

Output {'Shambhavi', 3}, ('Nikhil', 1), ('Astha', 2), ('Manjeet', 4)}

Min() and Max()

Python min() function returns the smallest of the value or smallest item in an iterable passed as its parameter. There are two types of min function –

- min() functions with objects

- min() functions with an iterable

Python max() function returns the largest item in an iterable or the largest of two or more arguments.

Sorted()

Python sorted() function returns a sorted list from the iterable object. Sorted() sorts any sequence (list, tuple) and always returns a list with the elements in a sorted manner, without modifying the original sequence.

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