

Reflection in Python

[Reflection](#) refers to the ability for code to be able to examine attributes about objects that might be passed as parameters to a function. For example, if we write `type(obj)` then Python will return an object which represents the type of `obj`.

Using reflection, we can write one recursive reverse function that will work for strings, lists, and any other sequence that supports slicing and concatenation. If an `obj` is a reference to a string, then Python will return the `str` type object. Further, if we write `str()` we get a string which is the empty string. In other words, writing `str()` is the same thing as writing `""`. Likewise, writing `list()` is the same thing as writing `[]`.