**Built-in Functions**

The Python interpreter has a set of functions and types built into it (pre-defined). They are always ready at your disposal; you can use them without needing to import a library.

There are 68 built-in functions and they are listed here in alphabetical order.

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**Built-in Functions**

[abs()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/abs)

Returns the absolute value of a numeric argument.

[all()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/all)

Returns True if every item in an iterable evaluates to True, otherwise, it returns False.

[any()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/any)

Takes in an iterable object such as a list or tuple and returns True if any of the elements in the iterable are True. If none of the elements in the iterable are True, returns False.

[ascii()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/ascii)

Receives as input an object containing string data, and returns the object as a printable representation with escapes for non-ASCII characters (accented characters).

[bin()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/bin)

Converts an integer into its binary equivalent string.

[bool()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/bool)

Converts a value to a Boolean True or False value.

[breakpoint()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/breakpoint)

Engages, configures, and changes the debugger program used in a script.

[bytearray()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/bytearray)

Returns an array of the given bytes of an object.

[bytes()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/bytes)

Returns a byte immutable object representing the given bytes of an object.

[callable()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/callable)

Returns True if an object is callable, and False if an object is not callable.

[chr()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/chr)

Returns Unicode characters represented by integers ranging between 0 and 1,114,111.

[classmethod()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/classmethod)

Converts a given function into a class method.

[compile()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/compile)

Returns a runnable code object created from a string.

[complex()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/complex)

Converts a given string into a complex number.

[delattr()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/delattr)

Allows the user to delete attributes from an object.

[dict()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/dict)

Initializes a new dictionary from mapping n-number of object (key, value) pairs.

[eval()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/eval)

Returns the value of a Python expression passed as a string.

[filter()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/filter)

Returns a filter object that applies a function to each item in an iterable and returns the values that are True.

[float()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/float)

Returns a float value based on a string, numeric data type, or no value at all.

[frozenset()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/frozenset)

Returns a new frozenset using an optional iterable object such as a string or list.

[hasattr()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/hasattr)

Returns True if an object has an attribute and False otherwise.

[help()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/help)

Displays documentation of an object using the Python help utility.

[input()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/input)

Prompts the user for data and returns it as a string.

[int()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/int)

Takes in a value that can be converted into an integer, and returns a copy of the value in the int datatype.

[len()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/len)

Returns the length of an object, which can either be a sequence or collection.

[list()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/list)

Returns a list from an iterable.

[map()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/map)

Returns an iterator that takes a function and applies it to every item in an iterable.

[max()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/max)

Returns the highest value from values given or an iterable.

[min()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/min)

Returns the lowest value from values given or an iterable.

[next()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/next)

Returns the next element from an iterable object.

[open()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/open)

Used for opening files in a Python program.

[pow()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/pow)

Returns the value of a base number x to the power of an exponent y, with an optional modulus z.

[print()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/print)

Prints the string representation of an object.

[range()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/range)

Returns a sequence of numbers based on the given range

[reversed()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/reversed)

Takes in an iterator object, such as a list or string, and returns a reversed iterator object.

[round()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/round)

Takes a number and an integer as parameters, and returns the number with decimal places equal to the integer.

[set()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/set)

Returns a new set based on an optional iterable object such as a list.

[sorted()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/sorted)

Takes in an iterator object, such as a list, tuple, dictionary, set, or string, and sorts it according to a parameter.

[str()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/str)

Takes in a value that can be converted into a string, and returns a copy of the value in the string datatype.

[super()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/super)

Returns a temporary object that allows a given class to inherit the methods and properties of a parent or sibling class.

[tuple()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/tuple)

Creates a new tuple.

[type()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/type)

Returns the data type of the argument passed to the function.

[zip()](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/python/built-in-functions/zip)

Takes multiple iterators as input and returns a single zip object made up of a list of tuples.

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html>

<https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/methods/built-in>