

## PYTHON INBUILT FUNCTIONS:

### 1)Python abs() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Return the absolute value of a number:

```
x = abs(-7.25)
```

#### Definition and Usage

The abs() function returns the absolute value of the specified number.

### 2)Python all() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Check if all items in a list are True:

```
mylist = [True, True, True]
```

```
x = all(mylist)
```

#### Definition and Usage

The all() function returns True if all items in an iterable are true, otherwise it returns False.

If the iterable object is empty, the all() function also returns True.

### 3)Python any() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Check if any of the items in a list are True:

```
mylist = [False, True, False]
```

```
x = any(mylist)
```

#### Definition and Usage

The any() function returns True if any item in an iterable are true, otherwise it returns False.

If the iterable object is empty, the any() function will return False.

#### 4)Python ascii() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Escape non-ascii characters:

```
x = ascii("My name is Ståle")
```

#### Definition and Usage

The ascii() function returns a readable version of any object (Strings, Tuples, Lists, etc).

The ascii() function will replace any non-ascii characters with escape characters:

å will be replaced with \xe5.

#### 5)Python bin() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Return the binary version of 36:

```
x = bin(36)
```

### Definition and Usage

The bin() function returns the binary version of a specified integer.

The result will always start with the prefix 0b.

## 6)Python bool() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Return the boolean value of 1:

```
x = bool(1)
```

### Definition and Usage

The bool() function returns the boolean value of a specified object

## 7)Python bytearray() Function

Return an array of 4 bytes:

```
x = bytearray(4)
```

### Definition and Usage

The bytearray() function returns a bytearray object.

It can convert objects into bytearray objects, or create empty bytearray object of the specified size.

## 8)Python bytes() Function

Example[Get your own Python Server](#)

Return an array of 4 bytes:

```
x = bytes(4)
```

### Definition and Usage

The bytes() function returns a bytes object.

It can convert objects into bytes objects, or create empty bytes object of the specified size.

The difference between bytes() and bytearray() is that bytes() returns an object that cannot be modified, and bytearray() returns an object that can be modified.

## 9)Python chr() Function

Example[Get your own Python Server](#)

Get the character that represents the unicode 97:

```
x = chr(97)
```

### Definition and Usage

The chr() function returns the character that represents the specified unicode.

## 10)Python compile() Function

Compile text as code, and then execute it:

```
x = compile('print(55)', 'test', 'eval')
```

```
exec(x)
```

### Definition and Usage

The compile() function returns the specified source as a code object, ready to be executed.

## 11)Python complex() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Convert the number 3 and imaginary number 5 into a complex number:

```
x = complex(3, 5)
```

### Definition and Usage

The complex() function returns a complex number by specifying a real number and an imaginary number.

## 12)Python delattr() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Delete the "age" property from the "person" object:

```
class Person:
```

```
    name = "John"
```

```
    age = 36
```

```
    country = "Norway"
```

```
delattr(Person, 'age')
```

### Definition and Usage

The `delattr()` function will delete the specified attribute from the specified object.

## 13)Python dict() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Create a dictionary containing personal information:

```
x = dict(name = "John", age = 36, country = "Norway")
```

### Definition and Usage

The `dict()` function creates a dictionary.

A dictionary is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed.

## 14)Python dir() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Display the content of an object:

```
class Person:
```

```
    name = "John"
```

```
    age = 36
```

```
    country = "Norway"
```

```
print(dir(Person))
```

## Definition and Usage

The `dir()` function returns all properties and methods of the specified object, without the values.

This function will return all the properties and methods, even built-in properties which are default for all object.

## 15)Python divmod() Function

Display the quotient and the remainder of 5 divided by 2:

```
x = divmod(5, 2)
```

## Definition and Usage

The `divmod()` function returns a tuple containing the quotient and the remainder when argument1 (dividend) is divided by argument2 (divisor).

## 16)Python enumerate() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Convert a tuple into an enumerate object:

```
x = ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry')
```

```
y = enumerate(x)
```

## Definition and Usage

The `enumerate()` function takes a collection (e.g. a tuple) and returns it as an enumerate object.

The enumerate() function adds a counter as the key of the enumerate object.

## 17)Python eval() Function

Evaluate the expression 'print(55)':

`

### Definition and Usage

The eval() function evaluates the specified expression, if the expression is a legal Python statement, it will be executed.

## 18)Python float() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Convert the number 3 into a floating point number:

```
x = float(3)
```

### Definition and Usage

The float() function converts the specified value into a floating point number.

## 19)Python format() Function

Format the number 0.5 into a percentage value:



```
x = format(0.5, '%')
```

### Definition and Usage

The `format()` function formats a specified value into a specified format.

## 20)Python hex() Function

Example[Get your own Python Server](#)

Convert 255 into hexadecimal value:

```
x = hex(255)
```

### Definition and Usage

The `hex()` function converts the specified number into a hexadecimal value.

## 21)Python id() Function

Return the unique id of a tuple object:

```
x = ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry')
```

```
y = id(x)
```

### Definition and Usage

The `id()` function returns a unique id for the specified object.

## 22)Python locals() Function

Example[Get your own Python Server](#)

Display the local symbol table:

```
x = locals()
```

```
print(x)
```

### Definition and Usage

The `locals()` function returns the local symbol table as a dictionary.

## 23)Python map() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Calculate the length of each word in the tuple:

```
def myfunc(n):
```

```
    return len(n)
```

```
x = map(myfunc, ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry'))
```

### Definition and Usage

The `map()` function executes a specified function for each item in an iterable. The item is sent to the function as a parameter.

## 24)Python next() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Create an iterator, and print the items one by one:

```
mylist = iter(["apple", "banana", "cherry"])
```

```
x = next(mylist)
```

```
print(x)
```

```
x = next(mylist)
```

```
print(x)
```

```
x = next(mylist)
```

```
print(x)
```

## 25)Python oct() Function

Example[Get your own Python Server](#)

Convert the number 12 into an octal value:

```
x = oct(12)
```

### Definition and Usage

The oct() function converts an integer into an octal string.

## 26)Python round() Function

Example[Get your own Python Server](#)

Round a number to only two decimals:

```
x = round(5.76543, 2)
```

```
print(x)
```

### Definition and Usage

The round() function returns a floating point number that is a rounded version of the specified number, with the specified number of decimals.

The default number of decimals is 0, meaning that the function will return the nearest integer.

## 27)Python slice() Function

ExampleGet your own Python Server

Create a tuple and a slice object. Use the slice object to get only the two first items of the tuple:

```
a = ("a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h")
```

```
x = slice(2)
```

```
print(a[x])
```

### Definition and Usage

The slice() function returns a slice object.

A slice object is used to specify how to slice a sequence. You can specify where to start the slicing, and where to end. You can also specify the step, which allows you to e.g. slice only every other item.