**Built-in Functions**

1. **abs():** returns the absolute value of a number.
2. **all():** returns True if all elements of the iterable ‘list, tuble’ are true (or if the iterable is empty).
3. **any():** returns True if any elements of the iterable ‘list, tuble’ is true. If the iterable is empty returns False.
4. **basestring():** was used in python 2 as a parent of str and Unicode, but removed in python 3.
5. **bin():** convert an integer to a binary string.
6. **bool():** convert the value to Boolean.
7. **bytearray():** returns a byte array object.
8. **callable():** returns True if the object appears callable.
9. **chr():** returns a string representing a character.
10. **classmethod(function):** converts a function into a class method.
11. **cmp():** used in python 2 to compare two objects.
12. **compile():** compiler source into a code or AST object.
13. **complex():** creates a complex number.
14. **delatter(object, name):** delete the named attribute from an object.
15. **dict():** create an dictionary.
16. **dir(object):** Attempts to return a list of valid attribute from an object.
17. **divmode(a,b):** returns a tuple of the quotient and remainder when dividing a by b.
18. **enumerate(iterable, start=0):** returns an enumerate object.
19. **eval():** evaluates a Python expression.
20. **execfile():** was used in python 2 to execute a python script.
21. **filter(function, iterable):** constructs an iterator from elements of iterable for which function returns True.
22. **float():** returns a floating point number.
23. **format(value,format\_spec):** formats a specified value.
24. **frozenset([iterablle]):** returns a immutable set.
25. **getattr(object, name):** returns the value of the named attribute of an object.
26. **globals():** return a dictionary contains the current globals.
27. **hasattr(object, name):** checks if an object has a specific attribute.
28. **hash(object):** returns the hash value of an object.
29. **help(object):** invokes the built in help system.
30. **hex(x):** converts an integer to a hexadecimal string.
31. **id(object):** returns the identity of an object.
32. **input():** reads a line from input.
33. **int(x):** returns an integer object.
34. **issubclass(class, classinfo):** checks if a class is a subclass for another class.
35. **isinstance(object, classinfo):** checks if an object is an instance of a class.
36. **iter():** return iterator.
37. **lens():** return the number of items in a container.
38. **list():** creates a list.
39. **locals():** updates and returns a dictionary representing the current local symbol table.
40. **long():** was used in python 2 for long integers.
41. **map(function, iterable):** apply function to every item in the iterable.
42. **max():** return the largest item.
43. **memoryview():** returns memory view object.
44. **min():** returns the smallest item.
45. **next():** retrieve the next item of the operator.
46. **object():** returns new featureless object.
47. **oct(x):** converts an integer to an octal string.
48. **open():** open files.
49. **ord():** return the uni code of the character.
50. **pow(x, y):** return x raise to power y.
51. **print():** prints objects.
52. **property():** returns property attribute.
53. **range(start, stop):** returns immutable sequence.
54. **raw\_input():** used in Python 2 to read a line from input.
55. **reduce():** applies a function cumulatively (imported from functiontools in Python 3.
56. **reload():** used to reload a previously imported module (in Python 2, moved to importlip in python 3).
57. **repr(object):** returns a string representation of an object.
58. **reversed():** returns a reverse iterator.
59. **round():** rounds a number.
60. **set():** creates a set.
61. **setattr():** set attribute to an object.
62. **slice():** returns a slice object.
63. **sorted():** returns a sorted list.
64. **staticmethod():**converts a method to a static method.
65. **str():** returns a string.
66. **sum():** sums items of an iterable.
67. **super():** returns a proxy object that delegates method calls to a parent class.
68. **tuple():** creates a tuble.
69. **type():** returns a type of an object.
70. **unichr():** was used in Python 2 to return the Unicode character ; replaced by chr() in Python 3.
71. **unicode():** was used in Python 2 to return the Unicode strings; replaced by str() in Python 3.
72. **vars(object):** returns dict attribute for a module , class, instance or other object.
73. **xrange():** was used in Python 2 for; replaced by range() in Python 3.
74. **zip():** returns an iterator of tuples.
75. **import():** called by the import statement.