2. Built-in Functions

The Python interpreter has a number of functions built into it that are always available. They are listed here in alphabetical order.

		Built-in Functions		
abs()	divmod()	input()	open()	staticmethod()
all()	enumerate()	int()	ord()	str()
any()	eval()	isinstance()	pow()	sum()
basestring()	execfile()	issubclass()	print()	super()
bin()	file()	iter()	property()	tuple()
bool()	filter()	len()	range()	type()
bytearray()	float()	list()	raw_input()	unichr()
callable()	format()	locals()	reduce()	unicode()
chr()	frozenset()	long()	reload()	vars()
classmethod()	getattr()	map()	repr()	xrange()
cmp()	globals()	max()	reversed()	zip()
compile()	hasattr()	memoryview()	round()	__import__()
complex()	hash()	min()	set()	
delattr()	help()	next()	setattr()	
dict()	hex()	object()	slice()	
dir()	id()	oct()	sorted()	

In addition, there are other four built-in functions that are no longer considered essential: `apply()`, `buffer()`, `coerce()`, and `intern()`. They are documented in the Non-essential Built-in Functions section.

abs(*x*)

Return the absolute value of a number. The argument may be a plain or long integer or a floating point number. If the argument is a complex number, its magnitude is returned.

all(*iterable*)

Return `True` if all elements of the *iterable* are true (or if the iterable is empty). Equivalent to:

```
def all(iterable):
    for element in iterable:
        if not element:
            return False
    return True
```

New in version 2.5.

any(*iterable*)

Return `True` if any element of the *iterable* is true. If the iterable is empty, return `False`. Equivalent to:

```
def any(iterable):
    for element in iterable:
        if element:
            return True
    return False
```

New in version 2.5.