List and its default functions

- 1 len(list)
- Gives the total length of the list.
- 2 max(list)
- Returns item from the list with max value.
- 3 min(list)
- Returns item from the list with min value.
- 4 list(seq)
- Converts a tuple into list.

Dictionary and its default functions

- cmp(dict1, dict2) Compares elements of both dict.
- 2 len(dict) Gives the total length of the dictionary. This would be equal to the number of items in the dictionary.
- 3 str(dict) Produces a printable string representation of a dictionary
- 4 type(variable) Returns the type of the passed variable. If passed variable is dictionary, then it would return a dictionary type.

Sets and its default functions

- A Set is an unordered collection data type that is iterable, mutable and has no duplicate elements. Python's set class represents the mathematical notion of a set. The major advantage of using a set, as opposed to a list, is that it has a highly optimized method for checking whether a specific element is contained in the set.
- set() Parameters
- set() takes a single optional parameter:
- iterable (optional) - a sequence (string, tuple, etc.) or collection (set, dictionary, etc.) or an iterator object to be converted into a set.
- Return value from set()
- set() returns:
- an empty set if no parameters are passed
- a set constructed from the given iterable parameter

Tuple and explore default methods.

- 1 cmp(tuple1, tuple2)
- Compares elements of both tuples.
- 2 len(tuple)
- Gives the total length of the tuple.
- 3 max(tuple)
- Returns item from the tuple with max value.
- 4 min(tuple)
- Returns item from the tuple with min value.
- 5 tuple(seq)
- Converts a list into tuple.

Strings and explore default methods.

- 1 capitalize()
- Capitalizes first letter of string
- 2 center(width, fillchar)
- Returns a string padded with fillchar with the original string centered to a total of width columns.
- 3 count(str, beg = 0,end = len(string))
- Counts how many times str occurs in string or in a substring of string if starting index beg and ending index end are given.
- 4 decode(encoding = 'UTF-8',errors = 'strict')
- Decodes the string using the codec registered for encoding. encoding defaults to the default string encoding.
- 5 encode(encoding = 'UTF-8',errors = 'strict')
- Returns encoded string version of string; on error, default is to raise a ValueError unless errors is given with 'ignore' or 'replace'.