

Python Programming

List with Functions

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Built-in Functions

docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html

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Built-in Functions

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

Built-in Functions				
<code>abs()</code>	<code>delattr()</code>	<code>hash()</code>	<code>memoryview()</code>	<code>set()</code>
<code>all()</code>	<code>dict()</code>	<code>help()</code>	<code>min()</code>	<code>setattr()</code>
<code>any()</code>	<code>dir()</code>	<code>hex()</code>	<code>next()</code>	<code>slice()</code>
<code>ascii()</code>	<code>divmod()</code>	<code>id()</code>	<code>object()</code>	<code>sorted()</code>
<code>bin()</code>	<code>enumerate()</code>	<code>input()</code>	<code>oct()</code>	<code>staticmethod()</code>
<code>bool()</code>	<code>eval()</code>	<code>int()</code>	<code>open()</code>	<code>str()</code>
<code>breakpoint()</code>	<code>exec()</code>	<code>isinstance()</code>	<code>ord()</code>	<code>sum()</code>
<code>bytearray()</code>	<code>filter()</code>	<code>issubclass()</code>	<code>pow()</code>	<code>super()</code>
<code>bytes()</code>	<code>float()</code>	<code>iter()</code>	<code>print()</code>	<code>tuple()</code>
<code>callable()</code>	<code>format()</code>	<code>len()</code>	<code>property()</code>	<code>type()</code>
<code>chr()</code>	<code>frozenset()</code>	<code>list()</code>	<code>range()</code>	<code>vars()</code>
<code>classmethod()</code>	<code>getattr()</code>	<code>locals()</code>	<code>repr()</code>	<code>zip()</code>
<code>compile()</code>	<code>globals()</code>	<code>map()</code>	<code>reversed()</code>	<code>__import__()</code>
<code>complex()</code>	<code>hasattr()</code>	<code>max()</code>	<code>round()</code>	

- We already know: *abs*, *min*, *id*, *enumerate*, *input*, *bool*, *int*, *str*, *sum*, *pow*, *float*, *print*, *len*, *type*, *range*, *globals*, *map*, *max*, *round*
- Some of them have relations with list

Flexible Reading

```
2  # .split() return list of strings
3  my_list = input().split()
4
5  for item in my_list:
6      print(item, end=' ')
7  print()
8
9  # now list of integers
10 my_list = list(map(int, input().split()))
11
12 print(type(my_list), type(my_list[0])) # list, int
13
14 for item in my_list:
15     print(item, end=' ')
16 print()
17
18 # very helpful to read variable number of items on same line
19
```

sum, min, max, help functions

```
2
3 my_list = [4, 5, 7, 4, 5, 4, 8]
4
5 print(sum(my_list)) ... # 37
6
7 print(min(my_list), max(my_list)) ... # 3 8
8
9 my_list = ['ali', 'ziad', 'mostafa']
10
11 print(min(my_list), max(my_list)) ... # ali ziad
12
13 help(my_list.count) ... # without () : passing a function
14
15 """
16 Help on built-in function count:
17
18 count(value, /) method of builtins.list instance
19     Return number of occurrences of value.
20 """
```

enumerate function

```
2 my_list = [1, 'mostafa', 4]
3 for idx, item in enumerate(my_list):
4     print(idx, item)
5     idx = -100 # no effect
6     """
7     0 1
8     1 mostafa
9     2 4
10    """
11
12    # NOTE: this creates a complete list in memory
13    # Slow for a huge range
14    lst = list(enumerate(range(5, 9)))
15
16    for item in lst:
17        print(item)
18    """
19    (0, 5)
20    (1, 6)
21    (2, 7)
22    (3, 8)
23    """
```

all and functions

```
2  # all: Return True if all elements of the iterable are true
3  lst = [10, 20, -12, 'Mostafa']
4
5  print(all(lst)) ..... # True
6  print(all([])) ..... # True
7
8  # items cause False
9  print(all([False])) ..... # False
10 print(all([''])) ..... # False
11 print(all([0])) ..... # False
12
13 print(all([10, 0, 2])) ..... # False
14
15 # Return True if any element of the iterable is true
16 lst = [10, 20, 0, 'Mostafa']
17
18 print(all(lst)) ..... # False
19 print(any([])) ..... # True
20
```

all and functions: Docs

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
```

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
```

“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”

“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”