

Python Built-in Functions

abs()

Returns the absolute value of a number. Example: `abs(-5) => 5`.

all()

Returns True if all elements in an iterable are true. Example: `all([True, True]) => True`.

any()

Returns True if any element in an iterable is true. Example: `any([False, True]) => True`.

ascii()

Returns a string containing a printable representation of an object. Example: `ascii("Hello") => 'Hello'`.

bin()

Converts an integer to a binary string. Example: `bin(10) => '0b1010'`.

bool()

Converts a value to a Boolean. Example: `bool(1) => True`.

chr()

Returns the character that represents the specified Unicode code. Example: `chr(97) => 'a'`.

dict()

Creates a dictionary object. Example: `dict(a=1, b=2) => {'a': 1, 'b': 2}`.

divmod()

Returns a tuple of quotient and remainder. Example: `divmod(10, 3) => (3, 1)`.

enumerate()

Returns an enumerate object with index and value pairs. Example: `list(enumerate(["a", "b"])) => [(0, "a"), (1, "b")]`.

eval()

Evaluates a Python expression. Example: `eval("2 + 2") => 4`.

float()

Converts a number or string to a float. Example: float(5) => 5.0.

format()

Formats a value into a specified format. Example: format(0.5, ".2%") => '50.00%'.

hash()

Returns the hash value of an object. Example: hash("test") => some integer.

help()

Invokes the built-in help system. Example: help(print).

hex()

Converts an integer to a hexadecimal string. Example: hex(255) => '0xff'.

input()

Reads a line from input. Example: input("Enter: ") => user input.

int()

Converts a value to an integer. Example: int("5") => 5.

len()

Returns the length of an object. Example: len([1, 2, 3]) => 3.

list()

Creates a list object. Example: list((1, 2, 3)) => [1, 2, 3].

map()

Applies a function to all items in an iterable. Example: list(map(str, [1, 2])) => ['1', '2'].

max()

Returns the largest item in an iterable. Example: max([1, 2, 3]) => 3.

min()

Returns the smallest item in an iterable. Example: min([1, 2, 3]) => 1.

next()

Retrieves the next item from an iterator. Example: `next(iter([1, 2, 3])) => 1`.

open()

Opens a file and returns a file object. Example: `open("file.txt", "r")`.

ord()

Returns the Unicode code of a character. Example: `ord('a') => 97`.

pow()

Returns the power of a number. Example: `pow(2, 3) => 8`.

print()

Prints objects to the console. Example: `print("Hello") => Hello`.

range()

Returns a sequence of numbers. Example: `list(range(3)) => [0, 1, 2]`.

repr()

Returns a string representation of an object. Example: `repr(5) => '5'`.

reversed()

Returns a reversed iterator. Example: `list(reversed([1, 2])) => [2, 1]`.

set()

Creates a set object. Example: `set([1, 2, 2]) => {1, 2}`.

slice()

Creates a slice object. Example: `slice(0, 5) => slice(0, 5)`.

sorted()

Returns a sorted list from an iterable. Example: `sorted([3, 1, 2]) => [1, 2, 3]`.

str()

Converts a value to a string. Example: `str(5) => '5'`.

sum()

Returns the sum of an iterable. Example: `sum([1, 2, 3]) => 6`.

tuple()

Creates a tuple object. Example: `tuple([1, 2, 3]) => (1, 2, 3)`.

type()

Returns the type of an object. Example: `type(5) => <class 'int'>`.

zip()

Returns an iterator of tuples. Example: `list(zip([1, 2], [3, 4])) => [(1, 3), (2, 4)]`.