Build-in Function #3

- Functions we already know

- len( ) - find length of any object

- list( ) - creating items of list

- local( ) - give local variables of given function

- object( ) - base class for all python object

- oct( ) - base conversion function

- open( ) - opening a file

- ord( ) - gives ascii code for given class

- print( ) - prints the result

- range( ) - gives value in specific range

- set( ) - create object of set class

- str( ) - create object of str class

- super( ) - refers object of super class

- tuple( ) - create object of tuple class

- Type( ) - gives type if datatype

- New Functions

- map( ) - map element of one sequence into another
- max( ) - gives maximum value in a sequence
- min( ) - gives minimum value in a sequence
- Sum( ) - gives sum of all elements in a sequence
- sorted( ) - sort a sequence
- slice( ) - gives slice object of a sequence

```
Type help, copyright, credits or li
>>> L1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> L2 = [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
>>>
>>> m = map(lambda x : x**2 , L1)
>>> list(m)
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
>>>
>>> m = map(lambda x,y : x+y, L1 ,L2
         )
>>> list(m)
[6, 8, 10, 12, 14]
>>>
>>> max(L1)
5
>>> min(L1)
1
>>> sum(L1)
15
>>> sorted(L1)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> sorted(L1,reverse=True)
[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
>>> s = slice(0,2)
>>> L2[s]
[5, 6]

>>>
```

- zip( ) - join elements from corresponding 2 sequence
- reversed( ) - same as iterator but perform reverse iteration
- pow( ) - gives power value of a given number
- round( ) - round up the integer value

```
>>> L1 = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']
>>> L2 = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12]
>>>
>>> z = zip(L1,L2)
>>>
>>> z
<zip object at 0x7fa3c99af180>
>>>
>>> for x,y in z:
            print(x,y)


A 2
B 4
C 6
D 8
>>> rev = reversed(L1)
>>> next(rev)
'D'
>>> next(rev)
'C'
>>> pow(2,4)
16
>>> 2**4
16
>>> round(12.3333)
12
>>>
```