

Python Built-in Functions

`abs()`

returns absolute value of a number.

`any()`

Checks if any Element of an Iterable is True

`all()`

returns true when all elements in iterable is true

`ascii()`

Returns String Containing Printable Representation

`bin()`

converts integer to binary string

`bool()`

Converts a Value to Boolean

`bytearray()`

returns array of given byte size

`callable()`

Checks if the Object is Callable

`bytes()`

returns immutable bytes object

`chr()`

Returns a Character (a string) from an Integer

`compile()`

Returns a Python code object

`classmethod()`

returns class method for given function

`complex()`

Creates a Complex Number

`delattr()`

Deletes Attribute From the Object

`dict()`

Creates a Dictionary

`dir()`

Tries to Return Attributes of Object

`divmod()`

Returns a Tuple of Quotient and Remainder

`enumerate()`

Returns an Enumerate Object

`staticmethod()`

transforms a method into a static method

`filter()`

constructs iterator from elements which are true

`eval()`

Runs Python Code Within Program

`float()`

returns floating point number from number, string

`format()`

returns formatted representation of a value

`frozenset()`

returns immutable frozenset object

`getattr()`

returns value of named attribute of an object

`globals()`

returns dictionary of current global symbol table

`exec()`

Executes Dynamically Created Program

`hasattr()`

returns whether object has named attribute

`help()`

Invokes the built-in Help System

`hex()`

Converts to Integer to Hexadecimal

`hash()`

returns hash value of an object

`input()`

reads and returns a line of string

`id()`

Returns Identify of an Object

Pramod KS

`isinstance()`

Checks if a Object is an Instance of Class

`int()`

returns integer from a number or string

`issubclass()`

Checks if a Object is Subclass of a Class

`iter()`

returns an iterator

`list()`

creates a list in Python

`locals()`

Returns dictionary of a current local symbol table

`len()`

Returns Length of an Object

`max()`

returns the largest item

`min()`

returns the smallest value

`map()`

Applies Function and Returns a List

`next()`

Retrieves next item from the iterator

`memoryview()`

returns memory view of an argument

`object()`

creates a featureless object

`oct()`

returns the octal representation of an integer

`ord()`

returns an integer of the Unicode character

`open()`

Returns a file object

`pow()`

returns the power of a number

`print()`

Prints the Given Object

`property()`

returns the property attribute

`range()`

return sequence of integers between start and stop

`repr()`

returns a printable representation of the object

`reversed()`

returns the reversed iterator of a sequence

`round()`

rounds a number to specified decimals

`set()`

constructs and returns a set

`setattr()`

sets the value of an attribute of an object

`slice()`

returns a slice object

`sorted()`

returns a sorted list from the given iterable

`str()`

returns the string version of the object

`sum()`

Adds items of an Iterable

`tuple()`

Returns a tuple

`type()`

Returns the type of the object

`vars()`

Returns the `__dict__` attribute

`zip()`

Returns an iterator of tuples

`__import__()`

Function called by the import statement

[super\(\)](#)

Returns a proxy object of the base class

Python Dictionary Methods

[Dictionary clear\(\)](#)

Removes all Items

[Dictionary copy\(\)](#)

Returns Shallow Copy of a Dictionary

[Dictionary fromkeys\(\)](#)

creates dictionary from given sequence

[Dictionary get\(\)](#)

Returns Value of The Key

[Dictionary items\(\)](#)

returns view of dictionary's (key, value) pair

[Dictionary keys\(\)](#)

Returns View Object of All Keys

[Dictionary popitem\(\)](#)

Returns & Removes Element from Dictionary

[Dictionary setdefault\(\)](#)

Inserts Key With a Value if Key is not Present

[Dictionary pop\(\)](#)

removes and returns element having given key

[Dictionary values\(\)](#)

returns view of all values in dictionary

[Dictionary update\(\)](#)

Updates the Dictionary

[any\(\)](#)

Checks if any Element of an Iterable is True

[all\(\)](#)

returns true when all elements in iterable is true

[ascii\(\)](#)

Returns String Containing Printable Representation

`bool()`

Converts a Value to Boolean

`dict()`

Creates a Dictionary

`enumerate()`

Returns an Enumerate Object

`filter()`

constructs iterator from elements which are true

`iter()`

returns an iterator

`len()`

Returns Length of an Object

`max()`

returns the largest item

`min()`

returns the smallest value

`map()`

Applies Function and Returns a List

`sorted()`

returns a sorted list from the given iterable

`sum()`

Adds items of an Iterable

`zip()`

Returns an iterator of tuples

Python List Methods

List `append()`

Add a single element to the end of the list

List `extend()`

Add Elements of a List to Another List

List `insert()`

Inserts Element to The List

[List remove\(\)](#)

Removes item from the list

[List index\(\)](#)

returns smallest index of element in list

[List count\(\)](#)

returns occurrences of element in a list

[List pop\(\)](#)

Removes element at the given index

[List reverse\(\)](#)

Reverses a List

[List sort\(\)](#)

sorts elements of a list

[List copy\(\)](#)

Returns Shallow Copy of a List

[List clear\(\)](#)

Removes all Items from the List

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Python Set Methods

`Set remove()`

Removes Element from the Set

`Set add()`

adds element to a set

`Set copy()`

Returns Shallow Copy of a Set

`Set clear()`

remove all elements from a set

`Set difference()`

Returns Difference of Two Sets

`Set difference_update()`

Updates Calling Set With Intersection of Sets

`Set discard()`

Removes an Element from The Set

[Set intersection\(\)](#)

Returns Intersection of Two or More Sets

[Set intersection_update\(\)](#)

Updates Calling Set With Intersection of Sets

[Set isdisjoint\(\)](#)

Checks Disjoint Sets

[Set issubset\(\)](#)

Checks if a Set is Subset of Another Set

[Set issuperset\(\)](#)

Checks if a Set is Superset of Another Set

[Set pop\(\)](#)

Removes an Arbitrary Element

[Set symmetric_difference\(\)](#)

Returns the symmetric difference of sets

[Set symmetric_difference_update\(\)](#)

Updates the Set with symmetric difference

[Set union\(\)](#)

Returns the union of sets

[Set update\(\)](#)

Add elements to the set

[any\(\)](#)

Checks if any Element of an Iterable is True

[all\(\)](#)

returns true when all elements in iterable is true

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Returns String Containing Printable Representation

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Returns an Enumerate Object

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constructs iterator from elements which are true

[frozenset\(\)](#)

returns immutable frozenset object

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Applies Function and Returns a List

`set()`

constructs and returns a set

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Python String Methods

`String capitalize()`

Converts first character to Capital Letter

`String center()`

Pads string with specified character

`String casefold()`

converts to case folded strings

`String count()`

returns occurrences of substring in string

`String endswith()`

Checks if String Ends with the Specified Suffix

`String expandtabs()`

Replaces Tab character With Spaces

`String encode()`

returns encoded string of given string

[String find\(\)](#)

Returns the index of first occurrence of substring

[String format\(\)](#)

formats string into nicer output

[String index\(\)](#)

Returns Index of Substring

[String isalnum\(\)](#)

Checks Alphanumeric Character

[String isalpha\(\)](#)

Checks if All Characters are Alphabets

[String isdecimal\(\)](#)

Checks Decimal Characters

[String isdigit\(\)](#)

Checks Digit Characters

[String isidentifier\(\)](#)

Checks for Valid Identifier

[String islower\(\)](#)

Checks if all Alphabets in a String are Lowercase

[String isnumeric\(\)](#)

Checks Numeric Characters

[String isprintable\(\)](#)

Checks Printable Character

[String isspace\(\)](#)

Checks Whitespace Characters

[String istitle\(\)](#)

Checks for Title cased String

[String isupper\(\)](#)

returns if all characters are uppercase characters

[String join\(\)](#)

Returns a Concatenated String

[String ljust\(\)](#)

returns left-justified string of given width

[String rjust\(\)](#)

returns right-justified string of given width

[String lower\(\)](#)

returns lowercased string

[String upper\(\)](#)

returns uppercased string

[String swapcase\(\)](#)

swap uppercase characters to lowercase; vice versa

[String lstrip\(\)](#)

Removes Leading Characters

[String rstrip\(\)](#)

Removes Trailing Characters

[String strip\(\)](#)

Removes Both Leading and Trailing Characters

[String partition\(\)](#)

Returns a Tuple

[String maketrans\(\)](#)

returns a translation table

[String rpartition\(\)](#)

Returns a Tuple

[String translate\(\)](#)

returns mapped chariteered string

[String replace\(\)](#)

Replaces Substring Inside

[String rfind\(\)](#)

Returns the Highest Index of Substring

[String rindex\(\)](#)

Returns Highest Index of Substring

[String split\(\)](#)

Splits String from Left

[String rsplit\(\)](#)

Splits String From Right

[String splitlines\(\)](#)

Splits String at Line Boundaries

[String startswith\(\)](#)

Checks if String Starts with the Specified String

[String title\(\)](#)

Returns a Title Cased String

[String zfill\(\)](#)

Returns a Copy of The String Padded with Zeros

[String format_map\(\)](#)

Formats the String Using Dictionary

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`sum()`

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`zip()`

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Python Tuple Methods

`Tuple count()`

returns occurrences of element in a tuple

`Tuple index()`

returns smallest index of element in tuple

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