

Are there builtin iterators in Python?

Asked 1 year, 6 months ago Active 19 days ago Viewed 205 times



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We have builtin iterables like lists, tuples, and dictionaries to name a few. We can also create our own iterable objects by implementing an `__iter__` method in the class. We can also do that iterator objects by implementing an `__iter__` and a `__next__` method, but are there builtin iterators like there are builtin iterables?

python

iterator

builtin

edited Aug 20 '18 at 9:37



Graham Dumpleton

51.7k ● 6 ● 95 ● 116

asked Aug 20 '18 at 9:21



multigoodverse

4,660 ● 8 ● 40 ● 81

3 Answers



3



The following `builtin` *s return* iterators in Python 3: `enumerate()`, `filter()`, `iter()` (of course), `map()`, `reversed()` and `zip()`.

In Python there are also a lot of native python methods that *return* iterators, for example checkout the [itertools module](#) (the hint is in the name!).

However, to pedantically answer your question, no there are not `builtins` that *are* iterators (I can't think of a good use case for this), but as [tobias_k](#) says `list()` and others are not iterables either and merely *return* then.

Testing that iterator *classes* (not objects) exist in `builtins` (thanks to [FHTMitchell](#)):

```
import builtins
import collections.abc

def isiteratorclass(obj):
    if not isinstance(obj, type):
        return False
    return issubclass(obj, collections.abc.Iterator)

[key for key, value in vars(builtins).items() if isiteratorclass(value)]
# --> ['enumerate', 'filter', 'map', 'reversed', 'zip']
```

edited Aug 20 '18 at 21:35

answered Aug 20 '18 at 9:33



Chris_Rands

25k ● 8 ● 51 ● 89

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@tobias_k Agreed, have deleted the code snippet, it wasn't that relevant anyway – [Chris_Rands](#) Aug 20 '18 at 9:46

1 @tobias_k If we're going full pedant, `list` and `tuple` are classes whose instances are iterables ;) – [FHTMitchell](#) Aug 20 '18 at 9:48

Actually, I don't think your `is_iterator` test was pointless, you just applied it to the wrong arguments, e.g. `is_iterator([1,2,3])` or `is_iterator(range(5))` are false, whereas `is_iterator(map(abs, [1,2,3]))` is true. – [tobias_k](#) Aug 20 '18 at 9:49

@FHTMitchell Yes I think the OP just used the wrong semantics and that has led us down a rather irrelevant diversion, I have edited the answer – [Chris_Rands](#) Aug 20 '18 at 9:50

File handles, for example, implement the iterator protocol:

```
f = open('file.txt')
next(f)
# first line
next(f)
# second line
```

answered Aug 20 '18 at 9:26



[schwobasegg](#)

42.3k ● 3 ● 29 ● 51

This code lists each of the builtins that implement `iter`:

```
import builtins

for item in dir(builtins):
    class_ = getattr(builtins, item)
    if type(class_) is type:
        if hasattr(class_, '__iter__'):
            print(item)
```

Which prints the following iterable **classes**:

```
bytearray
bytes
dict
enumerate
filter
frozenset
list
map
range
reversed
set
str
tuple
zip
```

It would not be very useful to have an iterator in the standard library because iterators get exhausted. When you call `next()` on them enough times they eventually will not return anything.

Also you said that things like `'zip'` were 'native methods'. That is not strictly true. `'zip'` is a class (see above) and `zip()` creates an instance of the `zip` class.

It is also helpful to think of the terms 'function' and 'methods' as distinctly different. If your function is defined in a module (a `.py` file) then its called a function. If it is defined in a class, it's called a method.

Python is a bit confusing because things like `int` and `str` and `type` are actually classes, but we use them like built in functions.

It's pretty interesting to explore around in the `builtins` module. Just do:

```
import builtins
dir(builtins)
```

Then check the type of some of the things you find in there like:

```
>>> type(dir)
<class 'builtin_function_or_method'>

>>> type(zip)
<class 'type'>

>>> type(int)
<class 'type'>

>>> type(chr)
<class 'builtin_function_or_method'>

>>> type(type)
<class 'type'>
```

To see what they really are. You will gain much more insight to how python works just from doing this exercise.

answered Feb 25 at 18:16

