以下几个内置的函数可以执行数据类型之间的转换。这些函数返回一个新的对象，表示转换的值。

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| **函数** | **描述** |
| [int(x [,base])](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-int.html) | 将x转换为一个整数 |
| [float(x)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-float.html) | 将x转换到一个浮点数 |
| [complex(real [,imag])](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-complex.html) | 创建一个复数 |
| [str(x)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-str.html) | 将对象 x 转换为字符串 |
| [repr(x)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-repr.html) | 将对象 x 转换为表达式字符串 |
| [eval(str)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-eval.html) | 用来计算在字符串中的有效Python表达式,并返回一个对象 |
| [tuple(s)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python3-func-tuple.html) | 将序列 s 转换为一个元组 |
| [list(s)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python3-att-list-list.html) | 将序列 s 转换为一个列表 |
| [set(s)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-set.html) | 转换为可变集合 |
| [dict(d)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-dict.html) | 创建一个字典。d 必须是一个 (key, value)元组序列。 |
| [frozenset(s)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-frozenset.html) | 转换为不可变集合 |
| [chr(x)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-chr.html) | 将一个整数转换为一个字符 |
| [ord(x)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-ord.html) | 将一个字符转换为它的整数值 |
| [hex(x)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-hex.html) | 将一个整数转换为一个十六进制字符串 |
| [oct(x)](https://www.runoob.com/python3/python-func-oct.html) | 将一个整数转换为一个八进制字符串 |