

## python\_内置函数

### 1、dir(random) #输出模块/变量可以调用的方法，返回的类型是list

```
import random
```

```
s='456'
```

```
print(dir(random)) #模块可以用的方法
```

```
print("\n===== \n")
```

```
print(dir(s)) #变量可以调用的方法
```

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/bin/python3.7 /Users/dongyf/Documents/python/besttest_study/cnz/ycc/a.py
```

```
['BPF', 'LOG4', 'NV_MAGICCONST', 'RECIP_BPF', 'Random', 'SG_MAGICCONST', 'SystemRandom', 'TWOPI', '_BuiltinMethodType',  
'_MethodType', '_Sequence', '_Set', '__all__', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__',  
'__package__', '__spec__', 'acos', 'bisect', 'ceil', 'cos', 'e', 'exp', 'inst', 'itertools', 'log', 'os', 'pi',  
'_random', '_sha512', '_sin', '_sqrt', '_test', '_test_generator', '_urandom', '_warn', 'betavariate', 'choice', 'choices',  
'expovariate', 'gammavariate', 'gauss', 'getrandbits', 'getstate', 'lognormvariate', 'normalvariate', 'paretovariate',  
'randint', 'random', 'randrange', 'sample', 'seed', 'setstate', 'shuffle', 'triangular', 'uniform', 'vonmisesvariate',  
'weibullvariate']
```

```
['__add__', '__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__dir__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__',  
'__getattr__', '__getitem__', '__getnewargs__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__init_subclass__', '__iter__',  
'__le__', '__len__', '__lt__', '__mod__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__',  
'__rmod__', '__rmul__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__subclasshook__', 'capitalize', 'casefold', 'center',  
'count', 'encode', 'endswith', 'expandtabs', 'find', 'format', 'format_map', 'index', 'isalnum', 'isalpha', 'isascii',  
'isdecimal', 'isdigit', 'isidentifier', 'islower', 'isnumeric', 'isprintable', 'isspace', 'istitle', 'isupper', 'join',  
'ljust', 'lower', 'lstrip', 'maketrans', 'partition', 'replace', 'rfind', 'rindex', 'rjust', 'rpartition', 'rsplit', 'rstrip',  
'split', 'splitlines', 'startswith', 'strip', 'swapcase', 'title', 'translate', 'upper', 'zfill']
```

```
Process finished with exit code 0
```

### 2、sorted() 排序，排序后变成list，正序排列

```
l=[1,2,3,7,4,5] #list  
t=(1,2,8,3,5,6) #tuple  
s={1,3,2,4} #set  
s2="12423" #str  
d={"a":1,"c":2,"b":3} #字典
```

```
print(sorted(l))  
print(sorted(t))  
print(sorted(s))  
print(sorted(s2))  
print(sorted(d))
```

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/bin/python3.7 /Users/dongyf/Documents/python/besttest_study/cnz/ycc/a.py
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7]  
[1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8]  
[1, 2, 3, 4]  
['1', '2', '2', '3', '4']  
['a', 'b', 'c']
```

### 3、reversed反转，返回的是类，迭代器

备注：只能用于字符串，元组，列表，不能用于集合，字典类型

```
l = [1, 2, 3, 7, 4, 5] # list
t = (1, 2, 8, 3, 5, 6) # tuple
s2 = "12423" # str
```

```
a = list(reversed(l))
b = tuple(reversed(t))
c = ''.join(reversed(s2))
```

```
print(a)
print(b)
print(c)
```

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/bin/python3.7 /Users/dongyf/Documents/python/besttest_study/cnz/ycc/a.py
```

```
[5, 4, 7, 3, 2, 1]
(6, 5, 3, 8, 2, 1)
32421
```

迭代器

```
s2 = "12423" # str
```

```
for i in reversed(s2): #返回的迭代器循环进行输出
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/bin/python3.7 /Users/dongyf/Documents/python/besttest_study/cnz/ycc/a.py
```

```
3
```

```
2
```

```
4
```

```
2
```

```
1
```

4、all([1,2,3,4]) 判断可迭代的对象里面的值是否都是真，非0即真

备注：该方法仅用于列表和元组

```
print(all([1,2,3,4])) #列表
```

```
print(all((1,2,0,3))) #元组
```

```
print(all([])) #空列表
```

```
print(all(())) #空元组
```

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/bin/python3.7 /Users/dongyf/Documents/python/besttest_study/cnz/ycc/a.py
```

```
True
```

```
False
```

```
True
```

```
True
```

5、any([0,1,2]) 判断可迭代的对象里面的值是否有一个为真，非空即真

备注：可迭代的对象可以是list，元组，字符串，集合，字典任意一种

```
print(any([0,1,2])) #对象不为空  True
```

```
print(any([])) #对象为空  False
```

```
print(any((1,2))) #对象不为空  True
```

```
print(any(())) #对象为空  False
```

```
print(any({1,2})) #对象不为空  True
```

```
print(any({})) #对象为空  False
```

6、bool('s') 把一个对象转换成布尔类型，非空即真

```
print(bool([0,1,2])) #对象不为空  True
```

```
print(bool([])) #对象为空  False
```

```
print(bool((1,2))) #对象不为空  True
```

```
print(bool(())) #对象为空  False
```

```
print(bool('s')) #对象不为空  True
```

```
print(bool('')) #对象为空  False
```

7、chr(32) 打印数字的ascii码，可以传十六进制和十进制，十六进制加上0x

```
print(chr(42)) #十进制
```

```
print(chr(0x28)) #0x 代表十六进制
```

D:\study\python\test\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:/study/python/test/dd.py

```
*
```

```
(
```

8、ord('a') 打印字符串对于的ascii码，且输出的十进制

```
print(ord("*")) #输出*号对应得ASCII码
```

```
print(ord("a")) #输出a对应得ASCII码
```

9、bin(10) 十进制转换为二进制

```
print(bin(10)) #输出10对应得二进制
```

```
print(bin(2)) #输出2对应得二进制
```