Short Python function/method descriptions:

__builtins__:

int(x) \rightarrow \text{int}

Convert x to an integer, if possible. A floating point argument will be truncated towards zero.

len(x) \rightarrow \text{int}

Return the length of list or string x.

max(a, b, c, ...) \rightarrow \text{object}

With two or more arguments, return the largest argument.

min(a, b, c, ...) \rightarrow \text{object}

With two or more arguments, return the smallest argument.

print(value, ...) \rightarrow \text{NoneType}

Prints the values.

range([start], stop, [step]) \rightarrow \text{list-like-object of int}

Return the integers starting with start and ending with stop - 1 with step specifying the amount to increment (or decrement). If start is not specified, the sequence starts at 0. If step is not specified, the values are incremented by 1.

str(x) \rightarrow \text{str}

Return an object converted to its string representation, if possible.

str:

x in s \rightarrow \text{bool}

Produce True if and only if string x is in string s.

S.count(sub[, start[, end]]) \rightarrow \text{int}

Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring sub in string S[start:end].

S.isalnum() \rightarrow \text{bool}

Return True if and only if all characters in S are alphanumeric and there is at least one character in S.

S.isalpha() \rightarrow \text{bool}

Return True if and only if all characters in S are alphabetic and there is at least one character in S.

S.isdigit() \rightarrow \text{bool}

Return True if and only if all characters in S are digits and there is at least one character in S.

S.islower() \rightarrow \text{bool}

Return True if and only if all cased characters in S are lowercase and there is at least one cased character in S.

S.isupper() \rightarrow \text{bool}

Return True if and only if all cased characters in S are uppercase and there is at least one cased character in S.

S.lower() \rightarrow \text{str}

Return a copy of S converted to lowercase.

S.upper() \rightarrow \text{str}

Return a copy of S converted to uppercase.

list:

x in L \rightarrow \text{bool}

Produce True if and only if object x is in list L.

L.append(object) \rightarrow \text{NoneType}

Append object to end of list L.

L.extend(iterable) \rightarrow \text{NoneType}

Extend list L by appending elements from the iterable. Strings and lists are iterables whose elements are characters and list items respectively.

L.remove(value) \rightarrow \text{NoneType}

Remove first occurrence of value from list L. Raises error if value not present.