

All () function in Python

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Syntax of all () function:

all (iterable)

The parameters of all ():

The all () function has a unique parameter called iterable, it can be list, tuple, dictionary, . containing elements.

What value does the all () function return?

See the return table below for all () function.

When the value returned All values ??are True All values ??are False False A True value (False remaining values) False A False value (True values ??left) False True True Iterable

Example of all () function with the parameter is a list

```
# List ch?a toàn giá tr? True
danh sach = [6,7,8,9,10]
print(all(danh sach))

# T?t c? các giá tr? c?a list là False
danh sach = [0, False]
print(all(danh sach))

# List ch?a m?t giá tr? False
danh sach = [10,9,5, 0]
print(all(danh sach))

# List ch?a m?t giá tr? True
danh sach = [0, False, 1]
print(all(danh sach))

# List r?ng
danh sach = []
print(all(danh sach))
```

The above example takes all the cases mentioned in the return value table of all () function, when running the program, we get the following result:

```
True
False
False
False
True
```

With a parameter of a tuple or set, the all () function works the same way.

Example of all () with the parameter string:

```
chuoii = "TipsMake.com"
print(all(chuoii))

chuoii = '0'
print(all(chuoii))

chuoii = ''
print(all(chuoii))
```

In the previous Python functions, you know 0 is False but '0' (with quotes) is True. Therefore, when running the above program, we get the entire result as True.

Example of all () function with parameter is dictionary:

With dictionary, if all keys are True or empty, then all () will return True, otherwise it will return False.

```
dic = {0: 'False', 1: 'False'}
print(all(dic))

dic = {5: 'True', 10: 'True'}
print(all(dic))

dic = {11: 'True', False: 0}
print(all(dic))

dic = {}
print(all(dic))

dic = {'0': 'True'}
print(all(dic))
```

When running the above program, we will get the return value as follows:

```
False
True
False
True
True
```

Above is the information about all (), do you see any () and all () functions differently? Also, don't ignore Python and other Python functions.

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