The oct () function in Python

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The oct () function is one of Python's built-in functions, which is used to convert an integer to the corresponding octal. What syntax is the oct () function, and what parameters, let's find out in this article Quantrimang.

Syntax oct () function in Python

```
oct(x)
```

Parameters of oct () function:

oct () has only one parameter:

1. x : is integer (object int)

x could be:

1. An integer (binary, decimal or hexadecimal).
2. If x not an integer, it is necessary to use __index __ () to return an integer

Return value from oct ()

The *oct ()* function converts an integer to the corresponding octal number.

Example 1: How does the oct () function work?

```
 # th?p phân sang bát phân print('oct(10) co gia tri la:', oct(10)) # nh?
 phân sang bát phân print('oct(0b101) co gia tri la:', oct(0b101)) # th?p l
?c phân sang bát phân print('oct(0XA) co gia tri la:', oct(0XA))
```

Running the program, the result is returned:

```
oct(10) co gia tri la: 0o12 oct(0b101) co gia tri la: 0o5 oct(0XA) co gia tri la
```

Example 2: oct () with custom objects

```
ass Person: age = 23 def __index__(self): return self.age def __int__(self): retu
```

Running the program, the result is returned:

```
 The oct is: 0o27
```

Here, the Person class implements __index __ () and __int __ (). That is why we can use oct () on Person objects.

Note: For compatibility, you should implement __int __ () and __index __ () with the same output.

See also: Python built-in functions

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