

Built-in Functions

```
x = str(8)
print(x)
>>> '8'
print(type(x))
>>> <class 'str'>
```

The `str` function accepts an object such as a number and returns a string object.

Defining a Function with Parameter

```
def Square(x):
    y = x ** 2
    return y

a = square(5)
print(a)
>>> 25
```

Docstrings

Docstrings describe what a function does. They are placed in the immediate line after the function header between triple double quotes

```
"""
"""
def Square(x):
    """ Returns the square of a value"""
    y = x ** 2
    return y
```



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