In Python, there are two types of functions: built-in functions and user-defined functions.

1. Built-in functions: These are pre-defined functions that are available in Python, and they can be used directly without requiring any additional code. Examples of built-in functions in Python include **print()**, **len()**, **range()**, **str()**, **int()**, **float()**, **abs()**, **max()**, **min()**, etc.
2. User-defined functions: These are functions that are created by the user to perform a specific task. User-defined functions are defined using the **def** keyword, followed by the function name and any parameters that the function takes. The function body is then indented and contains the code that performs the desired task. User-defined functions can take any number of arguments, and they can also return values. Here's an example of a user-defined function:

Numeric functions in Python are built-in functions that perform operations on numbers. Here are some of the common numeric functions in Python:

1. **abs()**: Returns the absolute value of a number.

print(abs(-10)) # Output: # Output: 10 10

1. **min()**: Returns the smallest number in a sequence or a set of numbers.

print(min(2, 3, 1, 4)) # Outp u # Output: 1t: 1

1. **max()**: Returns the largest number in a sequence or a set of numbers.

print(max(2, 3, 1, 4)) # Output: # Output: 4 4

1. **round()**: Rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.

print(round(3.14159, 2)) # Output: # Output: 3.143.14

1. **sum()**: Returns the sum of all the numbers in a sequence or a set of numbers.

print(sum([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])) # Output: # Output: 1515

1. **pow()**: Raises a number to a specified power.

print(pow(2, 3)) # Output: # Output: 8 8

1. **divmod()**: Returns the quotient and remainder of the division of two numbers.

print(divmod(10, 3)) # Output: (# Output: (3, 1)3, 1)