

Concept: Functions

Functions help organize code into reusable blocks. They are defined using the `def` keyword followed by a function name and parentheses.

Arguments are values passed into functions. Use `return` to send a value back. Functions make code modular, easier to debug, and reusable.

Default arguments provide fallback values. You can also use keyword arguments when calling functions.

Docstrings (triple quotes) describe what a function does—use them for clarity.

Python also supports lambda functions (anonymous, short functions).

```
def greet(name):  
    return f'Hello, {name}!'  
print(greet('Alice'))
```

```
def add(a, b=5):  
    return a + b  
result = add(3)  
print('Result:', result)
```

```
square = lambda x: x*x  
print(square(4))
```