

Expression	Expected Value	Calculated Value	Reason for Calculated Value
<code>min(25,4)</code>	4	4	Function returns the smallest of the two arguments
<code>max(25,4)</code>	25	25	Function returns the biggest argument of the two arguments
<code>min(25,max(27,4))</code>	25	25	The inner function returns the biggest of the two arguments and the value obtained is parsed to the outer argument which return the smallest argument of the two new arguments
<code>abs(25)</code>	25	25	Function returns the magnitude of the argument parsed
<code>abs(-25)</code>	25	25	Function returns the magnitude of the argument parsed
<code>round(25.6)</code>	26	26	Function rounds off the argument to nearest integer
<code>round(-25.6)</code>	-26	-26	Function rounds off the argument to the nearest integer
<code>round(25.64,0)</code>	26	26	Function rounds off the argument to zero decimal places to the nearest integer
<code>round(25.64,1)</code>	25.6	25.6	Function rounds off the argument to one decimal place.
<code>round(25.64,2)</code>	25.64	25.64	Function rounds off the argument to 2 decimal places
<code>len("Truth")</code>	5	5	Function returns the length of a string as an integer
<code>len("Truth"+"is"+"best")</code>	11	11	Function returns the length of the concatenated string as an integer

When `math.pi` is printed in the interactive mode, the value 3 is return. This is because the `math.pi` function is now being treated as a local variable and parsed a value 3 to it hence printing the value 3 to the console.

This is possible because function names which are not built in functions are not considered as keywords in python hence can be used any time