# Python Functions: Using Built-in Functions and Creating Functions: Takeaways



## Syntax

- Create a function with a single parameter:

```
def square(number):
    return number**2
```

- Create a function with more than one parameter:

```
def add(x, y):
    return x + y
```

- Directly return the result of an expression:

```
def square(a_number):
    return a_number * a_number
```

## Concepts

- Generally, a function displays this pattern:
    - It takes in an input.
    - It processes that input.
    - It returns output.
- In Python, we have **built-in functions** like `sum()`, `max()`, `min()`, `len()`, and `print()`, and functions that we create ourselves.
- Structurally, a function contains a header (which contains the `def` statement), a body, and a `return` statement.
- We call input variables **parameters**, and we call the various values that parameters take **arguments**. In `def square(number)`, the `number` variable is a parameter. In `square(number=6)`, the value `6` is an argument that passes to the parameter `number`.

## Resources

- Functions in Python