# Built in function

Built-in functions are the ready made functions in Python that are frequently used in programs

```
# Program to calculate square of a number
a = int(input(" Enter a number:")
b = a * a
print(" The square of ", a, " is", b)
```

In the above function input, int and print are the Built-in-functions.

## Built in functions

| Input or Output | Datatype Conversion | Mathematical Function |
|---|---|---|
| Input ( ) | bool ( ) | abs ( ) |
| print ( ) | chr ( ) | divmod ( ) |
| | dict ( ) | max ( ) |
| __Other Functions__ | float ( ) | min ( ) |
| __import__ ( ) | int ( ) | pow ( ) |
| | list ( ) | sum ( ) |
| leng ( ) | ord ( ) | |
| range ( ) | set ( ) | |
| type ( ) | str ( ) | |
| | tuple ( ) | |

## Module

A function is a grouping of instructions a module is a grouping of functions

To use a module, we need to import the module, we can directly use all the function of that module

The syntax of import statement is as follows:

import modulename1 [, modulename2, ...]

→ To call a function of a module the function name should be preceded with the name of the module with a dot (.) as a separator as shown below. The syntax is as

modulename.functionname()

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Docstrings — Docstrings is also called phython Python documentation strings. It is a multiline comment that is added to describe the modules, functions, etc. They are added as a first line using 3 double quotes

"'
basic_math module

```
# beginning of module
def addnum(x,y);
    return(x+y)
def subnum(x,y):
    return(x-y):
def multnum(x,y):
```

```
    return(x*y)
def divnum(x,y)
    if y==0:
    print(basic_math_do
        →Division
```