

Let's create a function(with docstring)

```
def is_even(num):  
    """  
    This function returns if a given number is odd or even  
    input - any valid integer  
    output - odd/even  
    created on - 16th Nov 2022  
    """  
    if type(num) == int:  
        if num % 2 == 0:  
            return 'even'  
        else:  
            return 'odd'  
    else:  
        return 'pagal hai kya?'  
  
# function  
# function_name(input)  
for i in range(1,11):  
    x = is_even(i)  
    print(x)  
  
odd  
even  
odd  
even  
odd  
even  
odd  
even  
odd  
even  
  
print(type.__doc__)  
  
type(object_or_name, bases, dict)  
type(object) -> the object's type  
type(name, bases, dict) -> a new type
```

2 Point of views

```
is_even('hello')  
  
{"type": "string"}
```

Parameters Vs Arguments

Types of Arguments

- Default Argument

- Positional Argument
- Keyword Argument

```
def power(a=1,b=1):
    return a**b

power()

1

# positional argument
power(2,3)

8

# keyword argument
power(b=3,a=2)

8
```

`*args` and `**kwargs`

`*args` and `**kwargs` are special Python keywords that are used to pass the variable length of arguments to a function

```
# *args
# allows us to pass a variable number of non-keyword arguments to a
function.

def multiply(*kwargs):
    product = 1

    for i in kwargs:
        product = product * i

    print(kwargs)
    return product

multiply(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12)

(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12)

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# **kwargs
# **kwargs allows us to pass any number of keyword arguments.
# Keyword arguments mean that they contain a key-value pair, like a
Python dictionary.

def display(**salman):

    for (key,value) in salman.items():
        print(key,'->',value)
```

```
display(india='delhi',srilanka='colombo',nepal='kathmandu',pakistan='islamabad')
```

```
india -> delhi  
srilanka -> colombo  
nepal -> kathmandu  
pakistan -> islamabad
```

Points to remember while using `*args` and `**kwargs`

- order of the arguments matter(normal -> `*args` -> `**kwargs`)
- The words "args" and "kwargs" are only a convention, you can use any name of your choice

How Functions are executed in memory?

Without return statement

```
L = [1,2,3]  
print(L.append(4))  
print(L)
```

```
None  
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Variable Scope

```
def g(y):  
    print(x)  
    print(x+1)  
x = 5  
g(x)  
print(x)  
  
def f(y):  
    x = 1  
    x += 1  
    print(x)  
x = 5  
f(x)  
print(x)  
  
def h(y):  
    x += 1  
x = 5  
h(x)  
print(x)
```

```
def f(x):
    x = x + 1
    print('in f(x): x =', x)
    return x

x = 3
z = f(x)
print('in main program scope: z =', z)
print('in main program scope: x =', x)
```

Nested Functions

```
def f():
    def g():
        print('inside function g')
        f()
    g()
    print('inside function f')

f()
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
inside function g
inside function g
inside function g
inside function g
inside function g
inside function g
```

```
-----
-----
RecursionError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
```

```
<ipython-input-92-c43e34e6d405> in <module>
----> 1 f()
```

```
<ipython-input-91-374a68ddd49e> in f()
      3     print('inside function g')
      4     f()
----> 5     g()
      6     print('inside function f')
```

```
<ipython-input-91-374a68ddd49e> in g()
      2     def g():
      3         print('inside function g')
----> 4         f()
      5         g()
      6         print('inside function f')
```

```
... last 2 frames repeated, from the frame below ...
```

```
<ipython-input-91-374a68ddd49e> in f()
      3     print('inside function g')
      4     f()
----> 5     g()
      6     print('inside function f')
```

```
RecursionError: maximum recursion depth exceeded
```

```
def g(x):
    def h():
        x = 'abc'
    x = x + 1
    print('in g(x): x =', x)
    h()
    return x
```

```
x = 3
z = g(x)
```

```
def g(x):
    def h(x):
        x = x+1
```

```

        print("in h(x): x = ", x)
    x = x + 1
    print('in g(x): x = ', x)
    h(x)
    return x

x = 3
z = g(x)
print('in main program scope: x = ', x)
print('in main program scope: z = ', z)

```

Functions are 1st class citizens

```

# type and id
def square(num):
    return num**2

type(square)

id(square)

140471717004784

# reassign
x = square
id(x)
x(3)

9

a = 2
b = a
b

2

# deleting a function
del square

square(3)
-----
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
<ipython-input-104-2cfd8bba3a88> in <module>
----> 1 square(3)

NameError: name 'square' is not defined

```

```

# storing
L = [1,2,3,4,square]
L[-1](3)

9

s = {square}
s

{<function __main__.square(num)>}

# returning a function

def f():
    def x(a, b):
        return a+b
    return x

val = f()(3,4)
print(val)

# function as argument

def func_a():
    print('inside func_a')

def func_b(z):
    print('inside func_c')
    return z()

print(func_b(func_a))

```

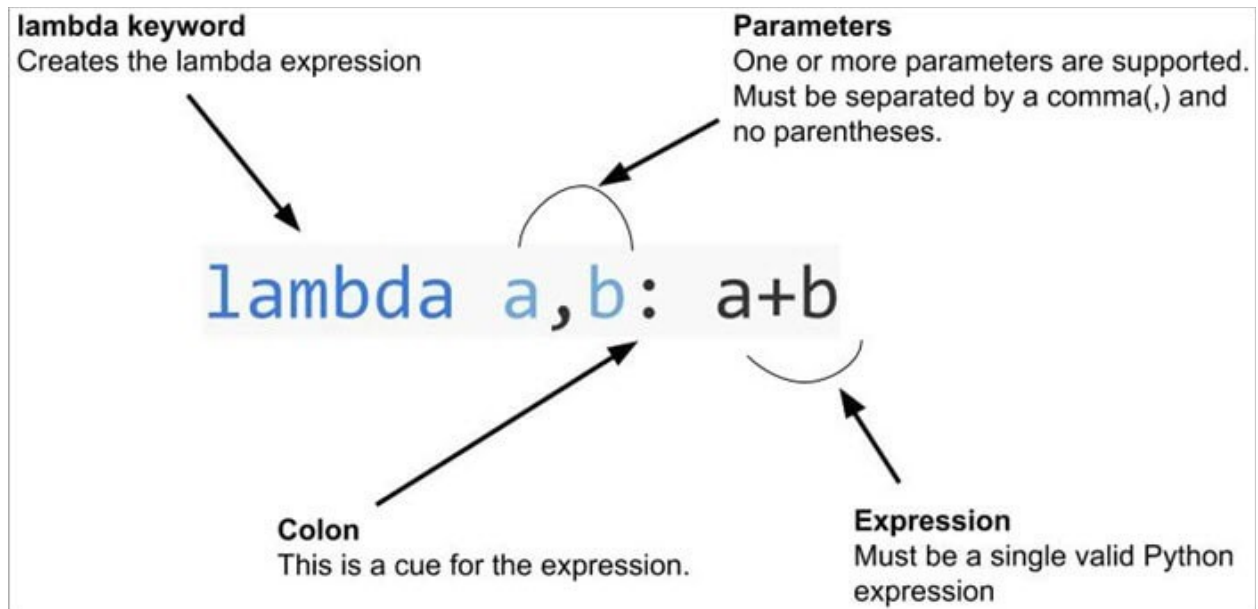
Benefits of using a Function

- Code Modularity
- Code Readability
- Code Reusability

Lambda Function

A lambda function is a small anonymous function.

A lambda function can take any number of arguments, but can only have one expression.



```
# x -> x^2
lambda x:x**2

<function __main__.<lambda>(x)>

# x,y -> x+y
a = lambda x,y:x+y
a(5,2)
7
```

Diff between lambda vs Normal Function

- No name
- lambda has no return value(infact,returns a function)
- lambda is written in 1 line
- not reusable

Then why use lambda functions? **They are used with HOF**

```
# check if a string has 'a'
a = lambda s:'a' in s
a('hello')

False

# odd or even
a = lambda x:'even' if x%2 == 0 else 'odd'
a(6)

{"type":"string"}
```

Higher Order Functions

Example

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

```
def cube(x):  
    return x**3
```

HOF

```
def transform(f,L):  
    output = []  
    for i in L:  
        output.append(f(i))  
  
    print(output)
```

```
L = [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
transform(lambda x:x**3,L)
```

```
[1, 8, 27, 64, 125]
```

Map

square the items of a list
`list(map(lambda x:x**2,[1,2,3,4,5]))`

```
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
```

odd/even labelling of list items

```
L = [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
list(map(lambda x:'even' if x%2 == 0 else 'odd',L))
```

```
['odd', 'even', 'odd', 'even', 'odd']
```

fetch names from a list of dict

```
users = [  
    {  
        'name':'Rahul',  
        'age':45,  
        'gender':'male'  
    },  
    {  
        'name':'Nitish',  
        'age':33,  
        'gender':'male'  
    },  
    {  
        'name':'Ankita',
```

```
        'age':50,  
        'gender':'female'  
    }  
]  
  
list(map(lambda users:users['gender'],users))  
['male', 'male', 'female']
```

Filter

```
# numbers greater than 5  
L = [3,4,5,6,7]  
  
list(filter(lambda x:x>5,L))  
[6, 7]  
  
# fetch fruits starting with 'a'  
fruits = ['apple','guava','cherry']  
  
list(filter(lambda x:x.startswith('a'),fruits))  
['apple']
```

Reduce

```
# sum of all item  
import functools  
  
functools.reduce(lambda x,y:x+y,[1,2,3,4,5])  
15  
  
# find min  
functools.reduce(lambda x,y:x if x>y else y,[23,11,45,10,1])  
45
```