PYTHON DAY - 6

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FUNCTIONS

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FUNCTIONS

- Functions in Python are blocks of reusable code that perform specific tasks
- A function runs only when it is called
- They are defined using the "def" keyword
- They can be called multiple times

def

```
def hello():
    print("Hello world!")


hello()
```

ARGUMENTS

- Information can be passed into functions as arguments

- Arguments are specified after the function name, inside the parentheses

- You can add as many arguments as you want, just separate them with a comma

```
def hello(name):
  print("Hello" + name)


my_function("sam")
my_function("Toby")
my_function("Andrew")
```

PARAMETERS - ARGUMENTS

```
def my_func(param1, param2):

# param1 and param2 are parameters

my_func(arg1, arg2):

# arg1 and arg2 are arguments that replace the

parameters in the function
```

POSITIONAL ARGUMENTS

```
def greetings(name1,name2):

  print(f"Hello, {name1}, {name2}")



greetings("tom","jerry")
```

KEYWORD ARGUMENTS

```
def greetings(a,b):
  print(f"Hello, {a}, {b}")


greetings(a="tom",b="jerry")
```

DEFAULT PARAMETER VALUE

```
def my_function(country = "India"):
  print("I am from " + country)


my_function("Sweden")
my_function("India")
my_function()
my_function("Brazil")
```

RETURN VALUES

```
def my_function(x):
  return 5 * x


print(my_function(3))
print(my_function(5))
print(my_function(9))
```

*ARGS (NON-KEYWORD ARGUMENTS)

```
def multiply(*numbers):
  total = 1
  print(numbers)
  for number in numbers:
    total*=number
  return total


multiply(2,3,5,6,7)
```

**KWARGS (KEYWORD ARGUMENTS)

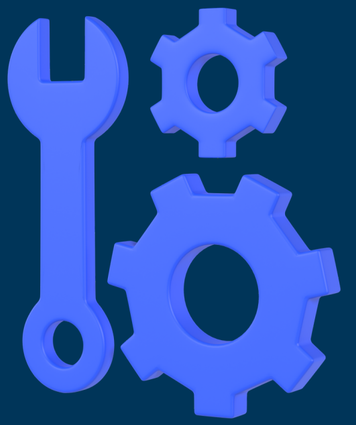
```
def user_details(**info):
  print(info)


user_details(name="john", age=25)
```

LOCAL VS GLOBAL VARIABLE

```
def number():
    global x
    x = 5
number()
```

LAMBDA



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LAMBDA

- Lambda functions in Python are small, anonymous, single-expression functions that are defined using the **lambda** keyword

- They are used for quick, throw-away functions that are needed for a short period of time

- syntax:

  lambda arguments: expression

LAMBDA

```
x = lambda a : a + 10

print(x(5))
```

LAMBDA

```
x = lambda a : a + 10

print(x(5))
```

```
x = lambda a, b : a * b

print(x(5, 6))
```

ASSIGNMENT

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ROMAN NUMERALS TO INTEGER

Roman numerals to integer

Roman numerals from user input should be converted into integer values as output

Rules:

1. If the Larger value is written first followed by smaller value, then add those values.

   eg: III = 3, XII = 12

2. If smaller is written first followed by larger value, then subtract those values

   eg: IV = 4 , CD = 400

I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

EXAMPLE

Number	Expansion	Roman Numeral	1-10 Roman numerals
1	1	I	1 = I
2	1 + 1	II	2 = II
3	1 + 1 + 1	III	3 = III
4	5 – 1	IV	4 = IV
5	5	V	5 = V
6	5 + 1	VI	6 = VI
7	5 + 1 + 1	VII	7 = VII
8	5 + 1 + 1 + 1	VIII	8 = VIII
9	10 – 1	IX	9 = IX
10	10	X	10 = X

TEST CASES

Test cases

1. input = "MCMXCIX" ---> output = 1999
2. input = "DCCC" ---> output = 800
3. input = "DCLXXIII" ---> output = 673
4. input = "MMMDCCXXIV" ---> output = 3724
5. input = "MMMCMXCIX" ---> output = 3999

SUBMISSION PROCEDURE

PANTECH - Python , Machine & Deep Learning , AI Group

Public group

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#python #pantechelearning
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Name:
College:
NM code:
Project code:

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THANKS FOR WATCHING

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