

## Day 69- 90 days of Analytics: Functions Basics in Python

In today's video, we looked at the basics of functions in python

The following were mentioned

-A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called.

-We can pass data, known as **parameters**, to a function.

-A function can return data as a result.

-In Python a function is defined using the **def** keyword. Example

```
def my_function():  
    print("Hello from a function")
```

-To call a function, use the function name followed by parenthesis. Example `my_function()`

-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. Example

```
def my_function(fname):  
    print(fname + " .Valid")
```

The function above has as parameter **fname**.

-From a function's perspective:

- A parameter is the variable listed inside the parentheses in the function definition.
- An argument is the value that is sent to the function when it is called.

-To let a function return a value, use the return statement. Example

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

-we use **print** when we want to show a value to a human. **return** is a keyword. When a return statement is reached, Python will stop the execution of the current function, sending a value out to where the function was called. We use return when we want to send a value from one point in our code to another.

-Instructions after a return statement are never executed.

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-wOCOsCXVE>

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