# FUNCTION: 17/10/2025

* Function is a block of code which only runs when it is called
* A function can read data as result
* A function helps avoiding code repletion

## CREATING A FUNCTION:

* In Python, a function is defined using the [def](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_keyword_def.asp) keyword, followed by a function name and parentheses:
* Example:
* def greet():  
    print("Hello from a function")
* This creates a function named my\_function that prints "Hello!" when called.

# CALLING A FUNCTION:

* To call a function, write its name followed by parentheses:
* Example:
* def my\_function():  
    print("Hello from a function")  
    
  **my\_function()**

# FUNCTION NAMES:

* Function names follow the same rules as variable names in Python:
* A function name must start with a letter or underscore
* A function name can only contain letters, numbers, and underscores
* Function names are case-sensitive (myFunction and myfunction are different)
* Example:
* Valid function names:
* calculate\_sum()  
  \_private\_function()  
  myFunction2()

# Return Values:

* Functions can send data back to the code that called them using the return statement.
* When a function reaches a return statement, it stops executing and sends the result back:
* Example
* A function that returns a value:

def get\_greeting():

return "Hello from a function"

message = get\_greeting()

print(message)

# CODE:

def convert(c):

f = (cx 9/5) + 32

print("Temperature in Fahrenheit:", f)

c = float(input("Enter temperature in Celsius: "))

convert(c)

def convert(f):

c = (f-32) x 5/9

print("Temperature in Celsius:", c)

f = float(input("Enter temperature in Fahrenheit: "))

convert(f)