



Function Parameters in Python

```
Reminder - things we already know
Default values
>>> def return_number(number=5):
       return number
>>> return_number()
5
>>> return_number(3)
3
*args
In case we have an unknown amount of arguments, we can use *. For instance:
>>> def multiply_many(*numbers):
       result = 1
       for number in numbers:
              result *= number
       return result
>>> multiply_many(5,6,7)
210
>>> multiply_many()
1
>>>
When we pass *args, it's essentially a tuple object.
>>> def multiply_many(*numbers):
       print type(numbers)
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```









```
>>> multiply_many()
<type 'tuple'>
```

**kwargs

Our functions can receive a variant number of arguments.

Now we can try to provide arguments with names. This time, we'll get a dictionary.

```
>>> def print_ages(**people):
for (name, age) in people.items():
    print "%s is %d years old." % (name, age)

>>> print_ages(Yaniv=38, Omer=26)
Omer is 26 years old.
```

We can also provide a dictionary to this function:

```
>>> staff = {"Omerr": 26, "Yaniv": 38}
>>> print_ages(**staff)
    Omerr is 26 years old.
    Yaniv is 38 years old.
```

Now let's mix things up...

Yaniv is 38 years old.

```
>>> def show_everything(number_one, number_two, *args, **kwargs):
    print (number_one, number_two, args, kwargs)
```









```
>>> show_everything()
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<pyshell#212>", line 1, in <module>
 show_everything()
TypeError: show_everything() takes at least 2 arguments (0 given)
>>> show_everything(1,2)
(1, 2, (), \{\})
>>> show_everything(1,2,3)
(1, 2, (3,), \{\})
>>> show_everything(1,2,3,4,5)
(1, 2, (3, 4, 5), \{\})
>>> show_everything(1,2,3,4,5, omer=1)
(1, 2, (3, 4, 5), {'omer': 1})
>>> show_everything(1,2,3,4,5, omer=1, yaniv=2)
(1, 2, (3, 4, 5), {'omer': 1, 'yaniv': 2})
```



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