## 亚式 FUNCTION

## Siri You



今天是大晴天

不要再講啦

我不懂你的意思

**Hey Siri** 

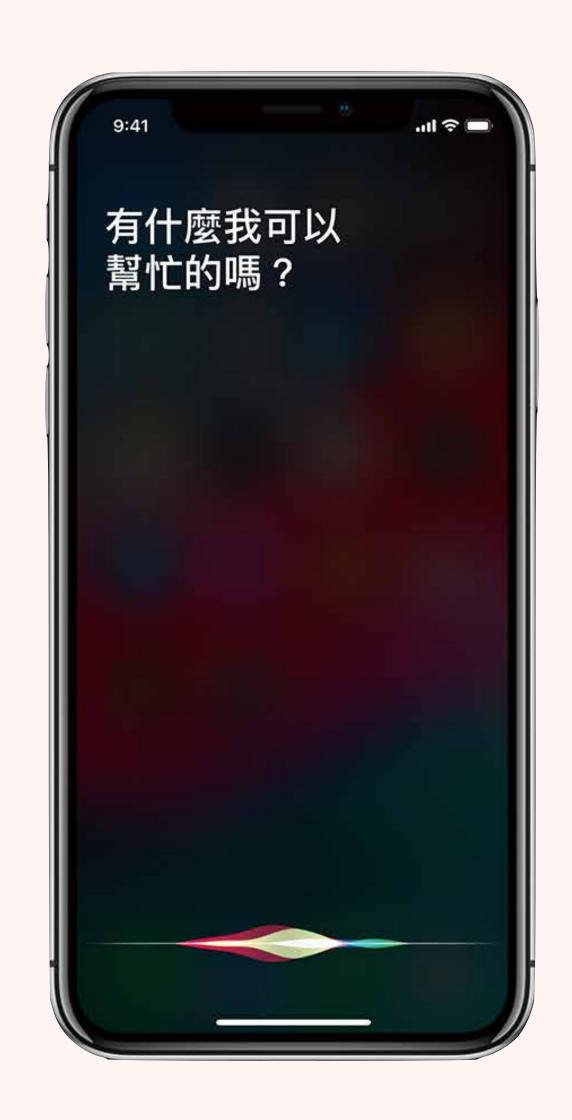
今天天氣如何

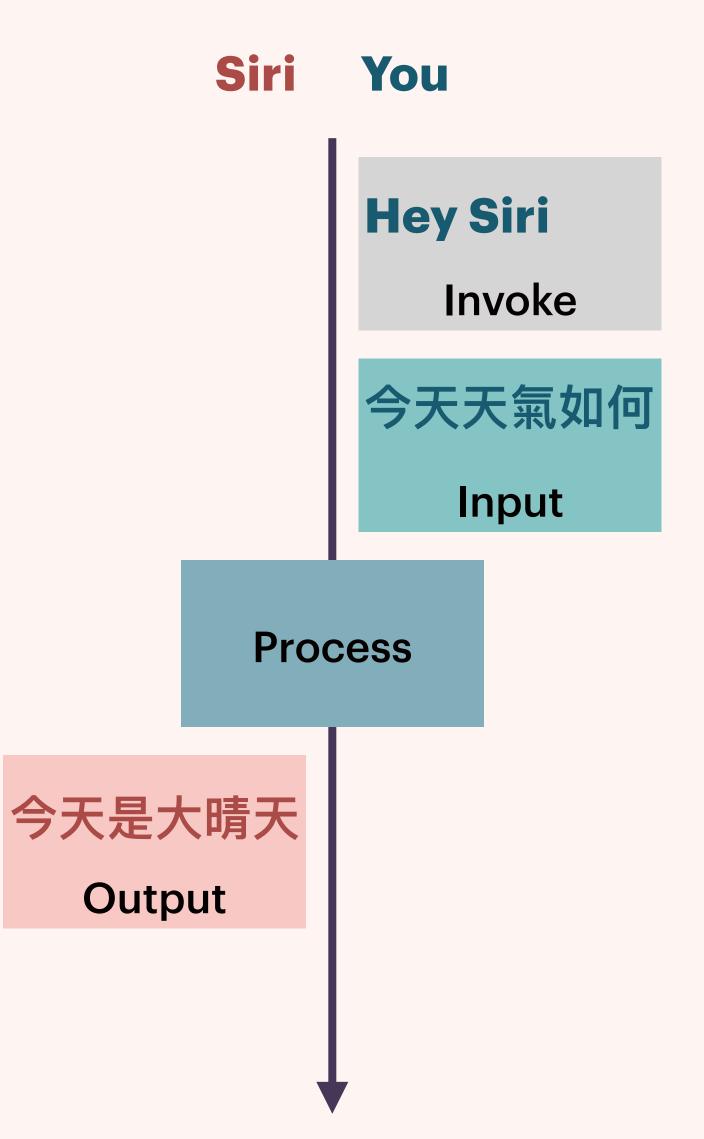
**Hey Siri** 

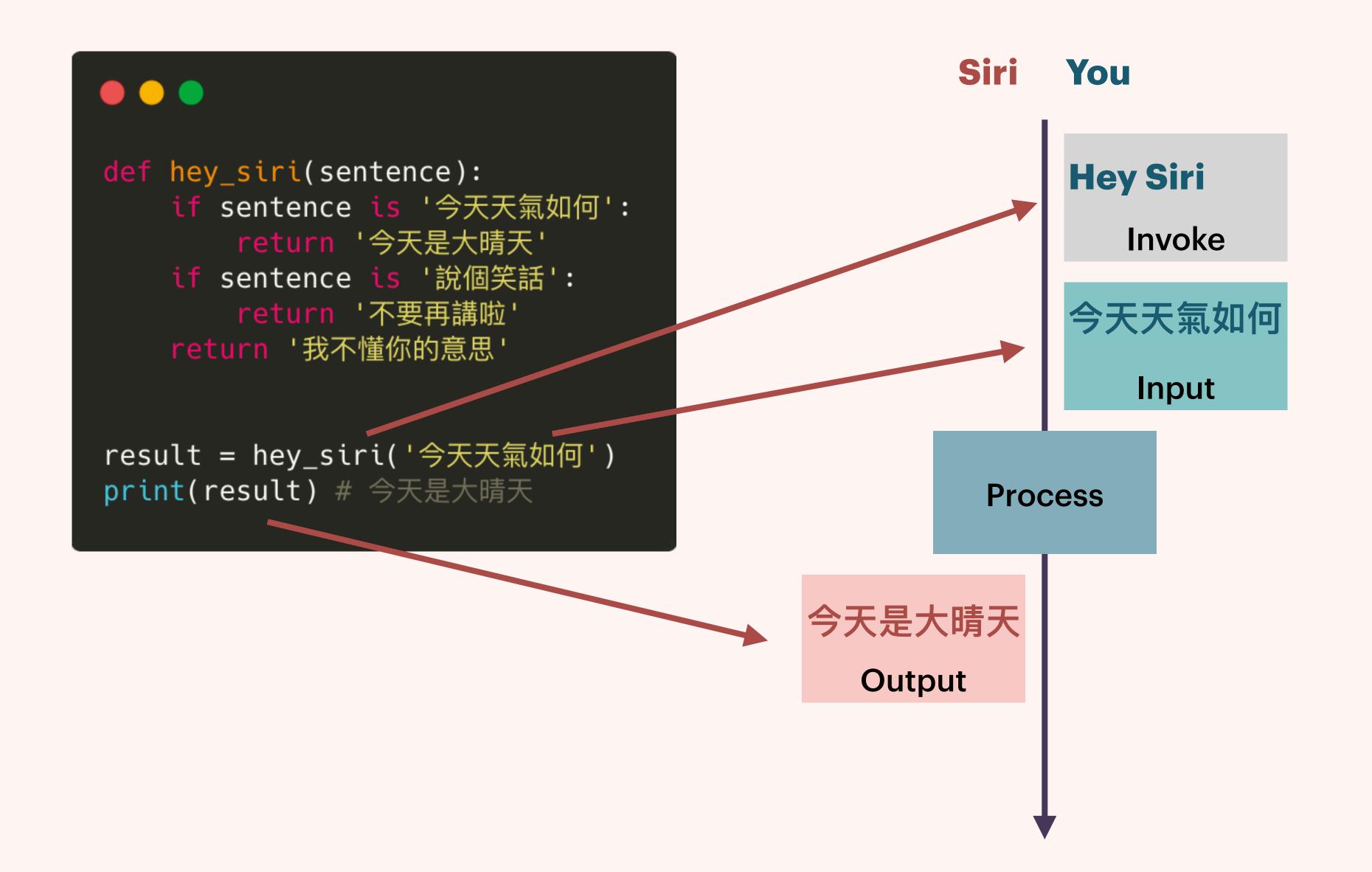
說個笑話

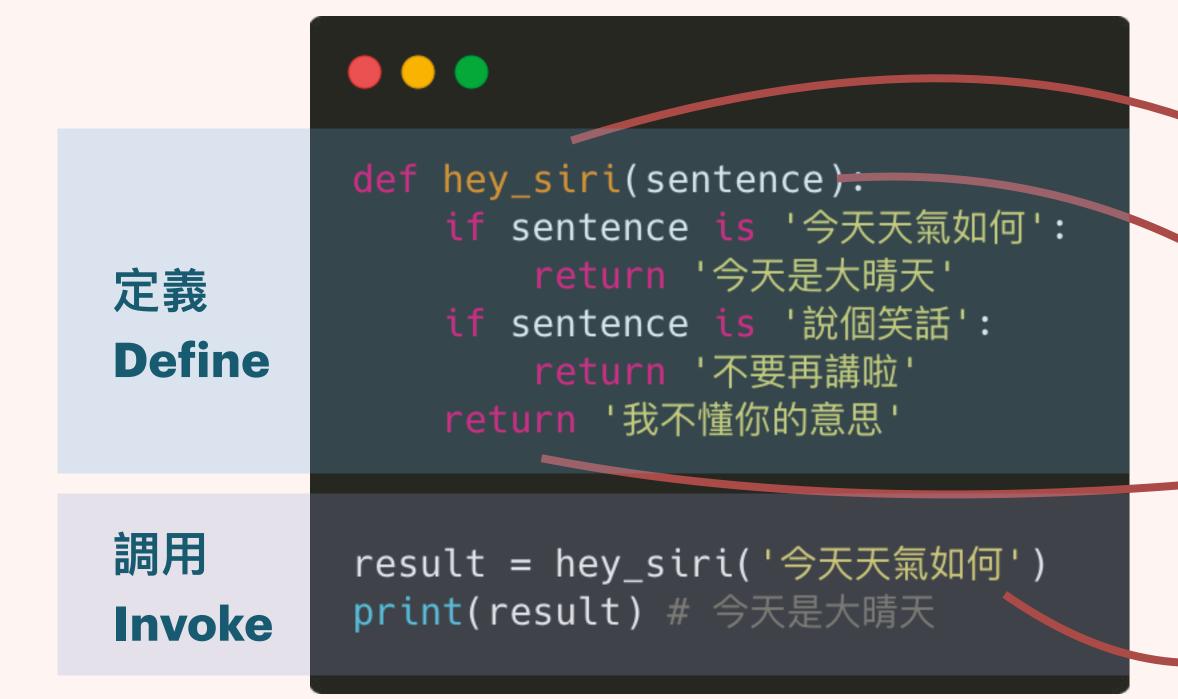
**Hey Siri** 

我想想看要幹嘛









名稱 Name

• (內部)參數 Parameters

回傳值 Return value

(外部)參數 Arguments

## 函式好處

- **Reusable 可再利用**
- **▶** Maintainable 可維護
- **▶ Implementable 可實作**

## POSITIONAL V.S. KEYWORD ARGUMENTS

```
def add(x1, x2, x3, x4, x5):
    return x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + x5
```

```
# positional args
add(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
# keyword args
add(x1=1, x2=2, x3=3, x4=4, x5=5)
```

```
# mixed
add(1, 2, x3=3, x4=4, x5=5)
```

```
def echo(x1, x2, *args, **kwargs):
    print(x1, x2, args, kwargs)
```

```
echo(1, 2, 3, 4, x=5, y=6)
# 1, 2, [3, 4], {"x": 5, "y": 6}

echo(1, 2)
# 1, 2, [], {}

echo(x1=1, x2=2, x3=3)
# 1, 2, [], {"x3": 3}
```

- 1. 先 Positional 再 Keyword
- 2. Positional args 用 \* 打包 tuple
- 3. Keyword args 用 \*\* 打包成 dict