

Functions

Understanding Code
Reusability and Modularity

Functions

1. Defining functions
2. Working with parameters
3. Return
4. Scope

Functions

Definition:

A function is a reusable block of code that performs a specific task.

Len()

Functions

- **Why Use Functions?**

- Avoid repeating code.
- Modularity
- Make code more organized and readable.
- Easier debugging and testing.

Writing Functions

1. Start with the **def** keyword
2. **Name** the function
3. Add **()**: after the name

```
def my_function():  
    print('my function')
```



Naming Convention

- Variables:
 - All small letters.
 - Separate words with _.
 - Don't start with a number.
- Functions:
 - All small letters.
 - Separate words with _.
 - Don't start with a number.

Arguments

The difference between a parameter and an argument is:

A **parameter** is a variable inside the **function parenthesis**

An **argument** is data you add inside the **function call parenthesis**.

```
def function_name(parameters):  
    # code block  
    return value  
|  
function_name (arguments) # calling the function
```

Functions

Parameters

```
def function_name(parameters):  
    # code block  
    return value
```

Default value

```
def some_function(parameter= default_value):  
    # do something
```

Return

```
def some_function(parameter):  
    #do something  
    return value
```

Input function

```
input ("enter something")
```

```
enter something ↑↓ for history. Search history with c-↑/c-↓
```


Writing Functions

Components:

def: Keyword to define a function.

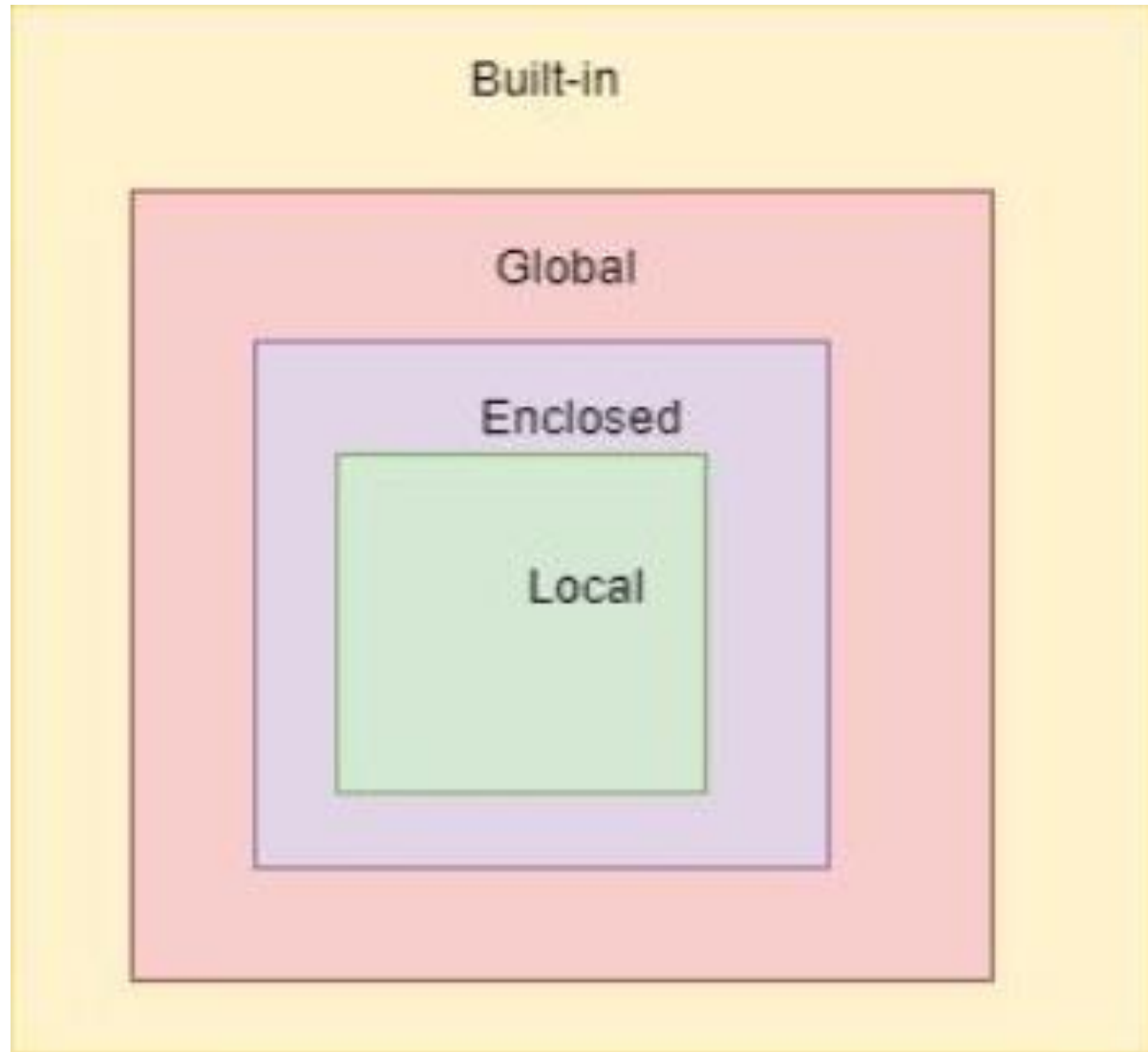
function_name: Name you give the function.


parameters: Optional input values.

return: (Optional) Outputs a value when the function finishes.

```
def function_name(parameters):  
    # code block  
    return value  
  
function_name (arguments) # calling the function
```

SCOPE



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- ✓ **Defining functions**
 - ✓ **Working with parameters**
 - ✓ **Return**
 - ✓ **Scope**

Thank you