

Module-01, Python Crash Course

Python Function and modules

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Function

Definition

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Built-in function: Built-in functions are pre-defined functions that can be executed by the user.



Example

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def greet-user():  
    """ Display a simple greeting. """  
    print(" Hello!")  
greet-user()
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- The line at 1 uses the keyword `def` to inform Python that you're defining a function. This is the function definition, which tells Python the name of the function and, if applicable, what kind of information the function needs to do its job. The parentheses hold that information. In this case, the name of the function is `greet-user()`, and it needs no information to do its job, so its parentheses are empty. (Even so, the parentheses are required.) Finally, the definition ends in a colon



- Any indented lines that follow `def greet-user()`: make up the body of the function. The text at 2 is a comment called a docstring, which describes what the function does. Docstrings are enclosed in triple quotes, which Python looks for when it generates documentation for the functions in your programs.



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- The line `print("Hello!")` 3 is the only line of actual code in the body of this function, so `greet-user()` has just one job: `print("Hello!")`.



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- The line `print("Hello!")` 3 is the only line of actual code in the body of this function, so `greet-user()` has just one job: `print("Hello!")`.
- When you want to use this function, you call it. A function call tells Python to execute the code in the function. To call a function, you write the name of the function, followed by any necessary information in parentheses, as shown at 4. Because no information is needed here, calling our function is as simple as entering `greet-user()`.
As expected, it prints Hello!:



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def add(x, y):  
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- lambda arguments: expression
- Regular function

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def add(x, y):  
    return x + y
```
- Equivalent lambda expression

```
add-lambda = lambda x, y: x + y
```



Great Job
Thank you

