**Task-5**

Watch these videos and upload a Word file about what you learned from these videos.

**Things I have learned from the tutorials are:**

1. **Parameters /Arguments and Default Parameters/Arguments:**

**1. Parameters:** When you create a function, then it is possible to define some kind of inputs which are also known as parameters that the functions uses within itself.

**2. Default Parameters:** You can set default values for parameters, and the function will use that value if one was not provided by the caller.

**Example:** If a function has `def greet(name="Guest")`, calling `greet()` will use "Guest" as the name, but calling `greet("Alice")` uses "Alice".

1. **Function with Multiple Parameters:**

**1. Function:** A function can accept multiple parameters by using different inputs to perform operations.

**2. Order:** If a function accepts multiple parameters, the values provided during the call should match the sequence defined by the parameters.

**Example:** For a function `def add(a, b)`, calling `add(2, 3)` assigns `a=2` and `b=3`. It will not assign `a=3` and `b=2`.

1. **Try and Except in Python (Errors):**

**1. Try Block:** The code in this block might trigger an error. Python is going to try and execute this code first of all.

**2. Except Block:** If an error occurs in the try block, Python will jump to the except block instead of crashing.

**3. Example:** Python has a `try:` block where you put `risky\_code() except Exception as e: handle\_error(e)`, this would run risky code, and in case an error is raised then invoke handle\_error(e).

1. **Local vs Global Variables:**

**1. Local Variables**: These are the variables that are defined inside a function. You can use them only inside that function.

**2. Global Variables:** Variables defined outside of all functions. They are available throughout the program.

**3. Scope Difference:** Local variables will only live inside the function it is running, whereas global variables will stay as long as the program runs.

1. **Lambda Functions in Python:**

**1. Lambda Functions:** Lambda functions are small, anonymous functions defined using the `lambda` keyword.

**2. Syntax:** `lambda arguments: expression` lambdas can have multiple arguments and a single expression.

**3. Use Case:** Tend to be used for quick functions like in `map()`, `filter()`, or as a key function in sorting, providing a shorthand way of creating small functions.

**Links to the tutorials**

1. Python Tutorial for Beginners 14 - Default Parameters and Multiple Arguments in Python

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RDzm2oHSAug&t=7s>

1. #7. PYTHON TRY, EXCEPTION HANDLING & LAMBDA FUNCTIONS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mGbCdgZdl4M>