

Python Programming

PIET CSE Dept.





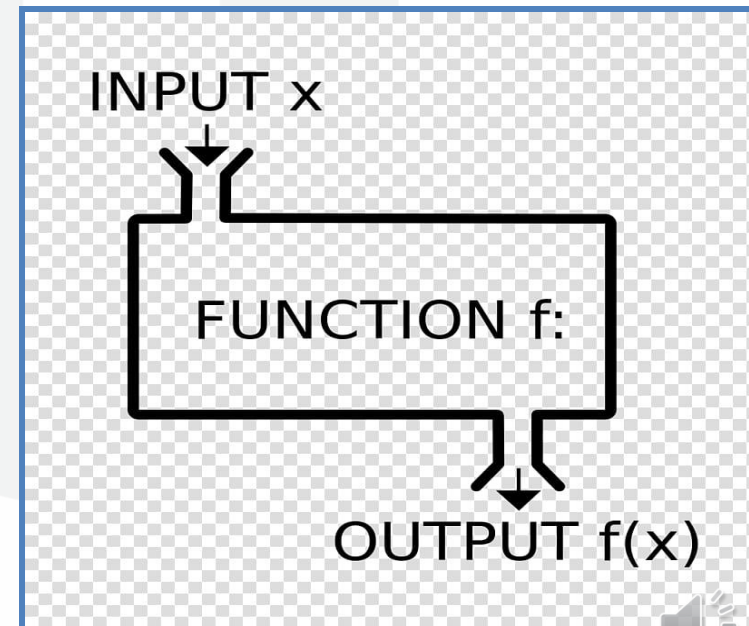
CHAPTER-4

User Defined Function



What is Function?

- Group of statements to perform particular task
- Takes arguments as input
- Returns the result after manipulation
- Two kinds of function
 - Built – in functions : `print()`, `input()`
 - User defined functions



Function in Python

- Python uses 'def' keyword to create user defined function
- Define function once and call it many times to reuse
- Syntax

❑ Function Definition

```
def <function_name> (<arguments>) :  
    # function statement
```

❑ Function Calling

```
<function_name>()
```

```
def greetings():  
    print('Hello...Good Morning!!')
```

```
greetings()
```





Arguments

- Input values given to function
- Arguments are specified by parameters in function definition

```
def greetings(lang):  
    if lang == 'fr':  
        print('Bonjour')  
    elif lang == 'es':  
        print('Hola')  
    else :  
        print('Hello...Good Morning!!')
```

Parameters

```
greetings('fr')  
greetings('es')
```

Arguments

Bonjour
Hola




Return Values


- Whatever function gives as outcome is defined as return values
- Uses 'return' keyword

```
def greetings(lang) :  
  
    if lang == 'fr':  
        return 'Bonjour'  
    elif lang == 'es':  
        return 'Hola'  
    else :  
        return 'Hello...Good Morning!!'  
  
x=greetings('fr')  
print(x)  
print(greetings('es'))
```

Return Values

A blue arrow points from the text 'Return Values' to the 'return' keyword in the first conditional branch of the code.

Bonjour
Hola

A small speaker icon with sound waves, indicating audio content.

Multiple Parameters

- Positional Parameter : Arguments values are identified based on their position


```
def printinfo(name,age):  
  
    "This prints a passed info into this function"  
    print("Name: ",name)  
    print("Age ",age)  
    return
```

```
printinfo('Nita', 23)
```

Argument at pos = 0

Argument at pos = 1

Name: Nita
Age 23





Multiple Parameters

- Keyword Parameter : Arguments values are identified based on their names

```
def printinfo(name,age):  
  
    "This prints a passed info into this function"  
    print("Name: ",name)  
    print("Age ",age)  
  
printinfo(age=50,name="miki")
```

```
Name:  miki  
Age   50
```





Multiple Parameters

- Default Parameter : Arguments values can be default

```
def printinfo(age , name = 'Mosam',):  
  
    "This prints a passed info into this function"  
    print("Name: ",name)  
    print("Age ",age)  
  
printinfo(50)
```

❑ Try calling 'printinfo(30 , 'Nita')'

Name: Mosam
Age 50



No need to worry about number of arguments

```
def printinfo(*args):
```

Accepts
multiple
arguments

```
    "This prints a passed info into this function"
```

```
    print(args)
```

```
printinfo('nita' , 50)
```

```
printinfo('nita' , 50 , 'mosam' , 30)
```

You get
tuple of
arguments

```
('nita', 50)
```

```
('nita', 50, 'mosam', 30)
```

Lambda Function

- Anonymous functions at runtime
- Can take any number of arguments
- Can only have one expression
- Uses 'lambda' keyword to define

```
>>> f = lambda f : f**2  
>>> f(3)  
9
```

Arguments



Recursion : When function call itself

```
def fact(num) :  
    if num == 0 :  
        return 1  
    elif num ==1:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return (num * fact(num-1)) #fact call fact() itself  
  
num = int(input("Enter number:"))  
factorial = fact(num)  
print (factorial)
```

Recursion : When function call itself

Factorial = fact (3)

return (3 * fact(2)) = 6

return (2 * fact(1)) = 2

1



Modules

- Logically organize your python code in module
- Module is just a python file
- Module can define functions, classes, variables

daily.py

```
def daily(str):  
    if(str=="sunday"):  
        print('rainy')
```

weekly.py

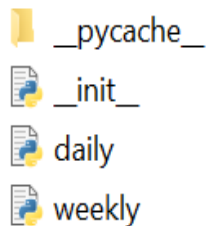
```
def weekly(str):  
    if(str=="1"):  
        print('rainy week')
```



Packages

- Hierarchical organization of modules
- Package is a directory consists of modules and file named as : `__init__.py`

weatherman



weatherman is a package
consists of daily and weekly
modules

- Use 'weatherman' package in another python file using 'from' and 'import' statement

```
from weatherman import daily, weekly

print('Forecasting:', daily.daily())
print('Weekly Forecasting:', weekly.weekly())
```



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