

Ch9. Function

Function

```
a = 5 + 3  
print('a=', a)
```

....

```
b = 6+4  
print('b=', b)
```

Repeat same processes!

$f(x, y) = x + y$

Function

A function is a block of organized, reusable code that is used to perform a single, related action. Functions provide better modularity for your application and a high degree of code reusing.

Defining a function

```
def function_name (arg1, arg2) :  
    statement1  
    statement2  
    return
```

Defining a function

```
a = 5 + 3  
print('a=', a)
```

....

```
b = 6+4  
print('b=', b)
```

$f(x, y) = x + y$

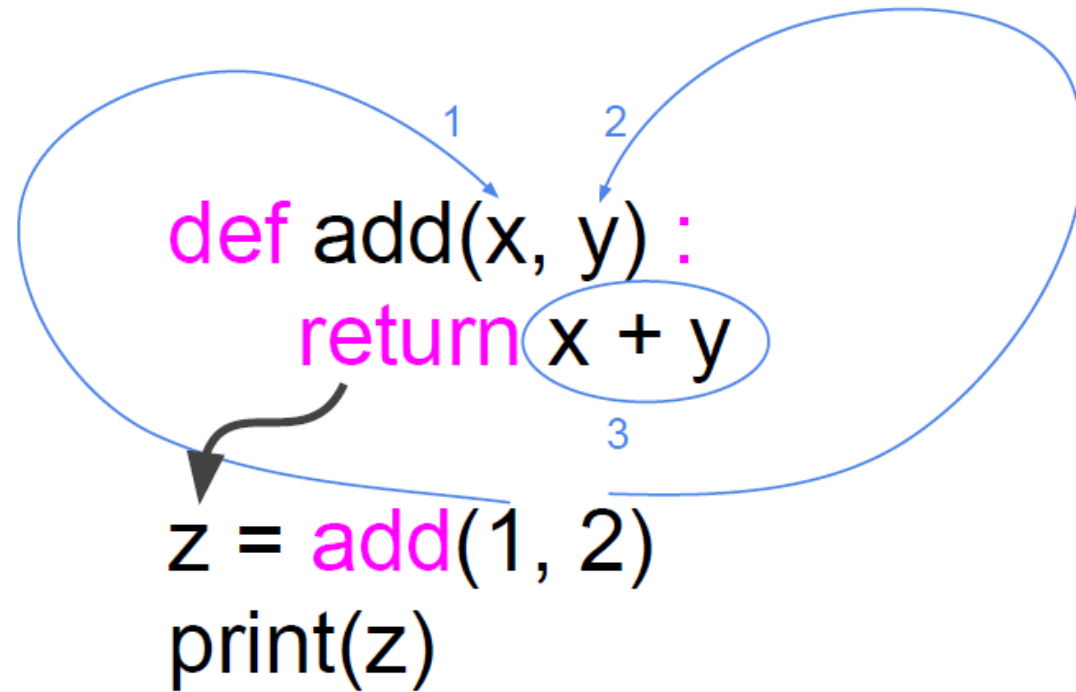
`def` add(x, y) :
 `return` x + y

Defining a function

```
def add(x, y) :  
    return x + y
```

Define function **add** to gets two **arguments** x, y.
Function **add** **returns** the result of $x+y$

Calling a function

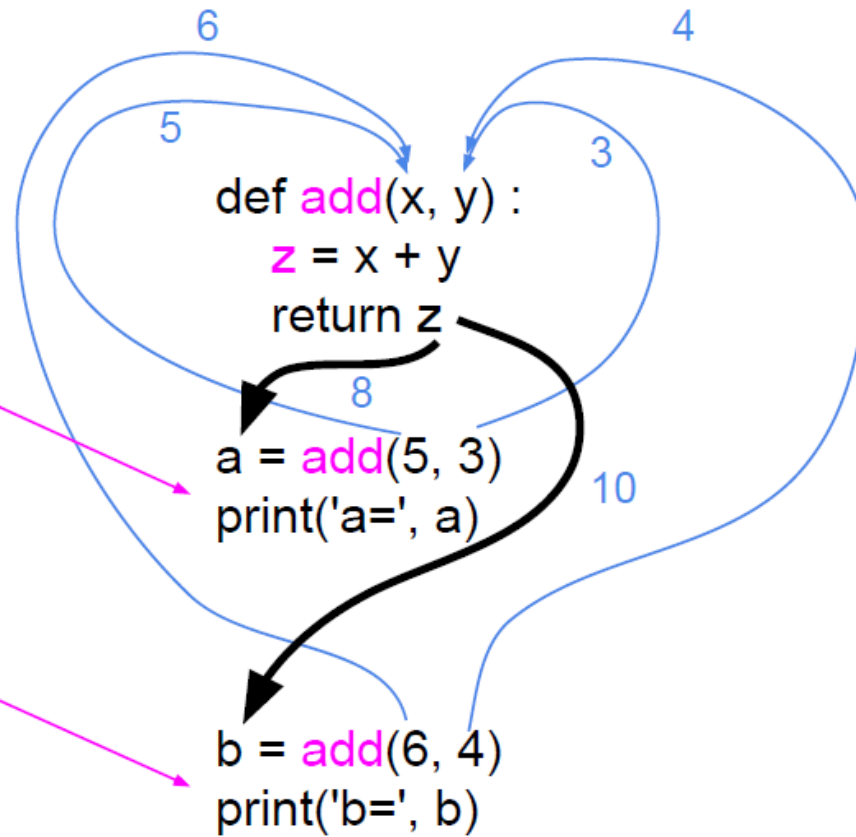


Function

```
a = 5 + 3  
print('a=', a)
```

....

```
b = 6 + 4  
print('b=', b)
```



Function without arguments

```
def say() :  
    return 'hi'
```

```
a = say()  
print(a)
```

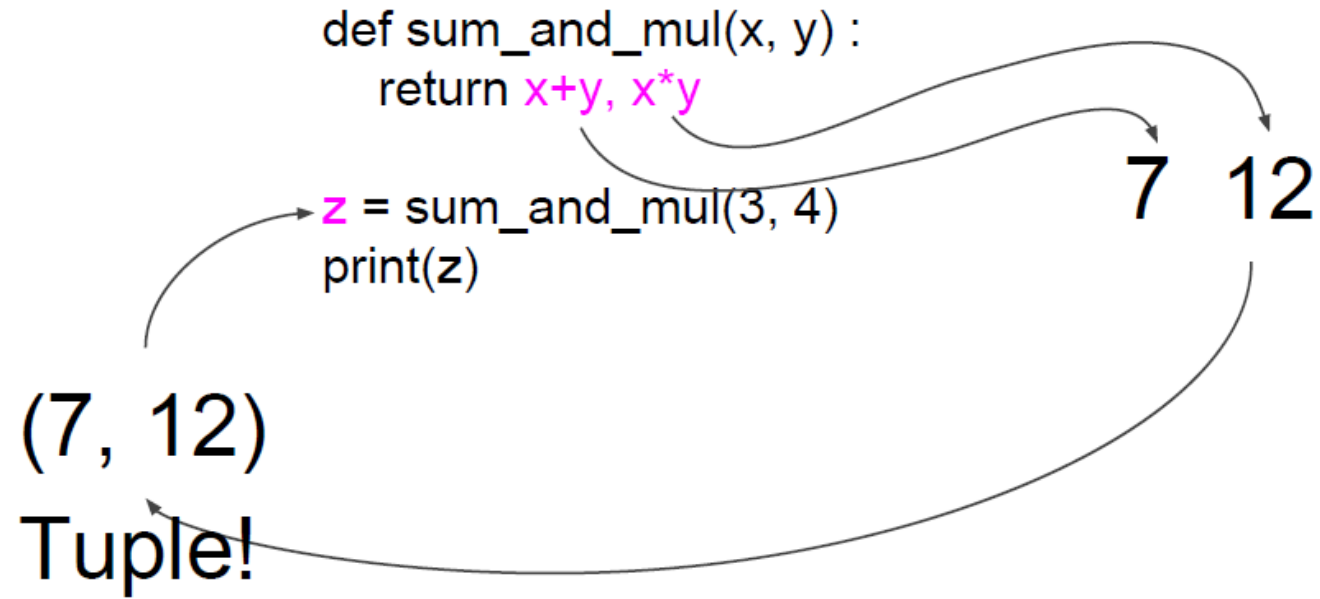
Function without return value

```
def add(x, y) :  
    print('value=', x+y)  
    return  
  
add(x, y)
```

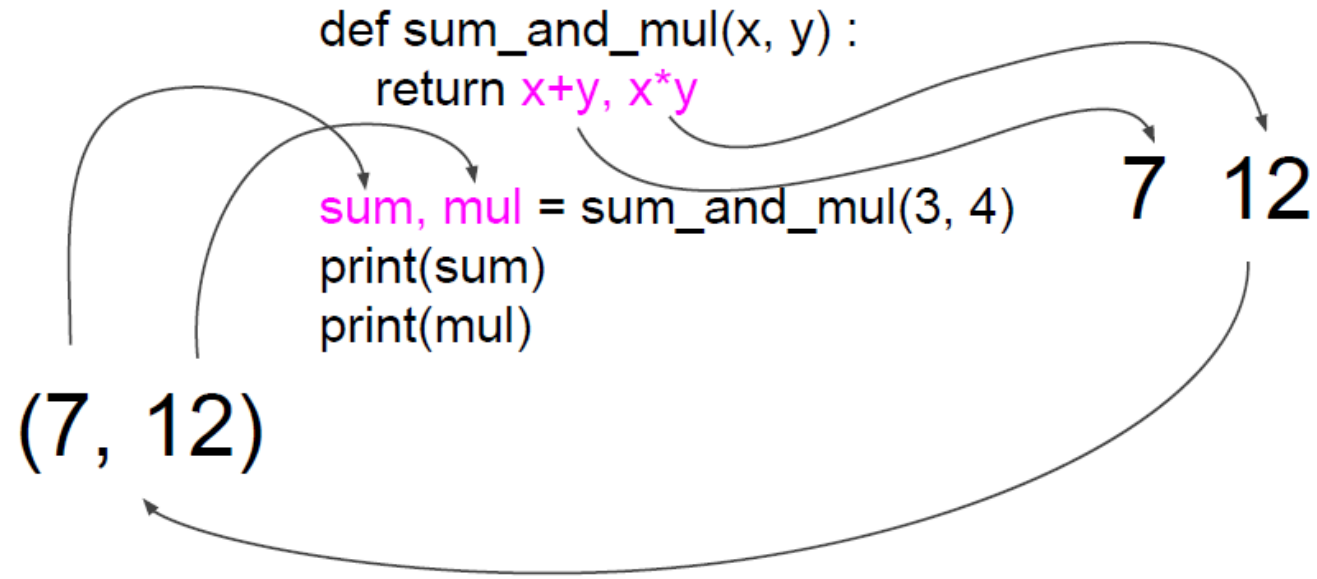
Function without arguments/return value

```
def say() :  
    print('hi')  
    return  
  
say()
```

Function with multiple return values



Function with multiple return values



Function arguments

Function arguments

Required arguments

Required arguments are the arguments passed to a function in correct positional order. Here, the number of arguments in the function call should match exactly with the function definition.

Function arguments

```
def printme( str ):
```

```
    print(str)
```

```
    return
```

```
printme()
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "/Users/woojin/PycharmProjects/hy-cce/week2/psk.py", line 7, in <module>

printme()

TypeError: printme() missing 1 required positional argument: 'str'

Process finished with exit code 1

Function arguments

```
def printme( str ):
```

```
    print(str)
```

```
    return
```

```
printme('my', 'text')
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "/Users/woojin/PycharmProjects/hy-cce/week2/psk.py", line 7, in <module>

printme('my', 'text')

TypeError: printme() takes 1 positional argument but 2 were given

Process finished with exit code 1

Function arguments

Keyword arguments

When you use keyword arguments in a function call, the caller identifies the arguments by the parameter name. Python interpreter is able to use the keywords provided to match the values with parameters.

Function arguments

```
def printinfo( name, age ):
```

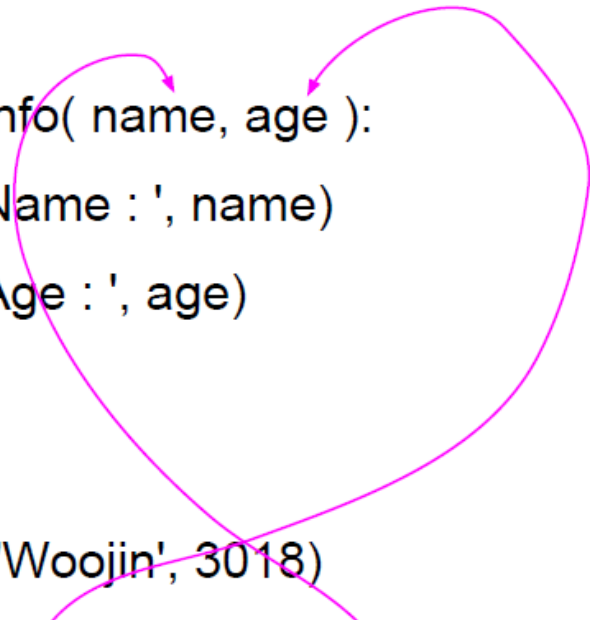
```
    print('Name : ', name)
```

```
    print('Age : ', age)
```

```
    return
```

```
printinfo('Woojin', 3018)
```

```
printinfo(age=3018, name='Woojin')
```



A diagram consisting of a large magenta heart shape. Two arrows originate from the heart: one points to the 'name' parameter in the function definition 'def printinfo(name, age):', and the other points to the 'age' parameter. Below the function definition, there are two function calls. The first call is 'printinfo('Woojin', 3018)'. The second call is 'printinfo(age=3018, name='Woojin')'. In this second call, the words 'age=3018,' and 'name=' are highlighted in magenta. A magenta line connects the 'age=3018,' part to the 'age' parameter in the function definition. Another magenta line connects the 'name=' part to the 'name' parameter in the function definition.

Function arguments

Default arguments

A default argument is an argument that assumes a default value if a value is not provided in the function call for that argument.

Function arguments

```
def printinfo( name, age=48 ) :
```

```
    print('Name : ', name)
```

```
    print('Age : ', age)
```

```
    return
```

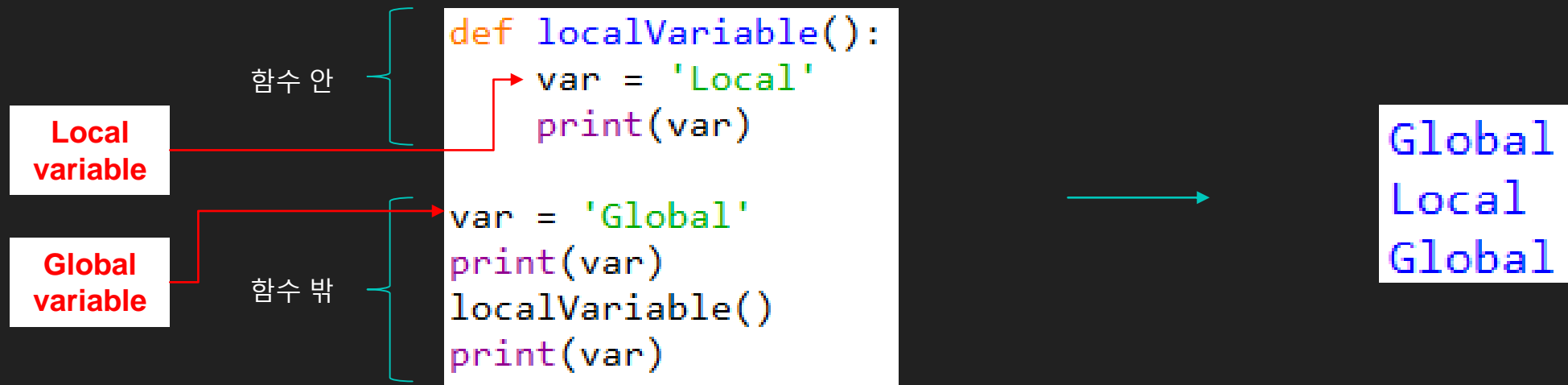
```
printinfo('Woojin')
```

```
printinfo(age=3018, name='Woojin')
```

전역변수와 지역변수 (Global variable & local variable)

- 전역변수 : 함수 밖에서 선언되며, 프로그램 어디에서든 사용 가능한 변수
- 지역변수 : 함수 안에서 선언되며, 해당 함수 안에서만 사용이 가능한 변수.
(함수 호출 시 생성되었다가, 함수가 종료되면 변수도 사라진다!)
- 전역변수와 지역변수는 이름이 같더라도 별개의 변수!
- 두 개 이상의 지역변수가 이름이 같더라도, 서로 다른 함수 안에서 선언되었다면 별개의 변수!

전역변수와 지역변수



Assignment6

- Deadline : November 18th
- Upload to portal – Assignment – “Assignment6”
- Upload File Name : assignment6_student ID_name.py (python file) & **Capture result photos**
 - ex : assignment6_2017200966_조수필.py
- If you complete the assignment in class, ask the assistant for confirmation.

Ch9. Function 참고자료

전달인자, 매개변수

① 전달인자 'Meo'를 넣은
함수 Hello 를 실행하면,

② 매개변수 name 에 'Meo'를
대입하여 함수 Hello 를 연산!

```
def Hello(name):  
    print('Hello,', name)
```

```
Hello('Meo')  
Hello('Teo')  
Hello('Seo')  
Hello('Zeo')
```



```
Hello, Meo  
Hello, Teo  
Hello, Seo  
Hello, Zeo
```

return

```
def plus(firstnum, secondnum):  
    result = firstnum+secondnum  
    return result1  
  
firstnum = int(input('첫번째 숫자: '))  
secondnum = int(input('두번째 숫자: '))  
result2 = plus(firstnum, secondnum)  
print('두 수의 합은', result2, '입니다.')
```



```
첫번째 숫자: 3  
두번째 숫자: 5  
두 수의 합은 8 입니다.
```

return

① plus 함수 안에서 구한 값 result1를
함수 밖에서 사용하고 싶다면,
return 을 사용!

② plus 함수의 결과값으로,
return1 이 반환됨!

③ 이를 result2 라는
전역변수에 저장하여 활용

```
def plus(firstnum, secondnum):  
    result = firstnum+secondnum  
    return result1  
  
firstnum = int(input('첫번째 숫자: '))  
secondnum = int(input('두번째 숫자: '))  
result2 = plus(firstnum, secondnum)  
print('두 수의 합은', result2, '입니다.')
```



첫번째 숫자: 3
두번째 숫자: 5
두 수의 합은 8 입니다.