**Batch: C4-1 Roll No.: 16010123217**

**Experiment / assignment / tutorial No. 4**

**Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD**

**Signature of the Staff In-charge with date**

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| **TIT Title :** User defined functions in Python |

**AIM:** To implement User-defined functions in Python

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**Expected OUTCOME of Experiment:**

**CO2:** Use different Decision making statements and Functions in Python.

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**Resource Needed: Python IDE**

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**Theory:**

## Python Functions

A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called. You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function. A function can return data as a result.

**Creating a Function:**

Python a function is defined using the def  keyword:

Example:def my\_function():  
    print("Hello from a function")

**Arguments:**

Information can be passed into functions as arguments. Arguments are specified after the function name, inside the parentheses. You can add as many arguments as you want, just separate them with a comma.

**Parameters or Arguments:**

The terms parameter and argument can be used for the same thing: information that is passed into a function. From a function's perspective: A parameter is the variable listed inside the parentheses in the function definition. An argument is the value that is sent to the function when it is called.

## Number of Arguments:

## By default, a function must be called with the correct number of arguments i.e. if your function expects 2 arguments; you have to call the function with 2 arguments, not more, and not less.

## Keyword Arguments

You can also send arguments with the key = value syntax.

This way the order of the arguments does not matter.

## Arbitrary Keyword Arguments, \*\*kwargs

If you do not know how many keyword arguments will be passed into your function, add two asterisk: \*\* before the parameter name in the function definition.

This way the function will receive a dictionary of arguments, and can access the items accordingly

## Default Parameter Value

The following example shows how to use a default parameter value.

If we call the function without argument, it uses the default value:

## Passing a List as an Argument

## You can send any data types of argument to a function (string, number, list, dictionary etc.), and it will be treated as the same data type inside the function.

## Return Values

To let a function return a value, use the return statement:

## The pass Statement

Function definitions cannot be empty, but if you for some reason have a function definition with no content, put in the pass statement to avoid getting an error.

## Recursion Function

## Python also accepts function recursion, which means a defined function can call itself. Recursion is a common mathematical and programming concept. It means that a function calls itself. This has the benefit of meaning that you can loop through data to reach a result. The developer should be very careful with recursion as it can be quite easy to slip into writing a function which never terminates, or one that uses excess amounts of memory or processor power. However, when written correctly recursion can be a very efficient and mathematically-elegant approach to programming.

To a new programmer it can take some time to work out how exactly this works, best way to find out is by testing and modifying it.

1. **Lambda function**

* A lambda function is a small anonymous function.
* A lambda function can take any number of arguments, but can only have one expression. Syntax of Lambda Function is given below

*lambda*arguments *:*expression

Lambda functions can take any number of arguments:

**Problem Definition:**

1. In below table input variable, python code and output column is given. You have to complete blank cell in every row.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Python Code | Output |
| def my\_function(fname,lname):   print(fname+ " " + lname)  my\_function("Amit", "Kumar") | Amit Kumar |
| def my\_function(fname, lname):   print(fname + " " + lname)  my\_function("Emil") | TypeError: my\_function() missing 1 required positional argument: 'lname' |
| def my\_function(\*kids):  print("The youngest child is " + kids[2])  my\_function("Emil", "Tobias", "Linus") | The youngest child is Linus |
| def my\_function(college3, college2, college1):   print("The Best college is " + college3)  my\_function(**?**) | my\_function(?)  ^  SyntaxError: invalid syntax |
| def my\_function(**country= "Norway"**):   print("I am from " + country)  my\_function("Sweden") my\_function("India") my\_function() my\_function("Brazil") | I am from Sweden  I am from India  I am from Norway  I am from Brazil |
| def tri\_recursion(k):  if(k > 0):  result = k + tri\_recursion(k - 1)  print(result)  else:  result = 0  return result  print("Recursion Example Results")  tri\_recursion(6) | Recursion Example Results  1  3  6  10  15  21 |
| print((lambda x: x\*2) (9)) | 18 |
| twice = lambda x: x\*2  print(twice(9)) | 18 |

1. Write a Python program using a recursive function that takes a string as input from the user and displays whether the string is Palindrome or not.
2. Write a Python program to separate out even and odd numbers from the list entered by user by using Lambda function

**Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:**

1. Reema Thareja, *Python Programming: Using Problem Solving Approach*, Oxford University Press, First Edition 2017, India
2. Sheetal Taneja and Naveen Kumar, *Python Programming: A modular Approach*, Pearson India, Second Edition 2018,India

**Implementation details:**

2.) Code:

def is\_palindrome():

    while True:

        input\_string = input("Enter here \n").lower()

        reversed\_string = ""

        for i in input\_string:

            reversed\_string = i + reversed\_string

        if (input\_string == reversed\_string):

            print("Yes,it is a palindrome")

        else:

            print("No, it is not a palindrome")

        if input("Do you want check another word?(yes/no)").lower() !="yes":

            break

is\_palindrome()

print("Thank You")

3.) Code:

numbers = input("Enter numbers separated by a space: ")

numbers = numbers.split()

even = []

odd = []

for num in numbers:

    if (lambda x: x % 2 == 0)(int(num)):

        even.append(num)

    elif (lambda x: x % 2 != 0)(int(num)):

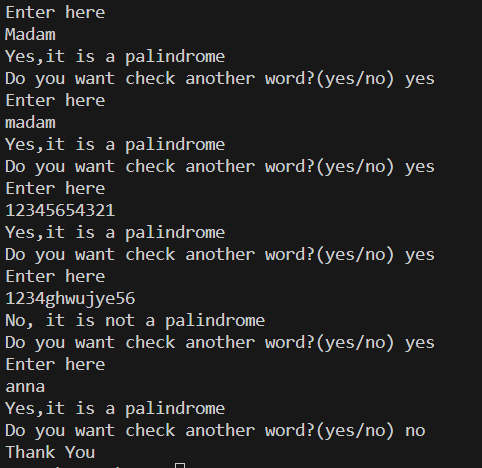
        odd.append(num)

print("Even numbers:", even)

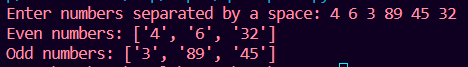
print("Odd numbers:", odd)

**Output(s):**

2.)



3.)



**Conclusion:**

The experiment successfully demonstrated the creation and use of user-defined functions in Python. It highlighted the importance of these functions in enhancing code reusability and modularity. The experiment also showcased the effective use of decision-making statements within these functions, which are crucial for controlling the flow of the program. Overall, the experiment deepened the understanding of Python programming concepts.

**Post Lab Descriptive Questions**

1. Write a python program to calculate factorial using recursion

Code:

def factorial(n1):

    if n1 == 0:

        return 1

    else:

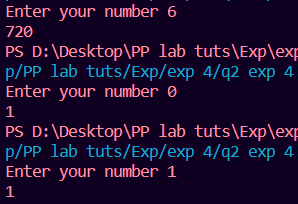
        return n1 \* factorial(n1-1)

n1 = int(input("Enter your number "))

result = factorial(n1)

print(result)

Output:



1. What are the common functional programming methods that use lambdas?

Ans. Lambda functions, also known as anonymous functions, are commonly used in functional programming methods. Here are some of the most common methods that use lambdas:

Map: The map() function applies a given function to each item of an iterable (such as a list or tuple) and returns a list of the results123.

Filter: The filter() function constructs a list from elements of an iterable for which a function returns true123.

Reduce: The reduce() function applies a rolling computation to sequential pairs of values in a list and returns a single result123.

List Comprehension: Lambda functions can be used within list comprehensions to create new lists based on existing lists2.

**Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Signature of faculty in-charge**