User Defined Functions

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User defined functions

- In Python we have built-in functions which are readily available for use. Example : min, max, print
- But many a time we need to create custom functions which can perform the tasks as we want.
- These functions are known as **user defined functions**.
- In Python, def keyword is used to declare user defined functions.
- An indented block of statements follows the function name and arguments which contains the body of the function.

Syntax :

```
def function_name():
    statements
```

Arguments of User defined functions

The function may take arguments(s) also called parameters as input within the opening and closing parentheses, just after the function name followed by a colon.

Syntax :

```
def function_name(argument1, argument2, ...):
    statements
```

User Defined Functions

Default Parameter Value

- Whenever we call our defined functions with some parameters, we can set default values of these parameters.
- If no value is passed for these arguments then the parameter will take this default value.

Example**:**

```
def agecal (yob=1995):
    print(yob)
```

return Values

The values which are returned after function execution are given as output using return statement

Example **:**

```
def agecal (yob=1995):
    return 2022-yob
```

Scope of Variable

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The location where we can find a variable and also access it if required is called the scope of a variable.

Global variables

Global variables are the ones that are defined and declared outside any function and are not specified to any function.
They can be used by any part of the program.

Local Variables

Local variables are the ones which are defined inside a function.
These variables can be used only inside the defined function

lambda function