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Python Functions

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### **Functions**

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.

- Function blocks begin with the keyword def followed by the function name and parentheses (()).
- Any input parameters or arguments should be placed within these parentheses. You can also define parameters inside these parentheses.
- The first statement of a function can be an optional statement the documentation string of the function or docstring.
- The code block within every function starts with a colon (:) and is indented.
- The statement return [expression] exits a function, optionally passing back an expression to the caller. A return statement with no arguments is the same as return None.



# Functions

```
def name_of_function( parameters ):
    """This is a docstring"""
    # code block
```



#### **Functions**

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

```
def my function(**kid):
 def name of function( *arg ):
                                          #statements
     """This is a docstring"""
     # code block
                                        my function(fname = "Tobias", lname = "Refsnes")
                                       def my function(**kid):
def function( *args list ):
                                         print("His last name is " + kid["lname"])
   for 1 in args list:
        print(i)
                                       my function(fname = "Tobias", lname = "Refsnes")
# function calling
function('Python', 'Functions', 'tutorial')
```



## Lambda Functions

Lambda Functions in Python are anonymous functions, implying they don't have a name. The def keyword is needed to create a typical function in Python, as we already know. We can also use the lambda keyword in Python to define an unnamed function.

```
lambda arguments : expression
```

```
x = lambda a : a + 10
print(x(5))
```



# Thanks for Reading

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