

# FUNCTIONS IN PYTHON



# FUNCTIONS IN PYTHON $f(x)$

We use **functions** to organize our code in blocks that can later be reused.

This offers us better readability and modularity for our code.

# FUNCTIONS IN PYTHON $f(x)$

**DRY - DON'T REPEAT YOURSELF**



# DOCSTRINGS



# WHAT IS A DOCSTRING?



A **docstring** is a string literal that occurs as the first statement in a function, module, class, or method definition.

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**A function can take parameters that are a special kind of variable used in a function as input.**

# FUNCTION ARGUMENTS

## 1 Positional arguments



$f(x)$

# FUNCTION ARGUMENTS

- 1 Positional arguments
- 2 Keyword arguments

A large, faint, stylized Python logo is centered in the background. Overlaid on the logo is a large, light blue function notation  $f(x)$ . The  $f$  is in a cursive script, the opening parenthesis  $($  is light blue, the  $x$  is a light purple cross, and the closing parenthesis  $)$  is light purple.

$f(x)$



# FUNCTION ARGUMENTS

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- 3 Default arguments



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- 5 `**kwargs`



# SCOPES AND NAMESPACES



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- A **namespace** as a container that holds names for everything we define—like variables, functions, or classes.
- Namespaces allow us to use the same name in different parts of our code without causing confusion.

# SCOPES AND NAMESPACES

- **Scope** refers to the region of your code where a particular name is recognized.



# SCOPES AND NAMESPACES

**In Python there are 3 namespaces and scopes:**

- 1 The Built-in Namespace: Python built-in functions**
- 2 The Global (Module Namespace): names defined in scripts**
- 3 The Local Namespace: names defined inside functions**



The **LEGB** rule in Python defines the order in which variable names are resolved:

- **Local** (inside the current function)
- **Enclosing** (in enclosing functions)
- **Global** (at the module level)
- **Built-in** (in Python's built-in namespace)

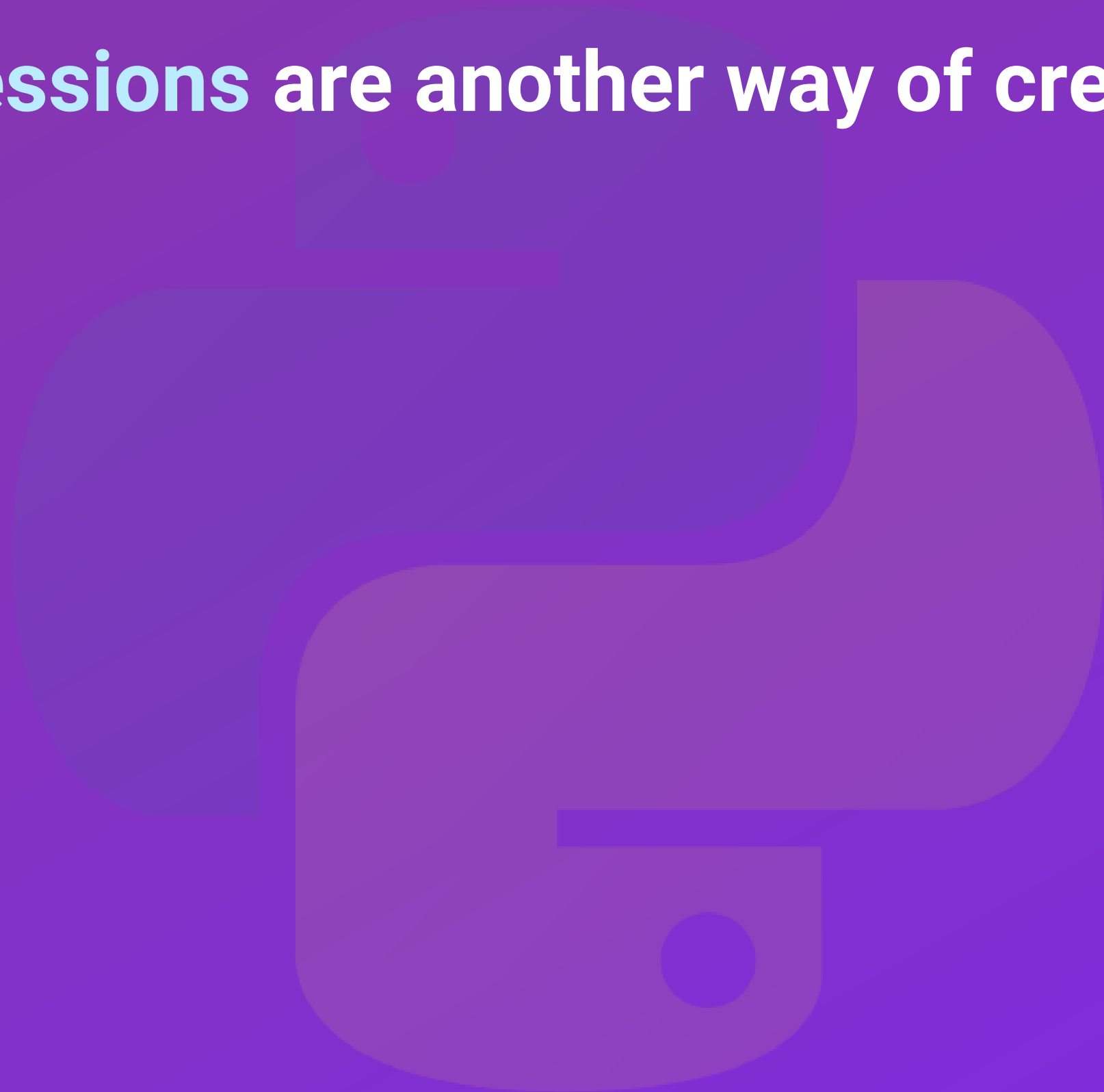
# LAMBDA EXPRESSIONS



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- **Lambda expressions** are another way of creating functions.
- They are called **anonymous functions** because they don't have a name (they are a single line of logical code).
- The terms **lambda expressions**, **lambda functions**, **anonymous functions** or **function literals** can be used interchangeably.