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Function:

\* A function is a block of code that performs a specific task.

\* Functions helps make programs modular, organized, readable and avoid code repetition.

TYPES OF FUNCTION IN PYTHON:-

①. Built-In function

\* Already available in python

\* It can use directly without defining them

Eg:

print("Hello") # print output

x = len("python") # return length of string

y = type(x) # returns data type

n = input("Enter:") # takes user

②. User-defined function:

\* Created by the user using the def-keyword

Syn:

def function-name(parameters):

statements

return value

Focus lays to create user-defined functions

①. Without input and without return

def greet():

print("Hello")

greet() // Hello.



②. With input and without return,

```
def greet(name):  
    print ("Hello", name)  
  
greet ("vijay") // Hello Vijay
```

③. Without input and with return

```
def get_name():  
    return "Vijay"  
  
print (get_name()) // Vijay
```

④. With input and with return type:

```
def add(a,b):  
    return a+b  
  
print (add(5,10)) // 15
```

LAMBDA FUNCTION:-

- \* Lambda function is also called as Anonymous (nameless) function

- \* Used for short, single line operations

- \* Defined using the lambda keyword

Syn:-

lambda arguments: expression

Eg:

```
Squ = lambda x: x*x  
  
print (Squ(5)) // 25
```

## VARIABLES IN FUNCTION:-

### ①. Local Variable:

\* Declared Inside a function

\* Can only be used within that functions

Eg:

```
def show():
```

```
    x=10 // local Variable
```

```
    print(x)
```

```
show()
```

```
// 10
```

### ②. Global Variable:

Declared Outside the Variable.

It Can be Used Inside and Outside

functions.

Eg:

```
x=50 # Global Variable
```

```
def display():
```

```
    print(x)
```

```
display() // 50
```