

* Function And Return *

- 1) A Function is a reusable Block of Code Do A Task
 - 2) A Function Run when You Call it
 - 3) A Function Accept Element To Deal with Called [Parameters]
 - 4) " " Can do The Task without Returning data
 - 5) " " , Return Data After Job is Finished
 - 6) " " Create to Prevent DRY " Don't Repeat Yourself "
 - 7) " " Accept Elements when You Called it Called [Arguments]
 - 8) there's A Built-in-Function and user defined Functions
 - 9) A Function is for All Team And All apps

Syntax

def Function-name (Parameters) :
 Block of Code

~~ex:~~ a, b, c = "Ahmed", "osama", "saged"

~~def say_hello(n):~~ → Parameter

Function → print("Hello Egypt") → parameter
keyword Function return value → Task
define " name say Hello(" + Ahmed") → Ahmed is argument

* Function Call

II NameofFunction (Par1 , Par2 , Par3)

لہذا نکلا اپنے سرعت کی طرفی ॥

② nameOfFunction (nameOfP = value, nameOfP = value, ...)

tuple \rightarrow arg^{cs}

* Function Packing, unpacking Arguments *ARGS, **ARGS

"*" all argument will be passed as position

list, set, tuple or unpacking dict \rightarrow arg^{cs}
dictionary or unpacking dict \rightarrow **args \rightarrow dict

mylist

```
def sayHello(*people):
```

For name in people:

```
    print(f"Hello {name}")
```

```
sayHello("osama", "Ahmed", "Sayed")
```

sayDetails(\rightarrow name, *skills)

```
def (name, *skills):
```

```
    print(f"Hello {name} your skill is: ")
```

For skill in skills:

```
( $\rightarrow$  name not found) print(skill)
```

```
sayDetails("osama", "Html", "css", "js")
```

* Function Default Parameters

given parameter \rightarrow user, default param \rightarrow user

parameters \rightarrow user, default parameters \rightarrow user

function + function value \rightarrow user and user

```
def sayHello(name, age="unknown's country = unknown")
```

```
print(f"Hello {name} your Age is {age} and your country is {country}")
```

old \rightarrow along two and your country is no country

```
sayHello("osama", 30, "Egypt")
```

```
sayHello("Ramy", 28)
```

```
sayHello("Ramy")
```

* Function Scope *

[1] Global : Function یا Class Function کو یہاں

[2] Local : (سپی) Functions & (سپی) Function یا یہاں

اگر global اسے گزی Global جو (سی جس کا دب کر
global local یا (سی جس کا دب کر Function یا یہاں
گزی گیا ہے) variable "unboundlocalerror"

اسے Function is reassigned Change ہے (سی جس کا Global یا
scope

* Function Recursion *

```
def cleanword(word):
    if len(word) == 1:
        return word
    print("print start function & word &")
    if word[0] == word[-1]:
        print("print before condition & word &")
        return cleanword(word[1:-1])
    print("print Before Return & word &")
    return word[0] + cleanword(word[1:-1])
```

* lambda "Anonymous Function" *

- [1] it has no name
- [2] You can call it inline without define it
- [3] You can call use it in Return data from Another Function
- [4] lambda used for simple Function and Def handle the large Tasks
- [5] lambda is one single expression not Block of Code
- [6] lambda type is Function

```
def parameter(f):
    return f

Hello = lambda name, age: f"Hello {name} Your age is {age}"
print(Hello("Ahmed", 30))
```

* File Handling *

[1] "a" APPEND → Open File For APPENDING value
Create File if not Exists

[2] "r" Read → "Default value" open File For Read
and Give Error if File is not Exists

[3] "w" write → Open File For writing , Create File if not Exists

[4] "x" Create → Create File , Give Error if File Exists

→ Import os

os.getcwd() → main current working directory

os.path.abspath(file) → full path of file , L11
os.path.dirname(path) → directory For the opened file

os.path.abspath(file)

os.chdir(path) → Change Current working Directory

Ex: os.chdir(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(file)))

open("Path")

Call by

↳ raw Path (Compiler Side)

↑ takes escape sequence

open(file) has 2 Parameter

↳ open("Path", "mode")

↳ r mode

with tail

* File Handling "Read File" *

myFile = open("D:\Python\Files\osama.txt", "r")

① print(myFile) # File Data object
myFile.name
myFile.mode
myFile.encoding

② Print (myFile.read(1)) → انحدار الحرف
Print (myFile.read(n)) ↘ ↗
انحدار الكوادر

But ③ Print (myFile.readlines()) → قراءة كل السطور
Print (myFile.readline()) → القراءة من السطر
السابق بخطوة list ↗ القراءة من السطر
السابق بخطوة loop | لـ ↘

For line in myFile:
print(line)
if line.startswith("o T"):
break

④ myFile.close() → Close the file

* File Handling "write and append in File"

writing w r a+ ↗ ↗
الكتابه w بالغ عدد ا ↗ ↗
الكتابه r ا ↗ ↗
الكتابه a+ ا ↗ ↗
الكتابه a+ ا ↗ ↗

myFile.write(value)
myFile.writelines(List)

list ↗ ↗

* File Handling "Important Info"

→ import os

numbers = myFile.truncate(number) حذف عدد معين من الملف
myFile.seek(0) الخط

myFile.tell() النقطة الحالية في الملف

myFile.write("new") إضافة محتوى جديد

myFile.seek(value) استرداد المحتوى

os.remove("Path")

* Built-in Functions *

① all(iterable) → True if all elements are True

False يرجع False

② any(iterable) → True if any element is True

False يرجع False

③ bin(number) → ترجمة الرقم إلى الثنائي

④ id(object) → memory address of object

⑤ sum(iterable, start) → الإجمالي

start أول عنصر

iterable مقدمة

"optional" argument أول عنصر

⑥ round(number, numofdigit) → ي-round

⑦ range(start, end, step) → سلسلة

optional "default -1"

"Default = 1" ما لم يتم إدخاله

not include ما لا يدخل

* Modules *

- 1 module is A File Contain A set of Functions
- 2 You Can import module in your APP To help You
- 3 You Can import multiple modules
- 4 You Can Create your own modules
- 5 modules saves Your Time

* Show All Function Inside module

`dir(ModuleName)`

* import main module

`import nameOfModule`

`NameOfModule.nameOfFunctions`

* import one or more Function From module

`From NameOfModule import NameOf, NameOf
Function1, Function2`

`Also Random`

`1) random() → float number`

`2) randint(start, end) → random integer
Range`

* import sys

`sys.path.append(r"Path")`

`print(sys.path)`

* Alias as

`import random as Ra`

`From random import random as Ra`

* We can also do this

`From Name
OfModule Import *`

* install External Package *

- [1] modul → Function as a file
- [2] Package → File of modules as a file
↳ Package [Lecture 1]

[3] External Package Downloaded from the Internet

[4] You can install package with Python package manager Pip

[5] Pip install the package and its dependencies

[6] modules list <https://docs.python.org/3/py-modindex.html>

[7] package and modules directory <https://pypi.org/>

[8] Pip manual <https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/reference/pip-install/>

terminal [1] pip [1] pip [1]

- [1] Pip - version
- [2] Pip list
- [3] Pip install nameofpackage
- [4] Pip --version
- [5] -- --version
- [6] Pip install nameofpackage --upgrade
- [7] -- --user

Code: import termcolor

import pyfiglet

Print(dir(pyfiglet))

print(pyfiglet.FigletFormat("ElZero"))

Print(termcolor.colored("ElZero", color="Yellow"))

print(termcolor.colored(pyfiglet.FigletFormat("Ahmed"), color="Yellow"))

pyfiglet.FigletFormat("Text") # ASCII ART

termcolor.colored("Text", color="color") # Text with color

* Built-in Function * "map"

- [1] map Take A Function + iterable iterator
 - [2] map Called map because it map the function on Every element
 - [3] the Function Can be pre-defined Function or lambda Function

Syntax:

`map(function, iterable)`

* "Filter"

- ① Filter Take A Function + iterator
 - ② Filter Run A Function on Every element
 - ③ Function Can be pre-defined Function or lambda Function
 - ④ Filter out All Elements For which the Function Return True
 - ⑤ The Function need To Boolean value

Syntax: `Pitter(function, iterable)`

True \Leftrightarrow الكلام ولو قيل

~~True الْحَقُّ~~

~~* Reduce *~~

Syntax: reduce (Function, iterable)