

Jupyter functions Last Checkpoint: 12 hours ago

Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

+ ✂ 📄 📌 ▶ ■ ↺ ⏩ Code ▾

•[2]: #24-09-25

Functions: A function **is** a block of reusable code that perform specific task. functions make our program more organised, readable **and** reduce repetition.

function always represented by () *#all the functions will have open and close brackets*

Types of functions:

1. Built-in function: Already available in python eg. `print()`, `len()`, `input()`...etc
2. User defined function: Functions created by user using **def** keyword
3. lambda function: the anonymous (nameless) function written in single line using the **lambda** keyword

[]: categories of writing a function:

- 1) function without input **and** without **return**
- 2) function **with** input **and** without **return**
- 3) function without input **an** **with** retrun
- 4) function **with** input anf with **return**

[]: # user defined function to calculuate simple interest

formula = $p \times t \times r / 100$

p = principle amount

t = time

r = rate of interest

[]: 1) function without input **and** without **return**

syntax : **def** fun_name():
 statements

#without input so there s nohint to define inside function or parameters is not passed

[]: # programme to create under function withot n whout return for simple interest

`def simple_interest():`



Search



Basic

functions

Upload files · amsaveniammu98

+

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/OneDrive/Desktop/MLP batch/functions.ipynb

⏏ ⭐

Jupyter functions Last Checkpoint: 12 hours ago

EditViewRunKernelSettingsHelp

Trust

✂ 📄 ▶ ■ ↺ ▶▶ Code ▾

JupyterLab 📄 🛑 Python 3 (ipykernel) ○ ≡

r = rate of interest

[]: 1)function without input and without return

syntax :def fun_name():
statements

#without input so there s nothint to define inside function or parameters is not passed

[7]: # programme to create under function withot n whout return for simple interest

def si1():
p = float(input("enter principle value:")) #p ,t,r value cant be called outside the function coz they are local variable and defined inside the fun
t = float(input("enter time:"))
r = float(input("enter r value:"))
si = (p*t*r)/100
print(f"the simple interest is {si} for pa = {p},time = {t},roi = {r}")

[8]: si1() #time means period or years in calculting interest

enter principle value: 150000
enter time: 7
enter r value: 5
the simple interest is 52500.0 for pa = 150000.0,time = 7.0,roi = 5.0

[9]: print(p) :# print p cannot be executes since its already defined inside the function and ot os called as local variable

NameError Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[9], line 1
----> 1 print(p)

NameError: name 'p' is not defined

[]: 2)functions with input and without return
def fun_name (p1,p2,p3.....pn):

🗑 🔍 Search

ENG IN

Basic

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/OneDrive/Desktop/MLP batch/functions.ipynb

Jupyter functions Last Checkpoint: 12 hours ago

JupyterL

File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

+

✂

📄

▶

■

🔄

▶▶

Code

▼

[]:

2)functions with input and without return

def fun_name (p1,p2,p3.....pn):

statements

[11]:

#example:

def si2(p,t,r):

si = (p*t*r)/100

print(f" the simple interest is {si} for pa = {p} ,time = {t} ,roi = {r}")

[12]:

si2(25000,3,4)

the simple interest is 3000.0 for pa = 25000 ,time = 3 ,roi = 4

[13]:

x = float(input("enter p value:"))

y = float(input("enter t value:"))

z = float(input("enter r value:"))

enter p value: 25000

enter t value: 3

enter r value: 4

[14]:

si2(x,y,z) #there is no necessary that the variable name can be same while defining.

the simple interest is 3000.0 for pa = 25000.0 ,time = 3.0 ,roi = 4.0

[]:

3)Fucntion without input with return

def fun_name():

statements

returb value

#tuple format

[4]:

def si3():

p= float(input("enter p value:"))

🪄

Q Search

🌸

🖼

🎨

🔥

🖨

💬 80

🌐

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/OneDrive/Desktop/MLP batch/functions.ipynb

jupyter functions Last Checkpoint: 12 hours ago

File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

+ ✂ 📄 ▶ ■ ↺ ▶▶ Code ▾

```
[ ]: 3)Function without input with return
def fun_name():
    statements
    return value
```

#tuple format

```
[4]: def si3():
    p= float(input("enter p value:"))
    t= float(input("enter t value:"))
    r= float(input("enter r vallue:"))
    si=(p*t*r)/100
    return p,t,r,si
```

```
[5]: var= si3()

enter p value: 25000
enter t value: 3
enter r vallue: 2.6
```

```
•[7]: a,b,c,d =si3() # instead of declaring value like 0,1,2,3 we can also declare values as a,b,c like this method

enter p value: 25000
enter t value: 3
enter r vallue: 2.6
```

```
[8]: print(f"the simple interest is {d} for pa = {a},time ={b} ,roi = {c}")

the simple interest is 1950.0 for pa = 25000.0,time =3.0 ,roi = 2.6
```

```
[32]: print(F"the simple interest is {var[3]} for pa = {var[0]} ,time = {var [1]} ,roi ={var[2]}")

the simple interest is 4800.0 for pa = 40000.0 ,time = 3.0 ,roi =4.0
```

```
[ ]: print("the simplest interest is {d} for pa
```

```
[ ]: 4)function with input and with return
def fun name(n1,n2,...,nn):
```



http://localhost:8888/notebooks/OneDrive/Desktop/MLP batch/functions.ipynb

jupyter functions Last Checkpoint: 12 hours ago

File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

Code

JupyterLab

```
si=(p*t*r)/100
```

```
return p,t,r,si
```

[5]: var= si3()

enter p value: 25000

enter t value: 3

enter r vallue: 2.6

[7]: a,b,c,d =si3() # instead of declaring value like 0,1,2,3 we can also declare values as a,b,c like this method

enter p value: 25000

enter t value: 3

enter r vallue: 2.6

[8]: print(f"the simple interest is {d} for pa = {a},time ={b} ,roi = {c}")

the simple interest is 1950.0 for pa = 25000.0,time =3.0 ,roi = 2.6

[32]: print(F"the simple interest is {var[3]} for pa = {var[0]} ,time = {var [1]} ,roi ={var[2]}")

the simple interest is 4800.0 for pa = 40000.0 ,time = 3.0 ,roi =4.0

[]: print("the simplest interest is {d} for pa

[]: 4)function with input and with return

```
def fun_name(p1,p2....pn):
```

```
    statements
```

```
    return value
```

[18]: def si4(p,t,r): # when we want the value to print in statement first we need to store in variable

```
    si = (p*t*r)/100
```

```
    return si
```

[21]: si4(40000,2,1)

functions

Upload files · amsaveniammu98 X

+

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/OneDrive/Desktop/MLP batch/functions.ipynb

Jupyter functions Last Checkpoint: 12 hours ago

EditViewRunKernelSettingsHelp

+ X Copy Paste Run Cell Code

[]:

4)function with input and with return

def fun_name(p1,p2....pn):

statements

return value

[18]:

def si4(p,t,r):

si = (p*t*r)/100

return si

when we want the value to print in statement first we need to store in variable

[21]:

si4(40000,2,1)

[21]:

800.0

[22]:

siv=si4(40000,2,1) # storing the value in var to display in statement format

[24]:

print("the simple interest value if :",siv)

the simple interest value if : 800.0

[]:

create a function to check give number is prime or not using with input and without return

def si2(p,t,r):

si = (p*t*r)/100

print(f" the simple interest is {si} for pa = {p} ,time = {t} ,roi = {r}")

def pn(

Windows Search

Taskbar icons: File Explorer, Edge, Chrome, WhatsApp, etc.

F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 F10 F11 F12

7 8 9 0

Esc