

▼ Let's create a function(with docstring)

```
def is_even(num):
    """
    This function returns if a given number is odd or even
    input - any valid integer
    output - odd/even
    created on - 16th Nov 2022
    """
    if type(num) == int:
        if num % 2 == 0:
            return 'even'
        else:
            return 'odd'
    else:
        return 'pagal hai kya?'

# function
# function_name(input)
for i in range(1,11):
    x = is_even(i)
    print(x)

    odd
    even
    odd
    even
    odd
    even
    odd
    even
    odd
    even
```

```
print(type.__doc__)

type(object_or_name, bases, dict)
type(object) -> the object's type
type(name, bases, dict) -> a new type
```

▼ 2 Point of views

```
is_even('hello')

'pagal hai kya?'
```

Parameters Vs Arguments

▼ Types of Arguments

- Default Argument
- Positional Argument
- Keyword Argument

```
def power(a=1,b=1):  
    return a**b
```

```
power()
```

```
1
```

```
# positional argument  
power(2,3)
```

```
8
```

```
# keyword argument  
power(b=3,a=2)
```

```
8
```

▼ *args and **kwargs

*args and **kwargs are special Python keywords that are used to pass the variable length of arguments to a function

```
# *args  
# allows us to pass a variable number of non-keyword arguments to a function.
```

```
def multiply(*kwargs):  
    product = 1  
  
    for i in kwargs:  
        product = product * i  
  
    print(kwargs)  
    return product
```

```
multiply(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12)
```

```
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12)
43545600
```

```
# **kwargs
```

```
# **kwargs allows us to pass any number of keyword arguments.
```

```
# Keyword arguments mean that they contain a key-value pair, like a Python dictionary.
```

```
def display(**salman):
```

```
    for (key,value) in salman.items():
        print(key,'->',value)
```

```
display(india='delhi',srilanka='colombo',nepal='kathmandu',pakistan='islamabad')
```

```
india -> delhi
srilanka -> colombo
nepal -> kathmandu
pakistan -> islamabad
```

▼ Points to remember while using *args and **kwargs

- order of the arguments matter(normal -> *args -> **kwargs)
- The words “args” and “kwargs” are only a convention, you can use any name of your choice

▼ How Functions are executed in memory?

▼ Without return statement

```
L = [1,2,3]
print(L.append(4))
print(L)
```

```
None
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

▼ Variable Scope

```
def g(y):  
    print(x)  
    print(x+1)  
x = 5  
g(x)  
print(x)
```

```
def f(y):  
    x = 1  
    x += 1  
    print(x)  
x = 5  
f(x)  
print(x)
```

```
def h(y):  
    x += 1  
x = 5  
h(x)  
print(x)
```

```
def f(x):  
    x = x + 1  
    print('in f(x): x =', x)  
    return x
```

```
x = 3  
z = f(x)  
print('in main program scope: z =', z)  
print('in main program scope: x =', x)
```

▼ Nested Functions

```
def f():  
    def g():  
        print('inside function g')  
        f()  
    g()  
    print('inside function f')  
  
f()
```

[illegible]

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