



# Python Lambda

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A lambda function is a small anonymous function.

A lambda function can take any number of arguments, but can only have one expression.

## Syntax

```
lambda arguments : expression
```

The expression is executed and the result is returned:

### Example

A lambda function that adds 10 to the number passed in as an argument, and print the result:

```
x = lambda a : a + 10  
print(x(5))
```

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Lambda functions can take any number of arguments:

### Example

A lambda function that multiplies argument a with argument b and print the result:

```
x = lambda a, b : a * b
print(x(5, 6))
```

Run example »

## Example

A lambda function that sums argument a, b, and c and print the result:

```
x = lambda a, b, c : a + b + c
print(x(5, 6, 2))
```

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## Why Use Lambda Functions?

The power of lambda is better shown when you use them as an anonymous function inside another function.

Say you have a function definition that takes one argument, and that argument will be multiplied with an unknown number:

```
def myfunc(n):
    return lambda a : a * n
```

Use that function definition to make a function that always doubles the number you send in:

## Example

```
def myfunc(n):
    return lambda a : a * n

mydoubler = myfunc(2)
```

```
print(mydoubler(11))
```

Run example »

Or, use the same function definition to make a function that always *triples* the number you send in:

## Example

```
def myfunc(n):  
    return lambda a : a * n  
  
mytripler = myfunc(3)  
  
print(mytripler(11))
```

Run example »

Or, use the same function definition to make both functions, in the same program:

## Example

```
def myfunc(n):  
    return lambda a : a * n  
  
mydoubler = myfunc(2)  
mytripler = myfunc(3)  
  
print(mydoubler(11))  
print(mytripler(11))
```

Run example »

Use lambda functions when an anonymous function is required for a short period of time.

# Test Yourself With Exercises

## Exercise:

Create a lambda function that takes one parameter ( `a` ) and returns it.

x =

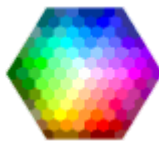
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