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BSCS3C

Functions

1. **Defining a Function**
    - You define a function using the 'def' keyword, then specify its name and the parameters it accepts.
2. **Reasons of Using Functions**
    - Functions allow for code modularity and reusability, making your code easier to manage and understand.
3. **Types of Functions in Python**
    - Python has built-in functions, such as print() and len(), and also allows for user-defined and anonymous (lambda) functions.
4. **Advantages of User – Defined Function**
    - User-defined functions promote code reuse, better organization, and readability, and can help reduce the complexity of your code.
5. **Rules in Declaring a Function in Python**
    - A function is declared with the def keyword, followed by a name, parentheses, and a colon. The code block within every function is indented.
6. **Python Function Syntax**
    - The syntax for a function is `def function_name(parameters):` followed by the function body.
7. **Function Argument and Parameter**
    - Parameters are the potential inputs that a function can accept, while arguments are the actual values passed into the function when it's called.
8. **The Return Statement**
    - The 'return' statement is used to specify the output of a function.