ASSIGNMENT DATE- 15-12-2023

MAPPING FUNCTION:

**map()** function returns a map object(which is an iterator) of the results after applying the given function to each item of a given iterable (list, tuple etc.)

# Python program to demonstrate working

# of map.

# Return double of n

**def** addition(n):

**return** n **+** n

# We double all numbers using map()

numbers **=** (1, 2, 3, 4)

result **=** map(addition, numbers)

print(list(result))

STRING FUNCTION: format(), split(), join(), upper(), lower(), replace(), find(), translate(),encode(), count(), index(), len(), ascii(), bool(), bytearray(), bytes(), float(), id(), int(), map(), print(), slice(), type().

DEFAULT ARGUMENTS VALUES:The default value is assigned by using the assignment(=) operator of the form *keywordname*=value.

**def** student(firstname, lastname **=**'Mark', standard **=**'Fifth'):

  print(firstname, lastname, 'studies in', standard, 'Standard')

KEYWORD ARGUMENTS: Keyword arguments (or named arguments) are values that, when passed into a function, are identifiable by specific parameter names. A keyword argument is preceded by a parameter and the assignment operator, = . Keyword arguments can be likened to dictionaries in that they map a value to a keyword.

ARBITRARY ARGUMENTS: Python Arbitrary Arguments allows a function to accept any number of positional arguments i.e. arguments that are non-keyword arguments, variable-length argument list.