

Methods - Basics

What is a method in Python ?

A method is a block of code which only runs when it is called.

You can pass data, known as parameters, into a method.

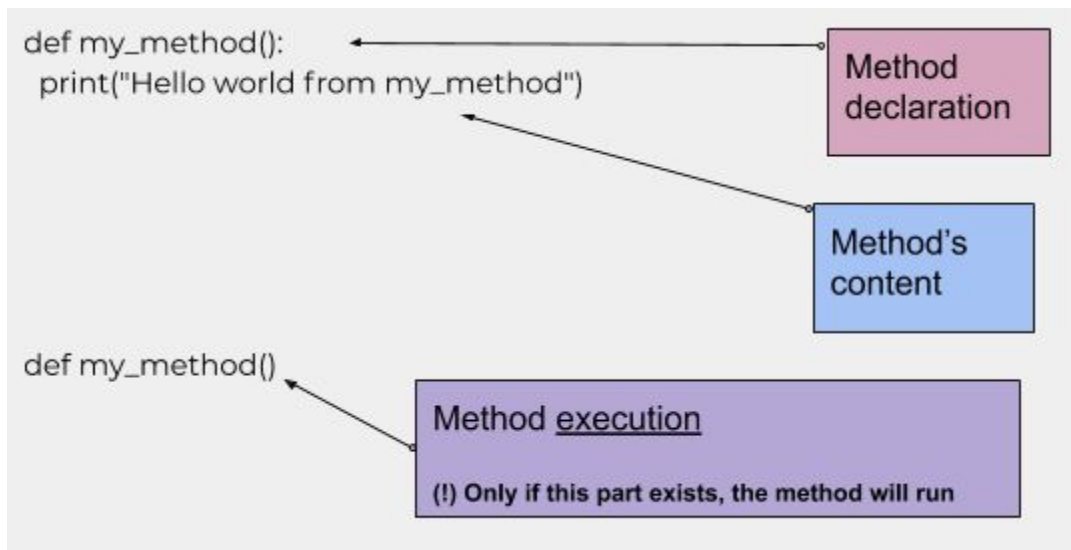
A method can return data as a result.

A method in programming, allows us to call this block of code again whenever we want, and basically to re-use it.

How a method works, and what can it do ?

- A Method is also called a function.
- After a method is created, it is called (aka : executed), by mentioning its name in the module level.
- Once the method is executed, all the code inside it will run.
- You can pass data in a form of variables/collections into a method from the 'execution' command
- A method is recognized by the keyword 'def'

Simple method example (**No data passed to it**):



What about a method that gets an argument ?

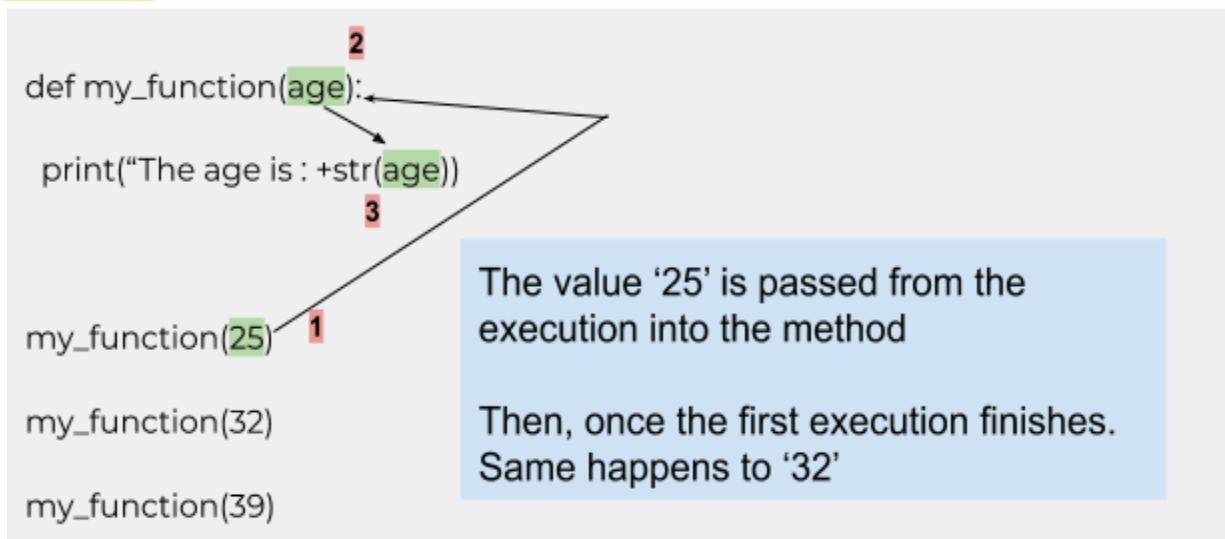
In the previous example, we saw a method that did not get any argument inside it. Now, let's have a look on one that gets variables inserted into it.

Data can be passed into a method, by a form for arguments.

Arguments are mentioned right after the method's name, inside brackets. You can add as many arguments as you wish, you just need to separate them by a comma.

The next example has a method with one argument ('age'). When the function is executed, we pass along a first name the 'age', which is used inside the function, in order to print the 'age' variable.

Example :



Flow :

1. We pass a variable to the method from the execution placement. That variable we pass, we shall use inside the method.
2. Then, this value is accepted in the method, see 'dev' declaration.
3. From there - the variable is used to where it is being called inside the method.