# Functions

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### Functions in Python

- A function accepts input arguments and produces an output by executing valid commands present in the function
- Function name and file names need not be the same
- A file can have one or more functions definitions
- Functions are created using the command def and a colon with the statements to be executed indented as a block
- Since statements are not demarcated explicitly, it is essential to follow correct indentation practises

## Function with multiple inputs and outputs

- Function with multiple inputs and outputs
  - O Functions in Python takes multiple input objects but return only one object as output
  - However lists, tuples or dictionaries can be used to return multiple outputs as required.

#### Function Definition

def function\_name():

statements

def function\_name(parameters):

statements

def function\_name(arg1,arg2, ...):

statements

#### Advantages

Allows code to used and re-used at different times when running the program

It makes the program simpler to understand as the code is grouped together into modules or chunks.

# Defining A Function

#### Function Con't

- A function contains a header and body.
- The header begins with the def keyword, followed by the function's name and parameters, and ends with a colon.
- The variables in the function header are known as formal parameters or simply parameters.
- A parameter is like a placeholder: When a function is invoked, you pass a value to the parameter.
- This value is referred to as an actual parameter or argument. Parameters are optional; that is, a function may not have any parameters.