```
In [1]: ####functions in python
        def test():
            pass ## it does nothing at all
In [2]: type(test())
Out[2]: NoneType
In [3]: def test(): ## mandatory function should return something else give pass otherwise we will get an error
          File "C:\Users\furqa\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14796\3866855815.py", line 2
        IndentationError: expected an indented block
In [ ]: def add():
            a = 1
            b = 2
            print(a+b)
In [ ]: add()
In [ ]: def add(a,b):
            print(a+b)
In [ ]: add(2,3)
In []: add(2.5,3)
In [ ]: add(2.5,3.567)
In []: add(2, "anand") # error cannot add int and str, need type conversion
In [ ]: "2" + "anand"
In [ ]: add("2", "anand")
In [ ]: type(print("xyz"))
In [ ]: def add(a,b):
            return str(a)+str(b)
In [ ]: add(3,4)
In [ ]: |add(3,"Virat Kohli")
In [ ]: def add(a,b):
            a = 1
            b = 2
            print(a+b)
In [ ]: add(5,6)
In [ ]: def add(a,b):
            print(a+b)
In [ ]: add(5,6)
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In [ ]: def add(a,b):
            a=1
            b=2
            c=3
            return a+b+c
In [ ]: c=10
        add(5,6) + c
In [ ]: c=10
        add(5,6) + c
In [ ]: def add(a,b,c):
            a=1
            b=2
            c=3
            return a+b+c,a+b,a+b*c ##multiple return statement is allowed
In [ ]: |add(2,3) #error, 1 argument misiing
In [ ]: add(1,3)
In [ ]: type(add(1,3))
In [ ]: add(1,2,3)
In [ ]: add(6,5)+c
In [ ]: c=5
        c=1
        def add(a,b):
            a=1
            h=2
            c=4
            return a+b+c
In [ ]: add(2,3)
In [ ]: | add() #error, need to give 2 parameters as defined in ftn
In [ ]: | def my_func():
            print("Value inside function:",x)
        x = 20
        my_func()
        print("Value outside function:",x)
In [ ]: def abc(a,b,c):
            return a+b+c, a*b*c, a+b*c
In []: abc(2,3,4)
In [4]: def test():
            return "Sudhanshu" ,[4,5,6,7],{'a':5,'b':6}
In [5]: test()
Out[5]: ('Sudhanshu', [4, 5, 6, 7], {'a': 5, 'b': 6})
In [6]: int(4.567)
Out[6]: 4
In [7]: float(3)
Out[7]: 3.0
```

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In [8]: str(3)
 Out[8]: '3'
 In [9]: | ### create a list of all the employess with different name say 5 (from user using input)
         ### create a uyser defined function which returns the largest member(whoese length is more) from a list
In [10]: def add(a,b,c=2):
             c = 1
             return a+b+c
In [11]: add(2,3)
Out[11]: 6
In [12]: add(2,3,4)
Out[12]: 6
In [13]: add(2,3,4)
Out[13]: 6
In [14]: test_list = ['anand', 'harsh', 'manisha', 'aishwarya', 'hanuman']
In [15]: test_list
Out[15]: ['anand', 'harsh', 'manisha', 'aishwarya', 'hanuman']
In [16]: max_len = 1
         for ele in test list:
             if len(ele) > max_len:
                 max_len = len(ele)
                 res = ele
         print("Maximum length string is : " + res)
         Maximum length string is : aishwarya
In [17]: def biglen():
             li=[]
             res=0
             for i in range(5):
                 li.append(input('enter a name: '))
                 if len(li[i])>res:
                     res=len(li[i])
                     temp=li[i]
             return temp
In [18]: biglen()
         enter a name: furqaan
         enter a name: ahmad
         enter a name: jazu
         enter a name: eleza
         enter a name: ehal
Out[18]: 'furqaan'
In [22]: emp_list = []
         def emp_list_func():
             for i in range(5):
                 emp_name = input("Enter Employee Name ")
                 test_list.append(emp_name)
In [23]: emp_list_func()
         Enter Employee Name fsb
         Enter Employee Name ahamd
         Enter Employee Name burhan
         Enter Employee Name jazlan
         Enter Employee Name ubaid
```

```
In [ ]: #### its a one line function which can take any number of arguments but only one expression, which is evo
        ### its an anonoymous function i.e without a name
        ### lambda kleyword is used to define it
        ## no def keyword is used
        ## one is free to use lambda funcctions wherever funcxtions object are required
        ## You need to keep in your knowledge that lambda function are syntactically restricted to a single exp
        ## the Lambda operator => separates the input parameters on the left side from the lambda body on the r
In [24]: z = lambda a,b,c:a*b/c
In [25]: z(8,9,3)
Out[25]: 24.0
In [26]: z(8,9) #error passed only 2 arguments
        TypeError
                                               Traceback (most recent call last)
        ~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14796\3239207005.py in <module>
         ---> 1 z(8,9)
        TypeError: <lambda>() missing 1 required positional argument: 'c'
In [27]: cube = lambda x : x^{**}3
In [28]: cube(7)
Out[28]: 343
In [29]: ### craete an empty list
        ## ask the user 5 times to input any number
        ## use lambda function to test for odd and even and pass that number4 to another list calling odd /even
In [30]: Check_No= lambda mylist[i]: if mylist[i]%2==0 print("Even") else ("Odd")
          File "C:\Users\furqa\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14796\1296789662.py", line 1
            Check_No= lambda mylist[i]: if mylist[i]%2==0 print("Even") else ("Odd")
        SyntaxError: invalid syntax
In [31]: | number = int(input("Enter a number >> "))
        odd_even = lambda : "Even Number" if number % 2 == 0 else "Odd Number"
        print(odd_even())
        Enter a number >> 22
        Even Number
In [33]: list_test = (4,5,6,7,8,6,7,8,8)
In [34]: | a = list(filter(lambda x:x%2==0,list_test))
        b = list(filter(lambda x:x%2!=0,list_test))
In [35]: a,b
Out[35]: ([4, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8], [5, 7, 7])
In [36]: def even_check(n):
            if n%2==0:
                return True
In [37]: |list(filter(even_check,list_test))
Out[37]: [4, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8]
```