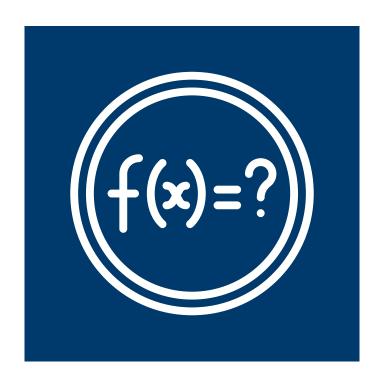
WHAT ARE PYTHON FUNCTIONS?



FUNCTIONS IN PYTHON ARE REUSABLE BLOCKS OF CODE THAT PERFORM A SPECIFIC TASK. THEY HELP MAKE YOUR CODE MORE ORGANIZED AND MODULAR.



HOW TO DEFINE A FUNCTION

FUNCTIONS ARE
DEFINED USING THE
DEF KEYWORD
FOLLOWED BY THE
FUNCTION NAME AND
PARENTHESES.

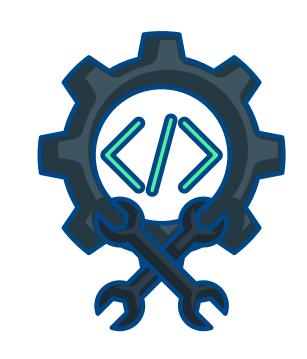


def greet(name):
print(f"Hello, {name}!")



HOW TO CALL A FUNCTION

INVOKE A FUNCTION BY
USING ITS NAME
FOLLOWED BY
PARENTHESES. PASS
ANY REQUIRED
ARGUMENTS INSIDE
THE PARENTHESES.

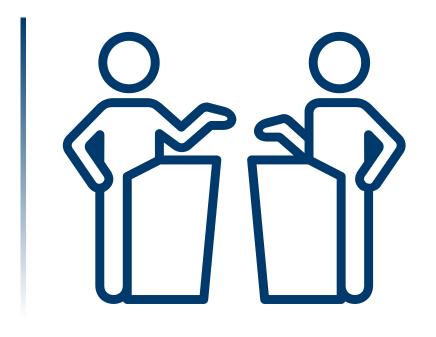


greet('Alice') # Output: Hello, Alice!



FUNCTION ARGUMENTS

FUNCTIONS CAN TAKE
ZERO OR MORE
ARGUMENTS, WHICH
ARE VALUES PASSED
INTO THE FUNCTION TO
CUSTOMIZE ITS
BEHAVIOR.



def add(a, b):
return a + b
result = add(3, 5) # result is 8



RETURN STATEMENT

THE RETURN

STATEMENT SENDS A

RESULT BACK FROM

THE FUNCTION. IT ENDS

THE FUNCTION'S

EXECUTION AND CAN

RETURN A VALUE.



def multiply(x, y):
return x * y



DEFAULT PARAMETERS

FUNCTIONS CAN HAVE
DEFAULT VALUES FOR
PARAMETERS, WHICH
ARE USED IF NO
ARGUMENT IS
PROVIDED.



def greet(name='Guest'):
 print(f"Hello, {name}!")



KEYWORD ARGUMENTS

SPECIFY ARGUMENTS
BY NAME WHEN
CALLING A FUNCTION,
MAKING IT CLEAR
WHAT EACH ARGUMENT
REPRESENTS.

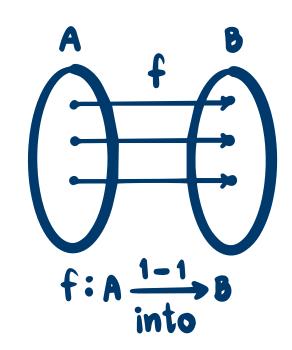


def describe_person(name, age):
 print(f"{name} is {age} years old.")
describe_person(age=25, name='Bob')



VARIABLE-LENGTH ARGUMENTS

FUNCTIONS CAN ACCEPT
A VARIABLE NUMBER OF
ARGUMENTS USING
*ARGS FOR POSITIONAL
ARGUMENTS AND
**KWARGS FOR
KEYWORD ARGUMENTS.



def sum_all(*numbers):
 return sum(numbers)



LAMBDA FUNCTIONS

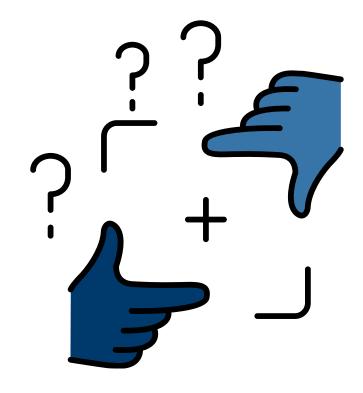
LAMBDA FUNCTIONS ARE SMALL, ANONYMOUS FUNCTIONS DEFINED USING THE LAMBDA KEYWORD. THEY'RE USEFUL FOR SHORT OPERATIONS.



square = lambda x: x * x
print(square(5)) # Output: 25



WRAPPING UP



FUNCTIONS ARE A POWERFUL WAY TO STRUCTURE YOUR CODE AND MAKE IT REUSABLE. KEEP PRACTICING TO MASTER THEM!





Follow Us

- +91 87991 41678
- futurevisioncomputers.com
- PAL, CITYLIGHT, VESU