PYTHON FUNCTION

creating a function

- In python a function is defined using the def keyword:

In [1]:
```
def my_function():
    print("hello from a function")
```

Calling a Function

In [2]:
```
def my_function():
    print("Hello from a function")

my_function()
```

```
Hello from a function
```

In [3]:
```
def nit():
    print("Hello World!")
    print("Python is a dynamin programing language")
    print("Python is a high level language")
    print("Python was developed by Guido Van Rosssum")
nit()
```

```
Hello World!
Python is a dynamin programing language
Python is a high level language
Python was developed by Guido Van Rosssum
```

In [7]:
```
def placement():
    print("hello")
    print("A function is a block of code")
    print("Function can return a data as result")

placement()  # call the 1 function many time
placement()  #  call the same fun 2 time
placement()  # call the same function 3 time
```

```
hello
A function is a block of code
Function can return a data as result
hello
A function is a block of code
Function can return a data as result
hello
A function is a block of code
Function can return a data as result
```

In [11]:
```
def School():  # create the function
    print("Welcome")
    print("How are you")
    print("Good morning")
School()    # call the function

def College():
    print("Python have a reach librarys")
    print("python is a object oriented programing language")
    print("Python is an portable")
College()
```

```
Welcome
How are you
Good morning
Python have a reach librarys
python is a object oriented programing language
Python is an portable
```

In [12]:
```
def number():
    print("1")
    print("2")
    print("3")
    print("4")
    print("5")

def letter():
    print("A")
    print("B")
    print("C")
    print("D")

number()

letter()
```

```
1
2
3
4
5
A
B
C
D
```

In [15]:
```
def add(x,y):  # create the function using parameter
    return x + y

print(add(2,3))  # we passed the function Argument
```

```
5
```

In [16]:
```
def mul(x,y):   # we define a parameter

    c = x * y
```

```
    print(c)

mul(2,3)  # we passed the argument
```

```
6
```

In [19]:
```
def even_no(number):

    if number % 2 == 0:
        print("Number is even")

    else:
        print("Number is odd")

even_no(44)
```

```
Number is even
```

In [24]:
```
def prime(number):    # check the number is prime or not

    for i in range(2,number):
        if number % i == 0:
            return False
    return True

prime(13)
```

Out[24]:
```
True
```

In [31]:
```
def leap_year(number):

    if (number % 4 == 0 and number % 100 !=0) or (number % 400 == 0):
        return True
    else:
        return False

print(leap_year(2024) )
print(leap_year(2021))
```

```
True
False
```

In [34]:
```
def Calculation(no1,no2):  # perform the calculation of two

    add = no1 + no2
    return add


no1 = int(input("enter the number 1:"))
no2 = int(input("enter the number 2:"))

print("Addiction is:",Calculation(no1,no2))
```

```
Addiction is: 30
```

In [35]:
```
def add_sub(x,y):
    c = x + y
    d = x - y
    return c, d

result = add_sub(2,2)

print(result)
print(type(result))
```

```
(4, 0)
<class 'tuple'>
```

In [39]:
```
def print_number(number):

    for i in range(number):
        print(i)

    return i

print(print_number(10))
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
9
```

In [42]:
```
def add_sub(x,y):
    c = x + y
    d = x - y
    return c,d

result1,result2 = add_sub(5,4)
print(result1,result2)
print(type(result1))
print(type(result2))
```

```
9 1
<class 'int'>
<class 'int'>
```

In [51]:
```
def average(number1,number2):
    avg = (number1 + number2) / 2
    return avg

number1 = int(input("Enter the number 1:"))
number2 = int(input("Enter the second number"))

print("Average is :",average(number1,number2))
```

```
Average is : 15.0
```

In [ ]: