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CPE

- **Defining a Function** - A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called. You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function. A function can return data as a result.example.

- **Reasons of using functions** - to bundle a set of instructions that you want to use repeatedly or that, because of their complexity, are better self-contained in a sub-program and called when needed.

- **Types of Functions in Python** - Built-in Functions, User-defined Functions, Recursive Functions, Lambda Function.

- Advantages of User – Defined Function - a user-defined function helps us create definitions that are not a part of the in-built Python functions.

- Rules in Declaring a Function in Python - define a function with the def keyword, then write the function identifier (name) followed by parentheses and a colon. The next thing you have to do is make sure you indent with a tab or 4 spaces, and then specify what you want the function to do for you.
- Python Function Syntax - Use the keyword def to declare the function and follow this up with the function name.
- Function Argument and Parameter - an argument is the value passed to a function when it's called. Fundamentally, parameters are the variables inside a function's parentheses.
- The Return Statement - a special statement that you can use inside a function or method to send the function's result back to the caller.