



# **Computing Fundamentals using Python**

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**SUBJECT CODE : UQ25CA151A**

**Samyukta D Kumta**  
**Computer Applications**

## Introduction to functions

- Docstring
- Passing a List as an Argument
- Function within Functions
- Anonymous Functions

## Docstring

- In Python, documentation strings, or docstrings, are literal strings used to document a Python module, function, class, or method.
- They are essential for understanding and maintaining code, as they provide a convenient way of associating documentation with Python code.

## Syntax to print docstring

```
print(function_name.__doc__)
```

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## Example: docstring

```
def add(a, b):
    """Add two numbers and return the result."""
    return a + b
print(add.__doc__)
```

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## Example: Passing a List as an Argument

```
def print_list(my_list):
    for item in my_list:
        print(item)

print_list(["Happy ","Coding"])
```

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## Example : Python Function within Functions

```
def outer_function(text):
    def inner_function():
        return text.upper()
    return inner_function()

result = outer_function("hello")
print(result)
```

## Example : Anonymous Functions in Python

- An anonymous in Python is a function that is defined without a name.
- Unlike functions defined using the def keyword, these are defined using the lambda keyword and are hence called lambda functions.
- They can have 0 or more arguments but only one return value.

**Example:**

**lambda arguments: expression**

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## Example : Anonymous Functions in Python

```
square = lambda x: x * x  
print(square(2))
```

## Finding square using normal function

```
def square(x):  
    return x * 2  
print(square(2))
```



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**Samyukta D Kumta**  
Department of Computer Applications  
**samyuktad@pes.edu**