

# Return Statement

## return Statement

### return None

Some functions return nothing (for example the `print()` function). To achieve this you can either return `None`, leave the return value blank after `return`, or put no `return` statement at all.

```
[11]: def none1():  
      return  
  
      def none2():  
          return None  
  
      def none3():  
          x = 2 #Needs code to work
```

```
[13]: type(none1())
```

```
[13]: NoneType
```

```
[14]: type(none2())
```

```
[14]: NoneType
```

```
[15]: type(none3())
```

```
[15]: NoneType
```

### return Breaks Out of the Function

It was stated above that the `return` statement breaks out of the function. This means that anything that comes directly after a `return` inside the function body will not execute. Consider the following example to illustrate this:

```
[16]: def message():  
      print('This code will execute')  
      return  
      print('This code will not execute')
```

```
[17]: message()
```

This code will execute

It can be useful to use this feature of `return` to break out of a loop, or even to ignore the `else` or `elif` parts of an `if` statement.

For example, consider the function that checks if it's argument is even or odd:

```
[1]: def is_even(value):  
    if value%2 == 0:  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False
```

```
[2]: is_even(3)
```

```
[2]: False
```

```
[3]: is_even(6)
```

```
[3]: True
```

The `else` part of the function is unnecessary:

```
[1]: def is_even(value):  
    if value%2 == 0:  
        return True  
    return False
```

```
[18]: is_even(3)
```

```
[18]: False
```