

# Python Programming

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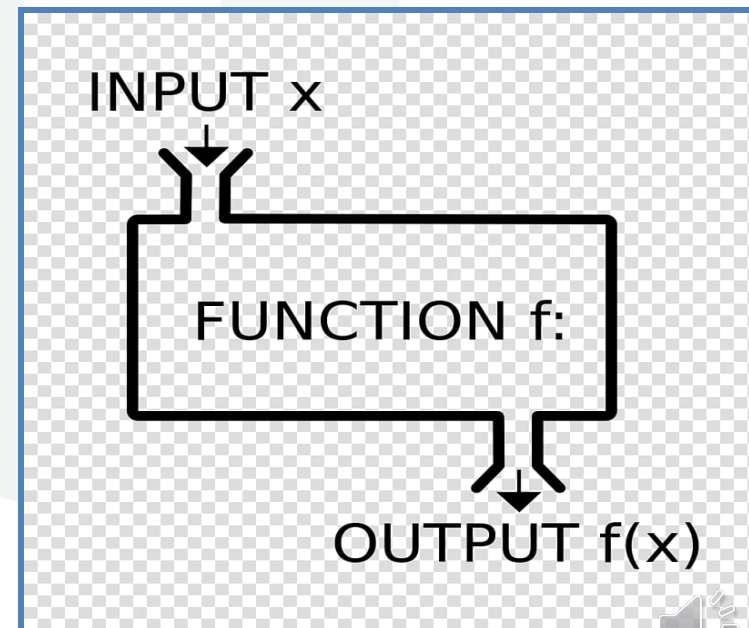
## CHAPTER-4

# Python Functions, Modules and Packages



# What is Function?

- ❑ Group of statements to perform particular task
- ❑ Takes arguments as input
- ❑ Returns the result after manipulation
- ❑ Two kinds of function
  - ❑ Built – in functions : `print()`, `input()`
  - ❑ User defined functions





# Function in Python

- ❑ Python uses 'def' keyword to create user defined function
- ❑ Define function once and call it many times to reuse
- ❑ Syntax

## ❑ Function Definition

```
def <function_name> (<arguments>) :  
    # function statement
```

## ❑ Function Calling

```
<function_name>()
```

```
def greetings():  
    print('Hello...Good Morning!!!')
```

```
greetings()
```







## Arguments

- Input values given to function
- Arguments are specified by parameters in function definition

```
def greetings(lang):  
    if lang == 'fr':  
        print('Bonjour')  
    elif lang == 'es':  
        print('Hola')  
    else :  
        print('Hello...Good Morning!!')  
  
greetings('fr')  
greetings('es')
```

Parameters

Arguments



## Return Values

- Whatever function gives as outcome is defined as return values
- Uses 'return' keyword

```
def greetings(lang):  
  
    if lang == 'fr':  
        return 'Bonjour'  
    elif lang == 'es':  
        return 'Hola'  
    else :  
        return 'Hello...Good Morning!!'  
  
x=greetings('fr')  
print(x)  
print(greetings('es'))
```

Return Values

Bonjour  
Hola





## Multiple Parameters

- Positional Parameter : Arguments values are identified based on their position


```
def printinfo(name,age):  
  
    "This prints a passed info into this function"  
    print("Name: ",name)  
    print("Age ",age)  
    return
```

```
printinfo('Nita', 23)
```

Argument at pos = 0

Argument at pos = 1

Name:	Nita
Age	23





## Multiple Parameters

- Keyword Parameter : Arguments values are identified based on their names

```
def printinfo(name,age):  
  
    "This prints a passed info into this function"  
    print("Name: ",name)  
    print("Age ",age)  
  
printinfo(age=50,name="miki")
```

```
Name: miki  
Age 50
```







## Multiple Parameters

- Default Parameter : Arguments values can be default

```
def printinfo(age , name = 'Mosam',):  
  
    "This prints a passed info into this function"  
    print("Name: ",name)  
    print("Age ",age)  
  
printinfo(50)
```

- Try calling 'printinfo(30 , 'Nita')'

```
Name:  Mosam  
Age   50
```





## No need to worry about number of arguments

```
def printinfo(*args):
```

Accepts  
multiple  
arguments

```
"This prints a passed info into this function"
```

```
print(args)
```

```
printinfo('nita' , 50)
```

```
printinfo('nita' , 50 , 'mosam' , 30)
```

You get  
tuple of  
arguments

```
('nita', 50)
```

```
('nita', 50, 'mosam', 30)
```



## Lambda Function

- ❑ Anonymous functions at runtime
- ❑ Can take any number of arguments
- ❑ Can only have one expression
- ❑ Uses 'lambda' keyword to define

```
>>> f = lambda f : f**2  
>>> f(3)  
9
```

Arguments





## Recursion : When function call itself

```
def fact(num) :  
    if num == 0 :  
        return 1  
    elif num ==1:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return (num * fact(num-1)) #fact call fact() itself  
  
num = int(input("Enter number:"))  
factorial = fact(num)  
print (factorial)
```

Enter number: 3  
6

## Recursion : When function call itself

Factorial = fact (3)

return (3 \* fact(2) ) = 6

return (2 \* fact(1) ) = 2

1







# Modules

- ❑ Logically organize your python code in module
- ❑ Module is just a python file
- ❑ Module can define functions, classes, variables

daily.py

```
def daily(str):  
    if(str=="sunday"):  
        print('rainy')
```

weekly.py

```
def weekly(str):  
    if(str=="1"):  
        print('rainy week')
```





## Modules

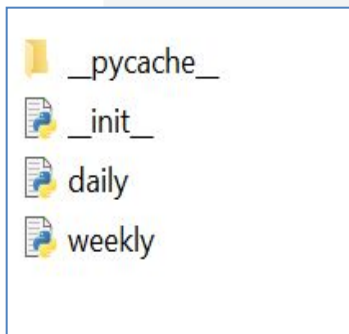
- ❑ Module contents are made available to the caller with the import statement. The import statement takes many different forms, shown below.
- ❑ `import <module_name>`  
OR
- ❑ `from <module_name> import <name(s)>`



# Packages

- ❑ Hierarchical organization of modules
- ❑ Package is a directory consists of modules and file named as : `__init__.py`

**weatherman**



weatherman is a package  
consists of daily and weekly  
modules

- ❑ Use 'weatherman' package in another python file using 'from' and 'import' statement

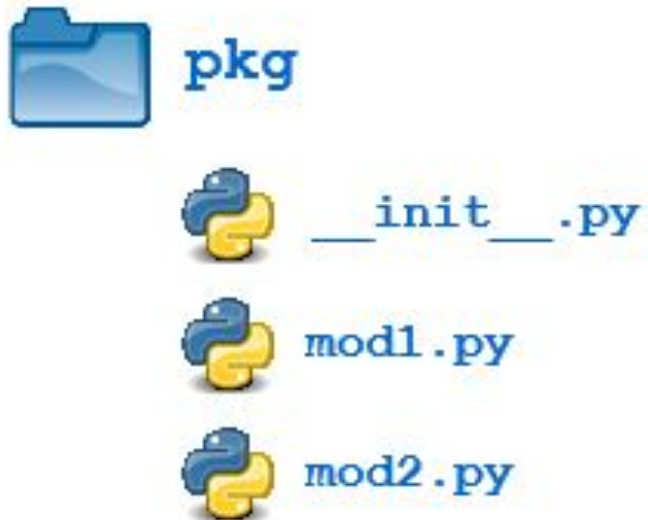
```
from weatherman import daily, weekly

print('Forecasting:', daily.daily())
print('Weekly Forecasting:', weekly.weekly())
```



# Packages

- ❑ Hierarchical organization of modules
- ❑ Package is a directory consists of modules and file named as : `__init__.py`



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