User-Defined Function

Saturday, July 5, 2025 7:34 PM

It is a function that is developed based on the user requirement.

Def- It is a keyword that is used to define a function

Syntax:

```
def fname(arguments):   #fn. declaration
    S B                 #fn. definition
    return values

Fname(values)           #fn. Call
```

Passing arguments and return value is totally optional

It have been classified into 4 types:

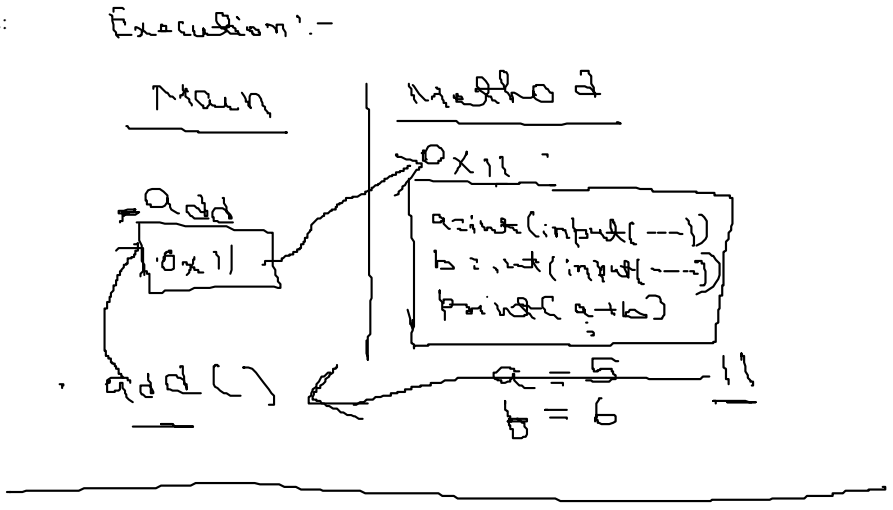
1. Without arguments and without return value
2. With arguments and without return value
3. Without arguments and with return value
4. With arguments and with return value

1. Without arguments and without return value:

```
def fname():
    S B

fname()
```

Eg:

```
def add():
  a=int(input('Enter the 1st number: '))
  b=int(input('ENter the 2nd number: '))
  print(a+b)
add()
```

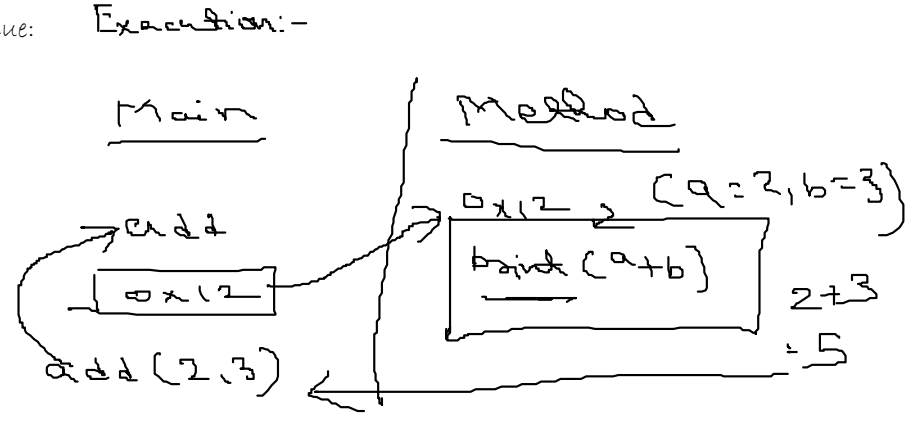


2. With arguments and without return value:

```
def fname(var1, var2,....., var n):
    S B

fname(val1, val2,....., val n)
```

Eg:

```
def add(a,b):
  print(a+b)

add(2,3)
```



3. Without arguments and with return value:

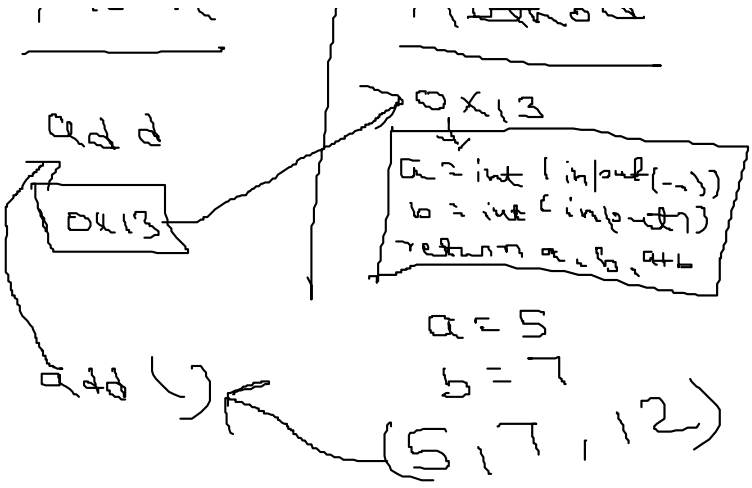
```
Def fname():
    S B
    Return val1, val2, ..... Val n

Var1, var2, ....., var n = fname()
```

S B
Return val1, val2, ... Val n

var1, var2, ..., var n = fname()
or
var= fname()
or
print(fname())

Eg:

```
def add():
  a=int(input('Enter the 1st number: '))
  b=int(input('ENter the 2nd number: '))
  return a,b,a+b
print(add())
```



4. With arguments and with return value:

def fname(var1, var2,....., var n):
S B
Return val1, val2, ... Val n

var= fname()
or
print(fname())

Eg:

```
def add(a,b):
  return a,b,a+b

print(add(5,9))
```