

FUNCTIONS

For Junior Knights

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TERMINOLOGY

Function

Method

MATH FUNCTIONS

$$y = 2x + 5$$

$$f(x) = 3x + 2$$

DEFINING FUNCTIONS

```
def name():
```

def

- Tell the computer it's a function by using the “def” keyword

name

- Give your function a name

()

- Put parentheses after the name

:

- End the line with a semicolon

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```
def printHello():  
    # The definition goes here  
    # Everything indented on this level  
    # is part of the function  
  
# This is outside of the loop
```

FUNCTION DEFINITION SYNTAX

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```
def printHello():  
    print("Hello")  
    print("Bonjour")  
    print("Guten Tag")  
    print("Hola")  
    print("Salaam")
```

DEFINING THE FUNCTION

This function prints hello in
several languages

CALLING FUNCTIONS

name()

name

- Type the function's name

()

- Put parentheses after the name

78 apr 10.py - C:/Python32/python32b/apr 10.py

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```
def printHello():  
    print("Hello")  
    print("Bonjour")  
    print("Guten Tag")  
    print("Hola")  
    print("Salaam")
```

```
printHello()  
|
```

```
>>>
```

```
Hello
```

```
Bonjour
```

```
Guten Tag
```

```
Hola
```

```
Salaam
```

```
>>>
```

CALLING
THE
FUNCTION

MOTIVATION FOR FUNCTIONS

Repeat an action in multiple places

Update code only once

Makes code easier to read

RETURN VALUES

Void
functions

Don't return values

Value-
returning
functions

Return values

RETURNING VALUES

After the function completes, it becomes the return value

Store that value in a variable.
“Capture” the value.

return var

return

- Use the “return” keyword to denote the return value

Literal

- Return a literal value (e.g. 5, “dog”, 3.14)

Variable

- Or return a variable that stores the data to be returned

PARAMETERS

PARAMETERS

Parameters

Arguments

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```
def retParam(num):  
    return num  
  
print(retParam(15))|
```

```
>>>
```

```
15
```

```
>>>
```

DEFINING
PARAMETERS

MATH FUNCTIONS

$$y = 2x + 5$$

$$f(x) = 3x + 2$$

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```
def fn(x):  
    ans = 3*x+2  
    return ans
```

```
|  
retVal = fn(4)  
print(retVal)
```

```
14
```

```
>>>
```

$$F(X)=3*X+2$$

- We can write the previous mathematical function as a Python function.
- We define the function called “fn”
- It takes an argument of “x”, which will be the number we multiply by 3
- We “return” the output, which is the answer after calculating the math
- Last, we call the function and capture the return value
- Then print the value to see our work

FUNCTION SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE

Function
name

Parentheses

Parameters in
parentheses

LIBRARIES

LIBRARIES

Provide additional functions

- Random
- Math
- Pygame

RANDOM

RANDOM

```
import random
```

- Top of program file

```
random.randint(a, b)
```

- Returns a value between $[a, b]$ (inclusive)

RANDOM

```
di = random.randint(1, 6)  
print(di)
```

```
RESTART: C:/Users/racha/I  
6  
>>>
```