Functions

**Functions** allow us to create blocks of code that can be easily executed many times, without having to constantly rewrite the entire block of code.

Functions will be a huge leap forward in your capabilities as a Python programmer.

Problems you are able to solve can also be a lot harder!

Combine everything you've learned so far (control flow, loops, etc.) with functions to become an effective programmer.

- Discouraged or Frustrated?
   Do not worry, this is completely normal and very common!
- Be patient with yourself.

Let's see how to create functions with Python!

def Keyword

Creating a function with **def** keyword, correct indentation, and proper structure.

Ritvij Bharat Private Limited

#### def function\_name():

HUB DivyaSampark, IIT Roorkee

Keyword telling Python this is a function.

## def function name(): iHUB DivyaSamp

You decide on the function name. Notice "snake casing"

def function\_name(): iHUB DivyaSami

Snake casing is all lowercase with underscores between words

# def function name(): Ritvij Bharat Privat

Parenthesis at the end. Later on we can pass in arguments/parameters into the function.

def function\_name():

iHUB DivyaSampark, IIT R

Ritvij Bharat Privat

A colon indicates an upcoming indented block. Everything indented is then "inside" the function

### def function\_name(): ,,, Docstring explaining function. erat Private Limited

Led by : Shreyas

Optional: Multi-line string to describe function.

# Mastering Machine Learning with Python (27th Aug 2024 - 18th Oct 2024) def function\_name(): ""

Docstring explaining function.

print("Hello")

Code then goes inside the function.

## def function name(): ,,,

Docstring explaining function.

print("Hello")

>> function\_name():

>> Hello Led by : Shreyas Shukla

Function can then be executed/called to see the result.

#### def function name(): ,,, Docstring explaining function. print("Hello")

- >> function\_name():
- >> Hello

**Resulting Output** 

Mastering Machine Learning with Python

(27th Aug 2024

def function\_name():
""

Docstring explaining ful ction.

Docstring explaining ful ction
""
print("Hello "+name)

- >> function\_name():
- >> Hello Led by : Shreyas Shukla

Functions can accept arguments to be passed by the user.

#### def function\_name(name): ,,, Docstring explaining fu ction. print("Hello "+name) >> function\_name(('Shreyas")) Functions can

>> Hello Shreyas Shukk

Functions can accept arguments to be passed by the user.

Typically we use the **return** keyword to send back the result of the function, instead of just printing it out.

**return** allows us to assign the output of the function to a new variable.

We will have a deeper discussion of the **return** keyword later on in the notebook.

def add\_function(num1,num2):
 return num1+num2

iHUB Divyasak IIT Roorkee

```
>> result = add_function(1,2)
```

>>

>> print(result)

>> 3

Return allows to save the result to a variable.

iHUB Divyasak IIT Roorkee

def add\_function(num1,num2)::
 return num1+num2

```
>> result = add_function(1,2)
```

>>

>> print(result)

>> 3

Most functions will use return. Rarely will a function only print()

Let's start creating functions with Python.