

Python functions

June 5, 2025

```
[1]: print("hello world!")
```

hello world!

```
[3]: # Rather than using print everytime you can use only  
# greet to print hello world which makes the task easy.  
  
def greet():  
    print('good evening')
```

```
[5]: greet()
```

good evening

```
[7]: greet()
```

good evening

```
[9]: def greet():  
    print('good evening')  
  
greet()
```

good evening

```
[11]: # to print 3 times  
def greet():  
    print('good evening')  
  
greet()  
greet()  
greet()
```

good evening
good evening
good evening

```
[1]: def add(x,y):  
    c=x+y  
    print(c)
```

```
add(5,6)
```

11

```
[3]: def add(x):  
      c=x+y  
      print(c)  
  
add(5,6)
```

```
-----  
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[3], line 5  
      2     c=x+y  
      3     print(c)  
----> 5 add(5,6)  
  
TypeError: add() takes 1 positional argument but 2 were given
```

```
[5]: def add(x,y,z):  
      c=x+y+z  
      print(c)  
  
add(5,6,7)
```

18

```
[7]: def greet():  
      print('good evening')  
greet()  
print()  
  
def add(x,y):  
    c=x+y  
    print(c)  
  
add(5,6)
```

good evening

11

```
[9]: # standard way to write  
  
def greet():  
    print('good evening')
```

```
def add(x,y):  
    c=x+y  
    print(c)  
  
greet()  
print()  
add(5,6)
```

good evening

11

```
[11]: def greet():  
        print('good evening')  
  
def add(x,y):  
    c=x+y  
    print(c)  
  
def sub(x,y):  
    c=x-y  
    print(c)  
  
greet()  
add(5,6)  
sub(5,6)
```

good evening

11

-1

```
[15]: # print can be replaced with return
```

```
def add(x,y):  
    c=x+y  
    return c  
  
def sub(x,y):  
    d=x-y  
    return d  
  
add(20,10)  
sub(20,10)
```

[15]: 10

```
[17]: def add(x,y):  
        c=x+y
```

```

    return c

def sub(x,y):
    d=x-y
    return d

print(add(20,10))
print(sub(20,10))

```

30
10

```

[19]: def add_sub(x,y):
        c=x+y
        d=x-y
        return c,d

print(add_sub(20,10))

```

(30, 10)

```

[21]: def add_sub(x,y):
        c=x+y
        d=x-y
        return c,d

print(add_sub(20,10))
result=add_sub(20,10)
print(type(result))

```

(30, 10)
<class 'tuple'>

```

[23]: def add_sub(x,y):
        c=x+y
        d=x-y
        return c,d

result1,result2=add_sub(20,10)

print(type(result1))
print(type(result2))
print(result1)
print(result2)

```

<class 'int'>
<class 'int'>
30
10

```
[25]: def add_sub(x,y):
        c=x+y
        d=x-y
        return c,d

result=add_sub(10,20)
result1=add_sub(10,20)
print(result)
print(result2)
print(type(result))
print(type(result))
print(type(result1))
```

```
(30, -10)
10
<class 'tuple'>
<class 'tuple'>
<class 'tuple'>
```

1 FUNCTION AND TWO MAIN CONCEPT - WITHOUT ARGUMENT, WITH ARGUMENT

```
[ ]: #WITHOUT ARGU
      # WITH ARGU

- this is define in 2 part
1. formal arg
2. actual arg
   this is divided into 4 parts

Positional arg
keyword
default
variable
```

```
[28]: def update(x):
        x=8
        return x
update(10)
```

```
[28]: 8
```

```
[30]: def update(x):
        x=8
        return x
a=10
```

```
print(update(a))
print(a)
```

8
10

```
[32]: def add(x,y): # x & y is called formal argument
      c=x+y
      return c

      add(4,5) # 4 and 5 is called actual arguments
```

[32]: 9

2 POSITIONAL ARGUMENT

```
[35]: def add(x,y): # x & y is called formal argument
      c=x+y
      return c

      add(4,5) # 4 & 5 is called actual arguments
```

[35]: 9

```
[39]: # positional arguments

def add(x,y):
    c=x+y
    return C

add(4)
```

```
-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[39], line 7
      4     c=x+y
      5     return C
----> 7 add(4)

TypeError: add() missing 1 required positional argument: 'y'
```

```
[41]: def add(x): # x & y is called formal argument
      c=x+y
      return c

      add(4,5)
```

```
-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[41], line 4
      2     c=x+y
      3     return c
----> 4 add(4,5)

TypeError: add() takes 1 positional argument but 2 were given
```

```
[43]: def person(name,age):
      print(name)
      print(age)

      person('nit',22)
```

```
nit
22
```

```
[45]: def person(name,age):
      print(name)
      print(age)

      person(22,'nit')
```

```
22
nit
```

```
[47]: def person(name,age):
      print(name)
      print(age+1)

      person(22,'nit')
```

```
22
```

```
-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[47], line 5
      2     print(name)
      3     print(age+1)
----> 5 person(22,'nit')

Cell In[47], line 3, in person(name, age)
      1 def person(name,age):
      2     print(name)
----> 3     print(age+1)
```

```
TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
```

3 KEYWORD ARGUMENT

```
[50]: def person(name,age):  
        print(name)  
        print(age+1)  
  
person(age=22,name='nit')
```

```
nit  
23
```

```
[52]: def person(name,age,salary):  
        print(name)  
        print(age+1)  
  
person(age=22,name='nit')
```

```
-----  
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[52], line 5  
      2     print(name)  
      3     print(age+1)  
----> 5 person(age=22,name='nit')  
  
TypeError: person() missing 1 required positional argument: 'salary'
```

#Default argument

```
[55]: def person(name, age, age2):  
        print(name)  
        print(age)  
        print(age2)  
  
person(age=20, name='nit', age2=21)  
  
# this is called keyword argument
```

```
nit  
20  
21
```

```
[57]: def person(name,age):  
        print(name)  
        print(age)
```



```
person('nit')
```

```
-----  
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[57], line 5  
      2     print(name)  
      3     print(age)  
----> 5 person('nit')  
  
TypeError: person() missing 1 required positional argument: 'age'
```

```
[59]: def person(name,age=18):  
      print(name)  
      print(age)  
  
      person('nit')
```

```
nit  
18
```

```
[ ]:
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