

Functions -Let's create a function(with docstring)

```
def is_even(num):  
    """  
    This function returns if a given number is odd or even  
    input - any valid integer  
    output - odd/even  
    created on - 16th Nov 2022  
    """  
    if type(num) == int:  
        if num % 2 == 0:  
            return 'even'  
        else:  
            return 'odd'  
    else:  
        return 'pagal hai kya?'  
  
# function  
# function_name(input)  
for i in range(1,11):  
    x = is_even(i)  
    print(x)  
  
odd  
even  
odd  
even  
odd  
even  
odd  
even  
odd  
even  
  
print(type.__doc__)  
  
type(object) -> the object's type  
type(name, bases, dict, **kws) -> a new type
```

2 Point of views

```
is_even('hello')  
  
{"type": "string"}
```

Parameters Vs Arguments

Types of Arguments

- Default Argument
- Positional Argument
- Keyword Argument

```
def power(a=1,b=1):  
    return a**b  
  
power()  
1  
  
# positional argument  
power(2,3)  
8  
  
# keyword argument  
power(b=3,a=2)  
8
```

`*args` and `**kwargs`

`*args` and `**kwargs` are special Python keywords that are used to pass the variable length of arguments to a function

```
# *args  
# allows us to pass a variable number of non-keyword arguments to a function.  
  
def multiply(*kwargs):  
    product = 1  
  
    for i in kwargs:  
        product = product * i  
  
    print(kwargs)  
    return product  
  
multiply(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12)  
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12)  
43545600  
  
# **kwargs  
# **kwargs allows us to pass any number of keyword arguments.  
# Keyword arguments mean that they contain a key-value pair, like a
```

Python dictionary.

```
def display(**salman):  
    for (key,value) in salman.items():  
        print(key,'->',value)  
  
display(india='delhi',srilanka='colombo',nepal='kathmandu',pakistan='islamabad')  
  
india -> delhi  
srilanka -> colombo  
nepal -> kathmandu  
pakistan -> islamabad
```

Points to remember while using `*args` and `**kwargs`

- order of the arguments matter(normal -> `*args` -> `**kwargs`)
- The words "args" and "kwargs" are only a convention, you can use any name of your choice

Without return statement

```
L = [1,2,3]  
print(L.append(4))  
print(L)  
  
None  
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Variable Scope

```
x=10 #global  
def show():  
    x=5 #local  
    print(x)  
  
show()  
print(x)  
  
5  
10  
  
x=10  
def show():  
    x+=5 #cant find local x  
    print(x)  
  
show() #unable to find local x  
print(x)
```

```
-----
UnboundLocalError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
/tmp/ipython-input-811102097.py in <cell line: 0>()
----> 1 show() #unable to find local x
      2 print(x)

/tmp/ipython-input-960716334.py in show()
      1 x=10
      2 def show():
----> 3     x+=5 #cant find local x
      4     print(x)

UnboundLocalError: cannot access local variable 'x' where it is not
associated with a value
```

```
x=10
def show():
    global x
    x+=5
    print(x)
```

```
show()
print(x)
```

```
15
15
```

```
def outer():
    x=10

    def inner():
        x+=5
        print(x)

    inner()
    print(x)
```

```
outer() #cant find x in local in inner
```

```
-----
UnboundLocalError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
/tmp/ipython-input-3667634723.py in <cell line: 0>()
----> 1 outer() #cant find x in local in inner

/tmp/ipython-input-1249364351.py in outer()
      6     print(x)
      7
```

```
----> 8     inner()
      9     print(x)
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1249364351.py in inner()
```

```
      3
      4     def inner():
----> 5         x+=5
      6         print(x)
      7
```

UnboundLocalError: cannot access local variable 'x' where it is not associated with a value

```
def outer():
    x=10

    def inner():
        nonlocal x
        x+=5
        print(x)

    inner()
    print(x)
```

```
outer()
```

```
15
15
```

```
def g(y):
    print(x)
    print(x+1)
x = 5
g(x)
print(x)
```

```
5
6
5
```

```
def f(y):
    x = 1
    x += 1
    print(x)
x = 5
f(x)
print(x)
```

```
2
5
```

```
def h(y):
    x += 1
x = 5
h(x)
print(x)
```

```
-----
-----
UnboundLocalError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1829714546.py in <cell line: 0>()
```

```
      2      x += 1
      3 x = 5
----> 4 h(x)
      5 print(x)
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1829714546.py in h(y)
```

```
      1 def h(y):
----> 2      x += 1
      3 x = 5
      4 h(x)
      5 print(x)
```

```
UnboundLocalError: cannot access local variable 'x' where it is not
associated with a value
```

```
def f(x):
    x = x + 1
    print('in f(x): x =', x)
    return x
```

```
x = 3
z = f(x)
print('in main program scope: z =', z)
print('in main program scope: x =', x)
```

```
in f(x): x = 4
in main program scope: z = 4
in main program scope: x = 3
```

Nested Functions

```
def f():
    def g():
        print('inside function g')
        f()
    g()
    print('inside function f')
f()
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

.....

— — — — —

[illegible]

```
/tmp/ipython-input-3782956317.py in <cell line: 0>()
```

-----> 1 f()

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1167694951.py in f()
```

```
3 print('inside function g')
```

4 f()

```
-----> 5    g()
```

```
6 print('inside function f')
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1167694951.py in g()
```

```

2     def g():
3         print('inside function g')
----> 4     f()
5     g()
6     print('inside function f')

```

... last 2 frames repeated, from the frame below ...

```

/tmp/ipython-input-1167694951.py in f()
3     print('inside function g')
4     f()
----> 5     g()
6     print('inside function f')

```

RecursionError: maximum recursion depth exceeded while calling a Python object

```

def g(x):
    def h():
        x = 'abc'
    x = x + 1
    print('in g(x): x =', x)
    h()
    return x

```

```

x = 3
z = g(x)

```

```

in g(x): x = 4

```

```

def g(x):
    def h(x):
        x = x+1
        print("in h(x): x = ", x)
    x = x + 1
    print('in g(x): x = ', x)
    h(x)
    return x

```

```

x = 3
z = g(x)
print('in main program scope: x = ', x)
print('in main program scope: z = ', z)

```

```

in g(x): x = 4
in h(x): x = 5
in main program scope: x = 3
in main program scope: z = 4

```

Functions are 1st class citizens

```
# type and id
def square(num):
    return num**2
```

```
type(square)
```

```
id(square)
```

```
137175330777952
```

```
# reassign
```

```
x = square
```

```
id(x)
```

```
x(3)
```

```
9
```

```
a = 2
```

```
b = a
```

```
b
```

```
2
```

```
# deleting a function
```

```
del square
```

```
square(3)
```

```
-----
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1056684087.py in <cell line: 0>()
```

```
----> 1 square(3)
```

```
NameError: name 'square' is not defined
```

```
# storing
```

```
L = [1,2,3,4,square]
```

```
L[-1](3)
```

```
-----
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1257803414.py in <cell line: 0>()
```

```
1 # storing
```

```
----> 2 L = [1,2,3,4,square]
```

```
3 L[-1](3)
```

```
NameError: name 'square' is not defined
```

```
s = {square}
s
```

```
-----
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
```

```
/tmp/ipython-input-1383657274.py in <cell line: 0>()
```

```
----> 1 s = {square}
      2 s
```

```
NameError: name 'square' is not defined
```

```
# returning a function
```

```
def f():
    def x(a, b):
        return a+b
    return x
```

```
val = f()(3,4)
print(val)
```

```
7
```

```
# function as argument
```

```
def func_a():
    print('inside func_a')
```

```
def func_b(z):
    print('inside func_c')
    return z()
```

```
print(func_b(func_a))
```

```
inside func_c
inside func_a
None
```

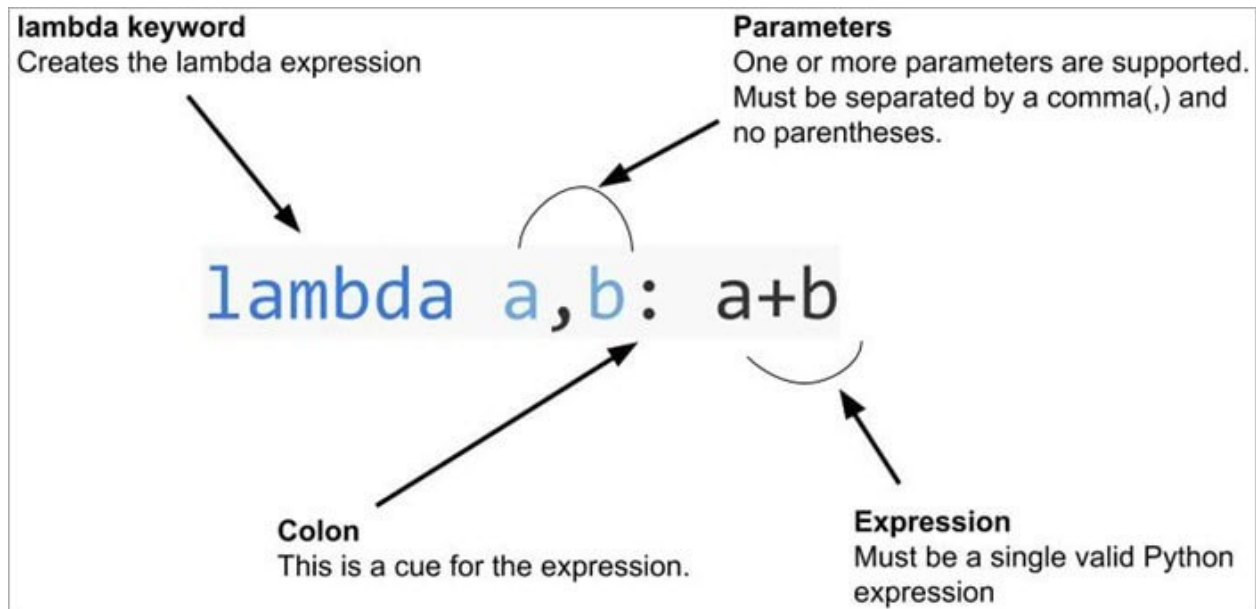
Benefits of using a Function

- Code Modularity
- Code Readability
- Code Reusability

Lambda Function

A lambda function is a small anonymous function.

A lambda function can take any number of arguments, but can only have one expression.



```
# x -> x^2
lambda x:x**2

<function __main__.<lambda>(x)>

# x,y -> x+y
a = lambda x,y:x+y
a(5,2)

7
```

Diff between lambda vs Normal Function

- No name
- lambda has no return value(infact,returns a function)
- lambda is written in 1 line
- not reusable

Then why use lambda functions? **They are used with HOF**

```
# check if a string has 'a'
a = lambda s:'a' in s
a('hello')

False

# odd or even
a = lambda x:'even' if x%2 == 0 else 'odd'
a(6)
```

```
{"type": "string"}
```

Higher Order Functions

Example

```
def square(x):  
    return x**2
```

```
def cube(x):  
    return x**3
```

HOF

```
def transform(f,L):  
    output = []  
    for i in L:  
        output.append(f(i))
```

```
    print(output)
```

```
L = [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
transform(lambda x:x**3,L)
```

```
[1, 8, 27, 64, 125]
```

Map

square the items of a list

```
list(map(lambda x:x**2,[1,2,3,4,5]))
```

```
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
```

odd/even labelling of list items

```
L = [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
list(map(lambda x:'even' if x%2 == 0 else 'odd',L))
```

```
['odd', 'even', 'odd', 'even', 'odd']
```

fetch names from a list of dict

```
users = [  
    {  
        'name': 'Rahul',  
        'age': 45,  
        'gender': 'male'  
    },  
    {  
        'name': 'Nitish',  
        'age': 33,  
        'gender': 'male'
```

```

    },
    {
        'name': 'Ankita',
        'age': 50,
        'gender': 'female'
    }
]

list(map(lambda users: users['gender'], users))

['male', 'male', 'female']

```

Filter

```

# numbers greater than 5
L = [3,4,5,6,7]

list(filter(lambda x: x>5, L))

[6, 7]

# fetch fruits starting with 'a'
fruits = ['apple', 'guava', 'cherry']

list(filter(lambda x: x.startswith('a'), fruits))

['apple']

```

Reduce

```

# sum of all item
import functools

functools.reduce(lambda x, y: x+y, [1,2,3,4,5])

15

# find min
functools.reduce(lambda x, y: x if x>y else y, [23,11,45,10,1])

45

```