

## 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, **kwds) -> 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()

```



















```
-----
RecursionError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
/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

```

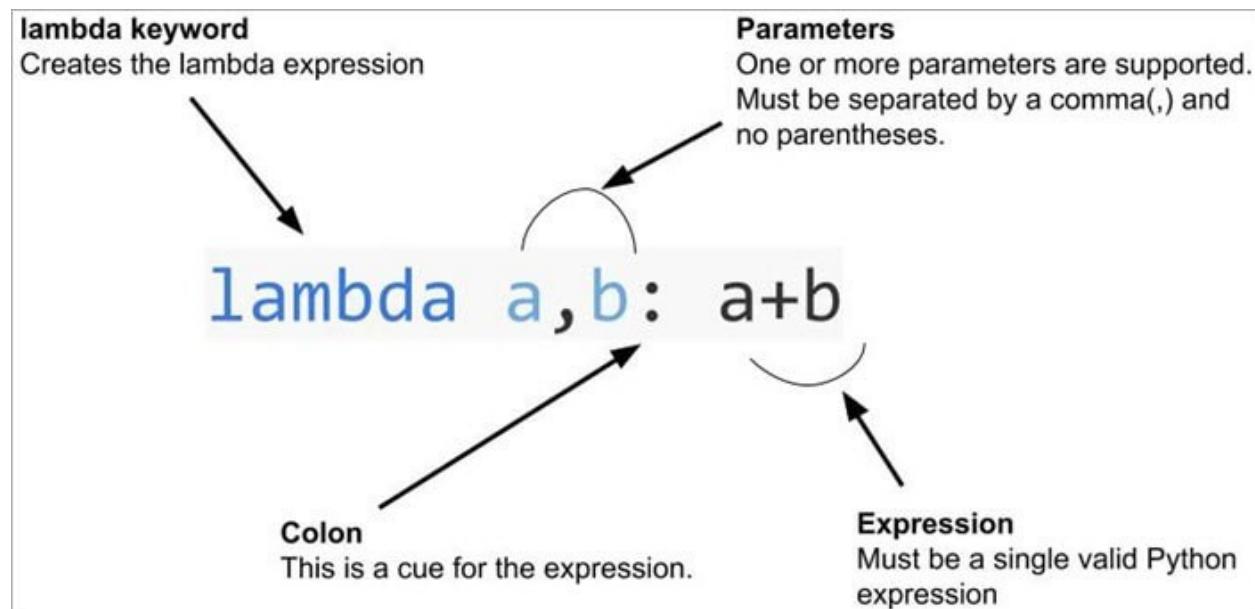
## Benefits of using a Function

- 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
```