Function

Functions in Python are named blocks of reusable code designed to perform specific tasks. They promote code organization, reusability, and modularity, adhering to the "Don't Repeat Yourself" (DRY) principle.

Types of Functions:

* **Built-in Functions:**

These are predefined functions provided by Python, readily available for use. Examples include len(), range(), print(), input(), abs(), and type().

* **User-defined Functions:**

These are functions created by programmers to perform specific, custom tasks not covered by built-in functions.

Calling a Function:

To execute a function, simply use its name followed by parentheses (), passing any required arguments within the parentheses.

Python

Function \_name(argument1, argument2)

Key Concepts:

* **Parameters:** Variables defined in the function signature that receive values when the function is called.
* **Arguments:** The actual values passed to a function when it is called.
* **Return Value:** A value that a function can send back to the part of the code that called it, using the return statement.
* **Modularity:** Functions break down complex programs into smaller, manageable units.
* **Reusability:** Functions can be called multiple times from different parts of a program, avoiding redundant code.