

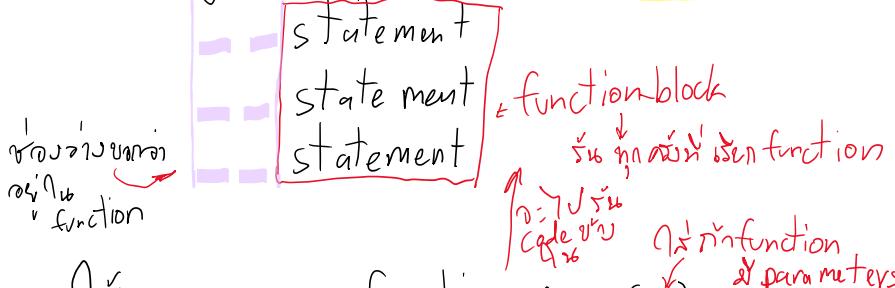
Function

- built-in functions: `print()`, `input()`, `int()`,
`range()`, `len()`, ...
`sum()`, `min()`
- user-defined function ??
 - ↳ why?
 - Code is shared by multiple places
 - It's DRY, no code repetition

Defining Function

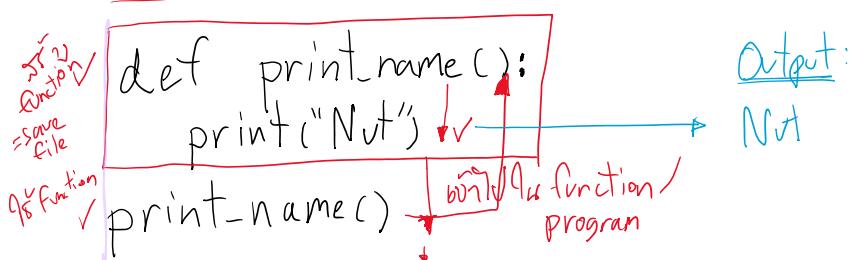
defining a function

`def function_name(optional parameters):`



Intuition: function ≈ mini-program

. Simple function: `def print_name():`



The diagram illustrates the execution flow of a program with nested loops. The code is as follows:

```
greeting()
for i in range(3):
    greeting()
```

Annotations explain the execution flow:

- A red bracket labeled "loop 1" covers the entire `greeting()` call.
- A red bracket labeled "loop 2" covers the inner `greeting()` call within the loop.
- A red bracket labeled "loop 3" covers the outer `greeting()` call.
- Red arrows point from the labels to their respective code segments.

The output is listed below, grouped by brace:

- Welcome
- Nice day
- Good bye
- Welcome
- Nice day
- Good bye
- Welcome
- Nice day
- Good bye

Braces on the right side group the output into three sets, corresponding to the three loops:

- { Welcome, Nice day, Good bye } loop #1
- { Welcome, Nice day, Good bye } loop #2
- { Welcome, Nice day, Good bye } loop #3

```
Fix def print_namex3():
    for i in range(3):
        print("Nut")
Run print_namex3()
```

• One parameter (input) function

↳ ບັນຍາ ທີ່ມີ ຈຳການ ນອນ ເພີ້ມໃຈກົດ function ຂອງ $\text{param} = 20$

Syntax: def function_name(param):
statement
statement

Usage: function_name(20)

 def greeting(name):
 print('Welcome', name)

 greeting("Nut")

→ Nut
→ Nut
→ Nut

→ Welcome Nut

→ The function is called!
→ It's an error!

ມີຈຳກັດຂອງເກີດ error!

Multiple parameters

↳ ຕັ້ງ ບໍລິຫານ ໄປດ້ວຍ ,

"ABC" "XYZ"
parameters

```
def print_fullname(first, last):
    print(f"My name is {first} {last}")
print_fullname("ABC", "XYZ")
```

my name is ABCXYZ

arguments

* Map ອີ່ໃນ parameters ມາວະກຳກົດຕາຫຼືຈຳກັດ
(positional arguments)

Ex ສ້າງ functions ດີ ພວກເຮົາ

✓

```
def add(a, b):
    total = a + b
    print(total)
```

add(5,7) → 12

✗

```
def do_something(a=1, b=2, c=3):
    print(a+b+c)
```

do_something(1,2,3) → 7

Key word arguments

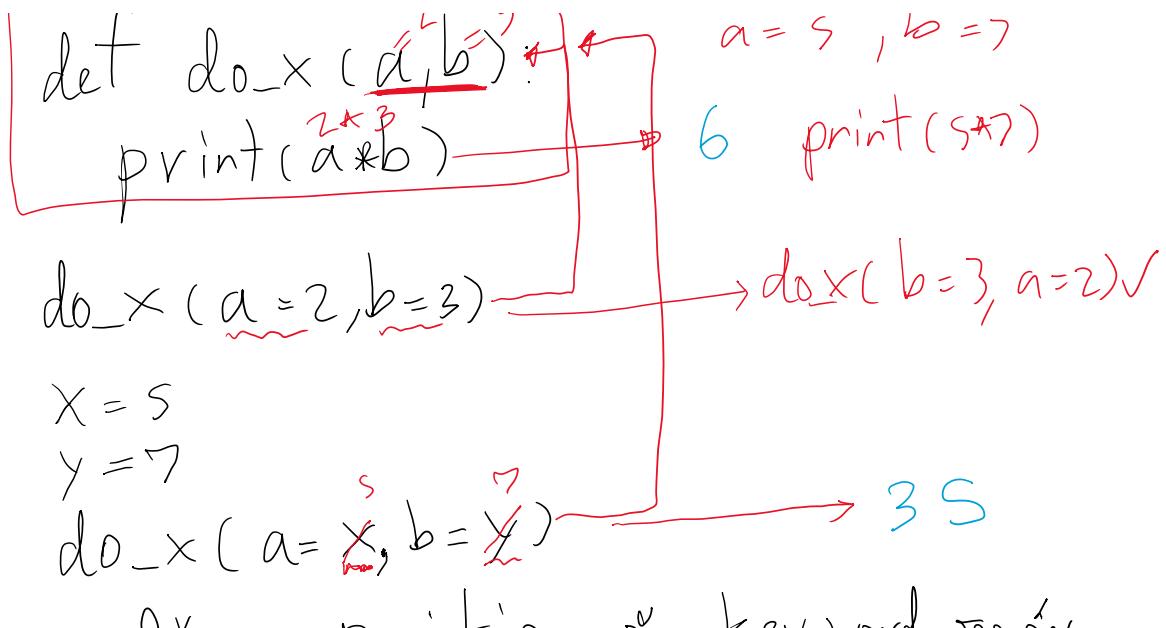
↳ ດັວນໂຫຼວມ ອີ່ໃນຝາກ

ມາວະກຳ!

ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນ

Ex → do_something(a=1, b=2, c=3)

```
def do_x(a=1, b=2):
    a = 5, b = 7
```



* Important position of keyword arguments

↳ position of arguments vs keyword!

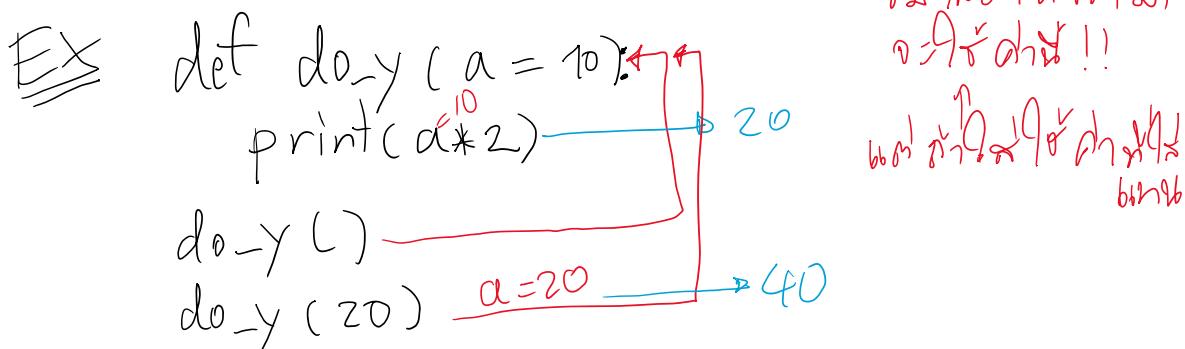
$\text{do_x}(s, b = 7) \checkmark$

$\text{do_x}(a = s, 7) \times$

Default value

↳ can also set a value in parameter

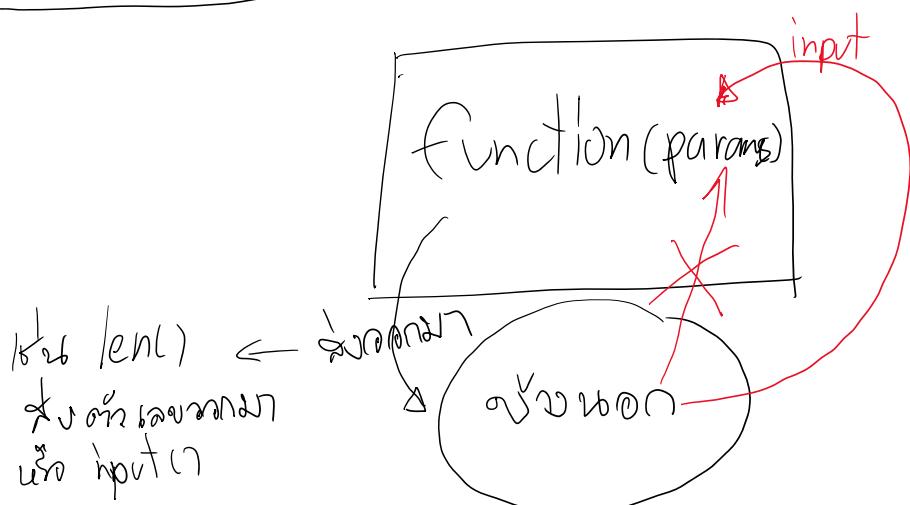
Syntax: $\text{def my_func}(a = 10)$
statement \uparrow default



Ex $\text{def do_this}(a = 5, b = 7, c = 3):$

Ex def do_this (a=5, b=7, c=3):
 total = a + b * c
 print(total) → 26
 do_this (a=5, b=7)

* default में से कौन परामिटर्स का डिफॉल्ट है



return statement

→ कहा जाना कि एक function → बोने का तरीका function है

Ex ✓ def send_5():
 return 5
 ✓ output = send_5()
 print(output) → 5
 send_5() → 5
 → यहाँ परिवर्तन
 → यहाँ मूलिकता!

def add(a=5, b=5):

return a + b

return $\frac{3+5}{a+b} \rightarrow 8$
~~result1 = add(3,5)~~
 print(result1) → [8]
 result2 = ~~add(1,2) + add(2,3)~~ → $3+5 \rightarrow 8$
 print(result2) → [8]
 result3 = add(~~add(1,2)~~, ~~add(2,3)~~)
 print(result3) → [8]

return vs. print

<pre> def add(a,b) return a+b result = add(3,5) print(result) → 8 print(add(3,5)) → 8 </pre>	<pre> def print_add(a,b) print(a+b) → (150) end line print_add(3,5) → 8 </pre>
--	--

✓ def do_x(a,b):
 print("Inside do_x") → inside do_x
 return $\frac{3 * 5}{a * b} = 15$
 ✓ result = do_x(3,5)
 print(result) → 15

✓ result = do_y()
print(result)

15

✓ def do_y():
 print("A")
 return "B"
 print("C")
out = do_y()
print(out) → B

Ex def our_sum(lst): [1, 2, 3]
total = 0 [1, 2, 3]
for item in lst:
 total += item
return total = 6 →
result = our_sum([1, 2, 3]) → 6
print(result) → 6

Ex input ↗ to function

def get_user_input(msg):
 user_input = input(msg)
 return user_input
user = get_user_input("Enter your name!")
print(user)

USER = you - user - input - - - - -

print(USER)

Ex

✓ def add(a², b³):
 total = a+b⁼⁵
 return total⁼⁵

✓ def main():
 result = add(2, 3)
 print(result)
 print(total) Error

✓ main()

It runs main logic/
main() works

5

multiple returns

↳ has three commas

def multi()

return 2, 3, 4

Usage:

1) Assign all values to variables

a, b, c = multi()
(2, 3, 4)

2) Assign all values to a tuple "tuple" ↗
(as list ↗
tuple ↗
tuple ↗)

result = multi()

(2, 3, 4)

print(result[0]) → 12

L[2,3,4]
 print(result[0]) → [2]

