

## Function in Python

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## References

## Function

https://www.programiz.com/pythonprogramming/function
https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/ python_functions.htm
In Python, a function is a group of related statements that performs a specific task. Functions help break our program into smaller and modular chunks.


A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called. You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function. A function can return data as a result.

```
def functionname( parameters ):
    "function docstring"
    function suite
    return [expression]
```



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## Recursion

Recursion is a common math and programming concept. This means that a function calls itself. This means you can loop through the data to arrive at a conclusion.

```
>>> def countdown(n):
    print(n)
    if n == 0:
        return # Terminate recursion
    else:
        countdown(n - 1) # Recursive call
```

>> countdown(5)
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## Creating a Function

In Python, In Python, you define a function with the def keyword, then write the function identifier (name) followed by parentheses and a colon.

```
def my_function():
    print("Hello from a function")
```

The next thing you have to do is make sure you indent with a tab or 4 spaces, and then specify what you want the function to do for you.


## Calling a Function

To call a function we simply type the function name with appropriate parameters.

```
def my_function():
    print("Hello from a function")
my_function()
```



## Arguments

Arguments are specified after the function name, inside the parentheses. You can add as many arguments as you want, just separate them with a comma.

```
def my_function(fname):
    print(fname + " Refsnes")
```

my_function("Emil")
my_function("Tobias")
my_function("Linus")


