

# Functions

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# why functions?

- re-using code
- enforcing logical structure into the code
- easier debugging
- code readability

# built-in functions

- <https://docs.python.org/3.4/library/functions.html>
- `abs(x)`, `len(s)`, `min(iterable)`, ...

# libraries, math, ...

- <https://docs.python.org/3.4/library/math.html>

```
1 import math
2
3 a = math.sqrt(9)
4 radius = 3
5 area = math.pi*radius**2
```

# basic structure

```
1 def function_name(input_argument):  
2     '''function_name computes ...'''  
3     # some code here  
4     return variable_to_be_returned
```

What is a good function name?

# call/invoke a function

```
1 def function_name(input_argument):  
2     '''function_name computes ...'''  
3     # some code here  
4     return variable_to_be_returned  
5  
6 if __name__ == "__main__":  
7     a = function_name(34)
```

# a simple function: area

```
1 def area(a, b):  
2     s = a*b  
3     return s
```

What can be done better? What is missing?

# doc string, comments

- think about re-using of the function
- what needs to be known

```
1 def rectangle_area(a,b):  
2     '''  
3     computes area of a rectangle  
4     Inputs:  
5     a,b rectangle sides, numerical values expected  
6     Returns:  
7     numerical value  
8     '''  
9     s = a*b  
10    return s
```



# scope of variables

- visualization of the area function call

# distance function

- how to make it more flexible
- L1 (manhattan, taxicab), L2 (Euclidean) most common
- ... *live-coding session*

# default argument

- `def distance(x1, y1, x2, y2, p=1):`
- when called/invoked with 4 arguments  
`p=1`

# keyword arguments

- `kwarg=value` when calling the function
- makes calling function more flexible ...
- ... and sometimes more readable
- use cautiously

# boolean functions

- return True or False
- `is_divisible(x)`
- `has_children(p)`
- `isinstance(x, type) # built-in`

# readability

- some conditionals may be complex
- or difficult to understand without comments

```
# if adult and has some children  
if age>18 and sql(SELECT Parent FROM ...):  
    tax = 0.1
```

```
if is_adult(a) and has_children(a):  
    tax = 0.1
```

# program flow

- imports
- functions definitions
- main program
- not that strict, actually. But ...

# temperature-convert

- a bit more convenient
- 30C should yield answer in F
- 70F should give answer in C



```

1 def f_to_c(tf):
2     return (tf-32)/1.8
3
4 def c_to_f(tc):
5     return (tc*1.8)+32
6
7 def parse_input(in_string):
8     if in_string == 'q':
9         return None, None
10    unit = in_string[-1]
11    number = float(in_string[0:-1])
12    return unit, number
13
14 def convert(unit,value):
15    res = None
16    if unit=='C':
17        res = c_to_f(value)
18    elif unit=='F':
19        res = f_to_c(value)
20    return res
21
22 def interactive_mode():
23    while True:
24        in_string = input("type number and unit, ex: 40C or 70F, q for quit: ")
25        unit, value = parse_input(in_string)
26        if unit is None:
27            break
28        result = convert(unit,value)
29        print(result)
30
31 if __name__ == "__main__":
32    interactive_mode()

```