



# Python

## Functions



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Define functions to create higher-level operations

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Define functions to create higher-level operations

"Create a language in which the solution to your original problem is trivial."

# Define functions using def

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```
def greet():  
    return 'Good evening, master'
```



## Define functions using def

```
def greet():  
    return 'Good evening, master'
```

```
temp = greet()  
print temp  
Good evening, master
```





# Give them parameters

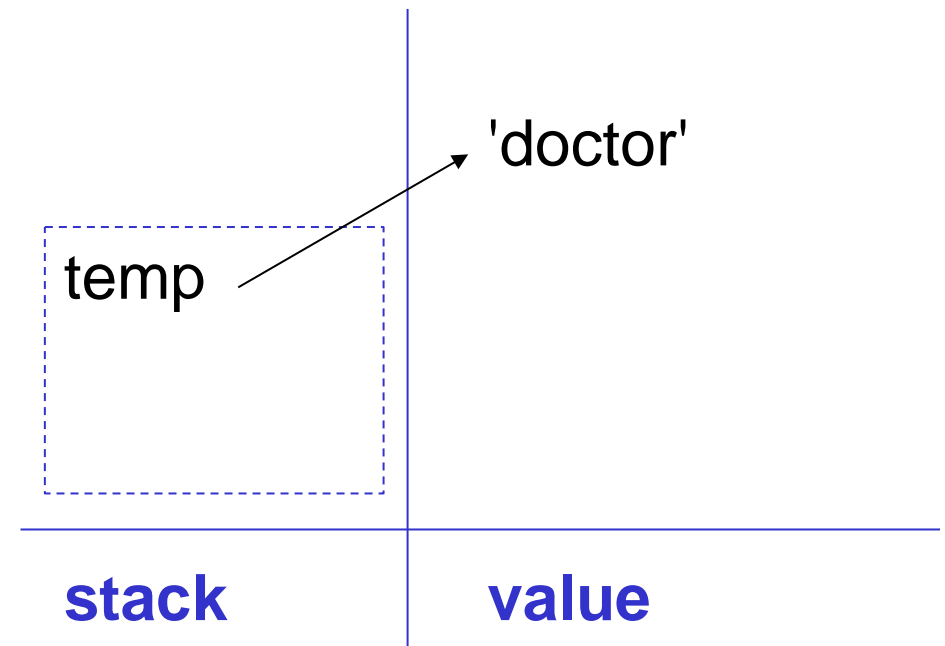
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    return answer
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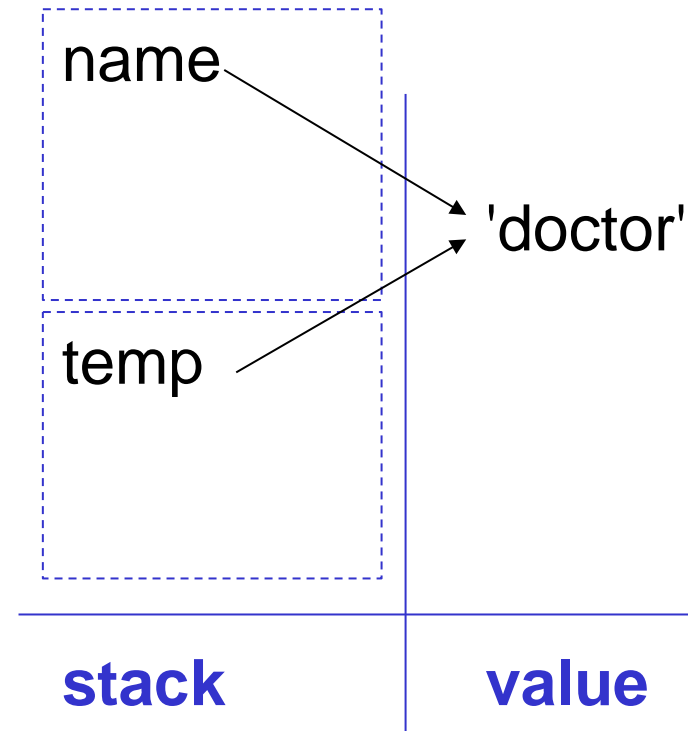
```
temp = 'doctor'
```



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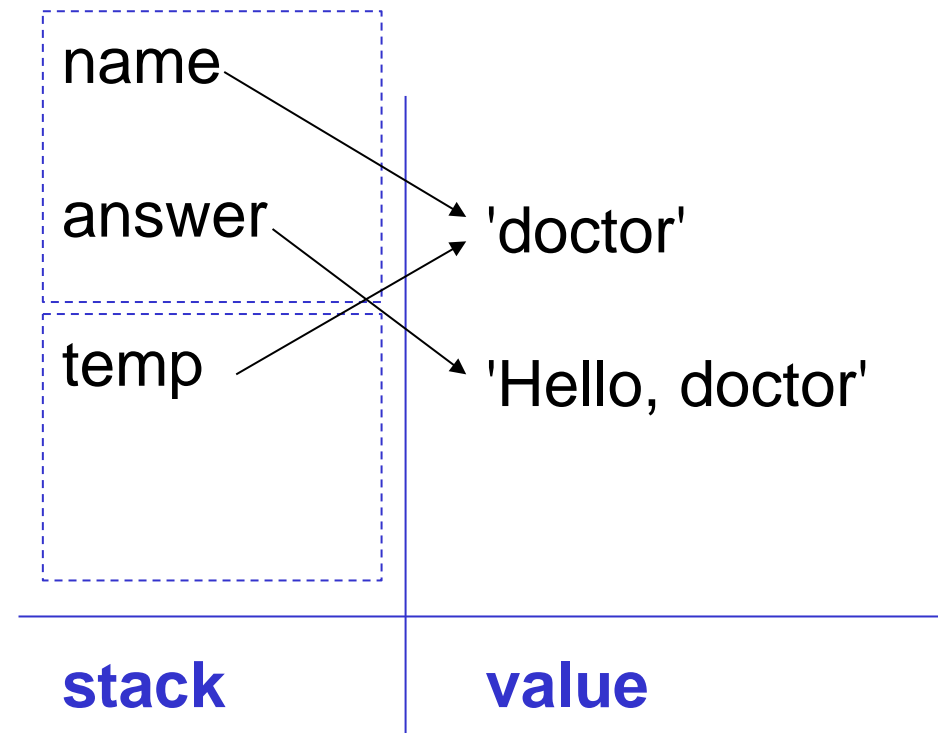
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temp = 'doctor'
result = greet(temp)
```



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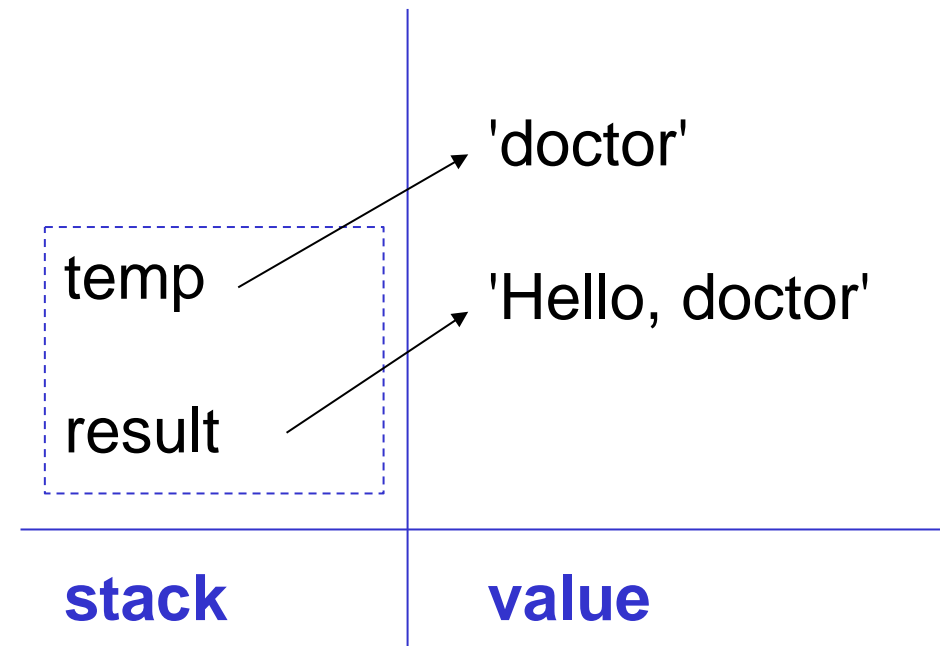
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```

# Can pass values in and accept results directly

Can pass values in and accept results directly

```
def greet(name):  
    return 'Hello, ' + name  
  
print greet('doctor')
```

Can return at any time

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def sign(num):  
    if num > 0:  
        return 1  
    elif num == 0:  
        return 0  
    else:  
        return -1
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print sign(3)
```

1

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Over-use makes functions  
hard to understand



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No prescription possible, but:

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No prescription possible, but:

- a few at the beginning  
to handle special cases
- one at the end for the  
"general" result

# Every function returns something

## Every function returns something

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print sign(3)  
1
```

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    if num > 0:  
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```
print sign(3)  
1  
print sign(-9)  
None
```

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print sign(3)  
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None
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If the function doesn't return  
a value, Python returns None



## Every function returns something

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def sign(num):
    if num > 0:
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```
print sign(3)
1
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None
```

If the function doesn't return a value, Python returns None

Yet another reason why commenting out blocks of code is a bad idea...

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def double(x):  
    return 2 * x
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```
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```

*4*

```
print double('two')
```

*twotwo*

## Functions and parameters don't have types

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def double(x):  
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twotwo

Only use this when the function's behavior depends *only* on properties that all possible arguments share

## Functions and parameters don't have types

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def double(x):  
    return 2 * x
```

```
print double(2)  
4
```

```
print double('two')  
twotwo
```

Only use this when the function's behavior depends *only* on properties that all possible arguments share

```
if type(arg) == int:  
    ...  
elif type(arg) == str:  
    ...  
    ...
```

Can define *default parameter values*



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```
def adjust(value, amount=2.0):  
    return value * amount
```

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```
def adjust(value, amount=2.0):  
    return value * amount
```

```
print adjust(5)  
10
```

Can define *default parameter values*

```
def adjust(value, amount=2.0):  
    return value * amount
```

```
print adjust(5)
```

10

```
print adjust(5, 1.001)
```

5.005

"When should I write a function?"

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Break it into comprehensible pieces with functions

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in their mind at once to understand a block of code,  
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Break it into comprehensible pieces with functions

Even if each function is only called once