

# Functions and Modular Programming (in Python)

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# IMPERATIVE

```
1 sum = 0
2 for x in my_list:
3     sum += x
4 print(sum)
```

Programming with an explicit sequence of commands that update state.

# PROCEDURAL

```
1 def do_add(any_list):  
2     sum = 0  
3     for x in any_list:  
4         sum += x  
5     return sum  
6  
7 print(do_add(my_list))
```

Imperative programming with procedure calls.

# VARIABLE SCOPE

```
Built-in Scope  print()

x = "Global Scope"

def outer_func():
    x = "Enclosing Scope"

    def inner_func():
        x = "Local Scope"
        print(x)

    inner_func()

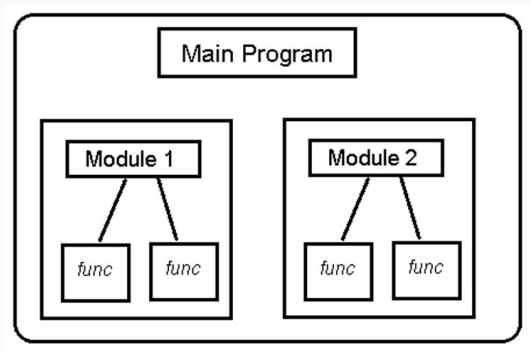
outer_func()
```

Scope: regions of a program that define the visibility of variables

Global variables reduces the modularity and flexibility of the program! You avoid global variable by passing variables to function arguments.

# MODULARITY

Modularization reduces software complexity and facilitates re-usability



Modular programming breaks the code into parts that can be shared across projects and modified independently

# CT EXAMPLE

**Problem** 12A4BA78AB11A1314AB

**Decomposition:**

- Two types of data, numbers and letters
- Numbers (`int`) are in ascending order
- Letters only A, B, AB
- AB only occurs in the end

**Pattern recognition:**

- A in 3<sup>rd</sup> positions
- B in 5<sup>th</sup> positions
- Numbers are positional values (index)

# CT EXAMPLE

Validate:

$x_i$	1	2	A	4	B	A	7	8	A	B	11	A	13	14	AB
$i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Design (possible) solution

```
1 def solution(n):
2     result = ''
3     for i in range(1, n + 1, 1):
4         if i == n:
5             result += 'AB'
6         elif i % 3 == 0:
7             result += 'A'
8         elif i % 5 == 0:
9             result += 'B'
10        else:
11            result += str(i)
12    return result
```

# CT 'SCALABLE' SOLUTION

```
1 def solution(n):  
2     result = str()  
3     for i in range(1, n + 1, 1):  
4         if (i % 3 == 0) and (i % 5 == 0):  
5             result += 'AB'  
6         elif i % 3 == 0:  
7             result += 'A'  
8         elif i % 5 == 0:  
9             result += 'B'  
10        else:  
11            result += str(i)  
12    return result
```



# CT 'IF' SOLUTION

```
1 def solution(n):  
2     result = str()  
3     for i in range(1, n + 1, 1):  
4         flag = False  
5         if i % 3 == 0:  
6             result += 'A'  
7             flag = True  
8         if i % 5 == 0:  
9             result += 'B'  
10            flag = True  
11            if flag == False:  
12                result += str(i)  
13    return result
```

```
1 if questions:
2     try:
3         answer()
4     except RuntimeError:
5         pass
6     else:
7         print('break')
```