

# Intro to Functions

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Computer Programming for Lawyers, Fall 2024

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# Recap: Conditionals and For Loops

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## IF STATEMENTS

Conditional statements that execute a block of code if a specified condition is true.



## WHILE LOOPS

Loops that repeatedly execute a block of code as long as a specified condition is true.



## FOR LOOPS

Loops that execute a block of code a specific number of times, often used to iterate over a collection.

A function is a reusable block of code  
that performs a specific task.

# Motivating Functions

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## **CODE REUSE**

Functions allow developers to write code once and reuse it multiple times, saving time and effort.

## **EASE OF MODIFICATION**

When a function is used throughout the code, modifying it in one place updates the behavior everywhere it is used.

## **DEBUGGING**

Isolating functionality in a function makes it easier to identify and fix issues, as the code is more modular and easier to reason about.

## **MODULARITY**

Functions help break down a larger problem into smaller, more manageable pieces, which can be solved independently and then combined to solve the original problem.

## **ABSTRACTION**

Functions add new "commands" to the Python language, enabling you to tackle increasingly complex problems.

## **ENCAPSULATION**

Functions provide a contract that, when given properly-formed input, will produce the correct output, without the need to understand the underlying implementation details.

# Function Structure

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## **INPUTS (PARAMETERS)**

Functions can take in one or more inputs, called parameters, to use in their operations.

## **OUTPUTS (RETURN VALUES)**

Functions can return a value after processing the inputs, called the return value.

## **CALLING A FUNCTION**

To use a function, you 'call' it and pass in any required parameters.

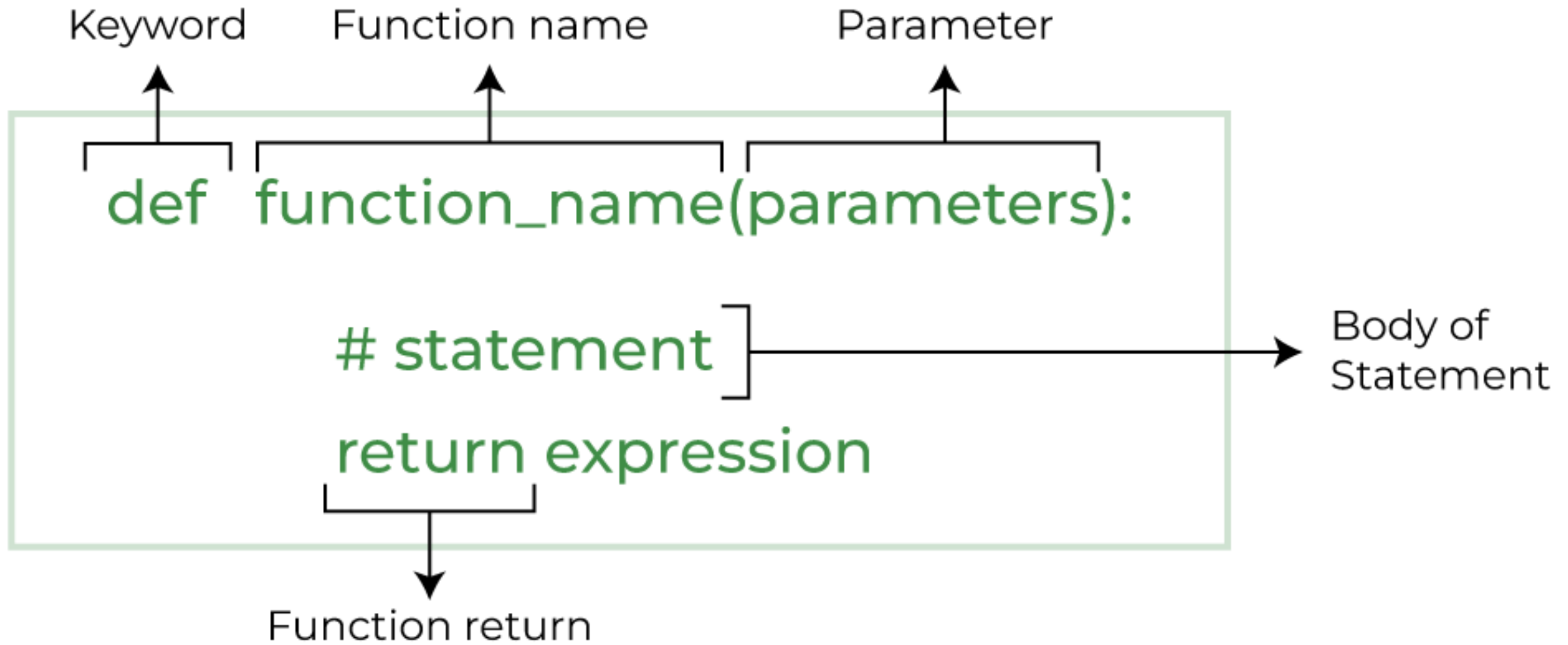


Image source: [Python Functions, GeeksforGeeks](#)

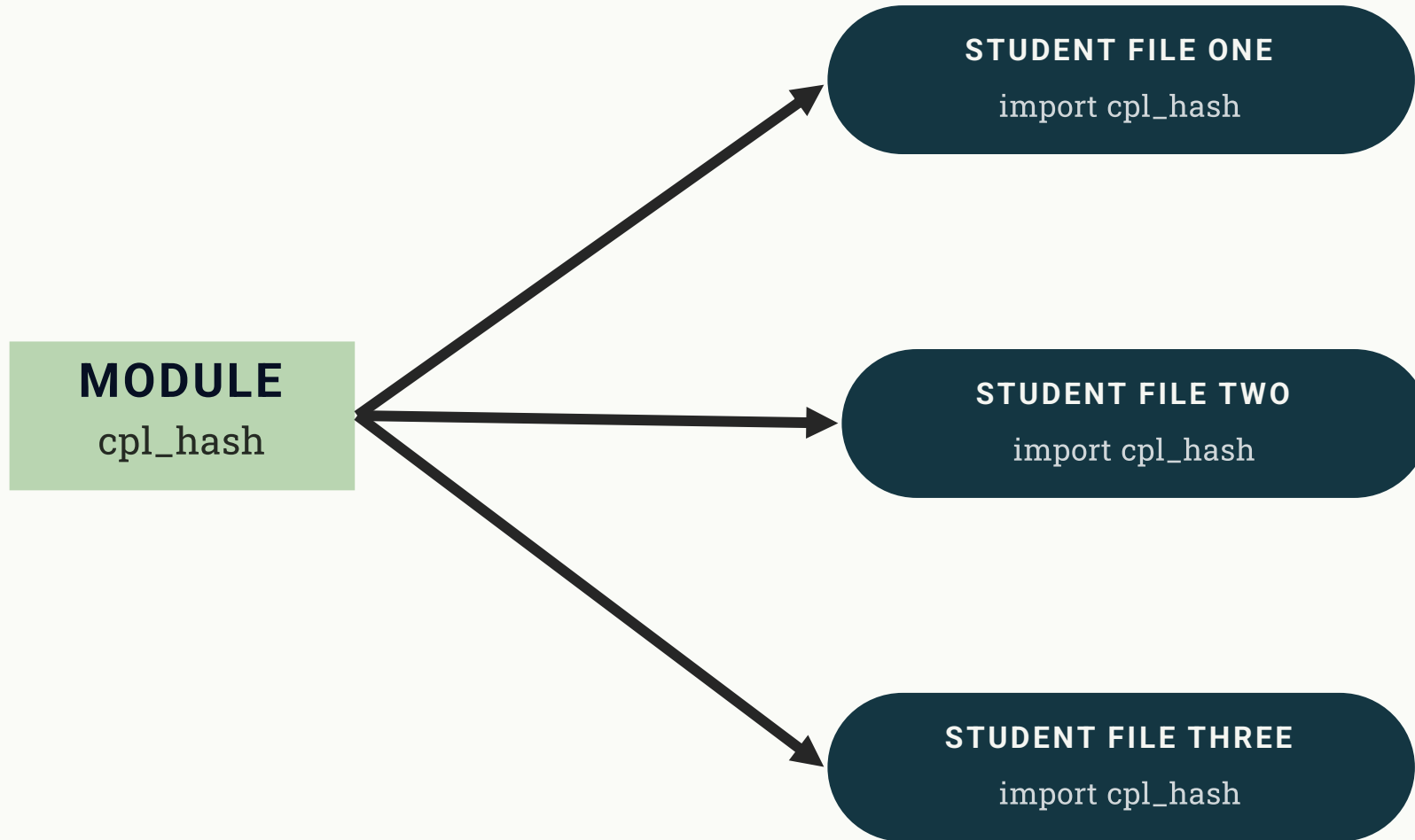
# Modules and Imports

A module is a collection of related functions or definitions you can use in your Python programs.

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Other terms you might hear: **Libraries** or **Packages** — for our purposes, these terms are interchangeable.





# Difference between .py and .ipynb files for Modules

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FILE EXTENSION	PURPOSE	EXECUTION	MODULES
Python files end in <b>.py</b> while Jupyter Notebooks end in <b>.ipynb</b>	<b>.py</b> files are Python script files, while <b>.ipynb</b> files are Jupyter Notebook files that can contain both code and text.	<b>.py</b> files are executed directly from the command line, while <b>.ipynb</b> files are run within a Jupyter Notebook environment.	<b>.py</b> files can be imported as modules in other Python scripts, while <b>.ipynb</b> files can be used to import and run reproducible modules.