

# DS4UX: How to get data with Python (3)

[HCDE598] RESTful APIs and data crawling

Sungsoo (Ray) Hong & Johnathan Morgan



# Python Function (a.k.a., Subroutine, Procedure)



# Why use Function

- **Function:**  
“A function is a block of organized, reusable code that is used to perform a single, related action. Functions provide better modularity for your application and a high degree of code reusing. As you already know, Python gives you many built-in functions like print(), etc. but you can also create your own functions. These functions are called user-defined functions.” from Tutorial Points
- **Why use functions?**
  - a) Make your code **less redundant**
  - b) helps you to **organize yourself** while you implement the code
  - c) **already benefit from using several procedures built by other programmers**



# Structure of a Python function

- Structure:

```
def ProcedureName (parameters):
```

```
    #Do something with parameters and find results
```

```
    something = results
```

```
    #Return something so that the main procedure can use that  
    return something
```

```
#set parameters to hand over to the function ProcedureName
```

```
parameters = { }
```

```
Results = ProcedureName(parameters)
```

```
#Use Results
```

```
...
```



# Structure of a Python function

- Structure:

```
def ProcedureName (parameters):
```

```
    #Do something with parameters and find results
```

```
    something = results
```

```
    #Return something so that the main procedure can use it
```

```
    return something
```

Procedure named  
*ProcedureName*

```
#set parameters to hand over to the function ProcedureName
```

```
parameters = { }
```

```
Results = ProcedureName(parameters)
```

```
#Use Results
```

Main procedure:  
The computer  
interpret your code  
from here



# Structure of a Python function

- Structure: **Defining function #2:**  
**A name should be define**

```
def ProcedureName (paramet
```

**Defining function #3:**

**A function can receive one or multiple parameters**

**Defining  
function #1**  
"def " is a  
keyword

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
return something #This is the end of the Procedure
```

**Defining function #4:**

**A function can return a data**

```
parameters = { }
```

```
HeyProcedureGetTheRes
```

**Use function #2:**

**Input parameter(s) in the parenthesis**

```
It = ProcedureName(par
```

```
... Use function #3:
```

**Save the results in the main module**

**Use function #1:**

**Write down a function name in main module**



# Structure of a Python function

- Structure:

```
def ProcedureName (paramet
...
...
...
    return something #This is the end of the Procedure

parameters = { }
HeyProcedureGetTheRes It = ProcedureName(paran
...

```

The diagram illustrates the structure of a Python function with several components highlighted in colored boxes and connected by lines:

- def**: The keyword to define a function.
- ProcedureName**: The function name, highlighted in a red box.
- (paramet**: The start of the parameter list, highlighted in a green box.
- return something**: The return statement, highlighted in a blue box. A callout line points to it with the text "#This is the end of the Procedure".
- parameters = { }**: A dictionary defining parameters, highlighted in a blue box.
- HeyProcedureGetTheRes**: A function call prefix, highlighted in a blue box.
- It = ProcedureName**: The function call, with **It =** in a blue box and **ProcedureName** in a red box. A callout line points to **ProcedureName** with the text "It = ProcedureName(paran".

# Function

example



# Function

Demonstration #1.

Write a function called *getDayToll*  
which returns a daily toll from bgt\_traffic dataset  
A parameter: a string of a date (e.g., “07/03/2014”)  
Return type: integer of a total toll for the date



# Function

## Demonstration #2.

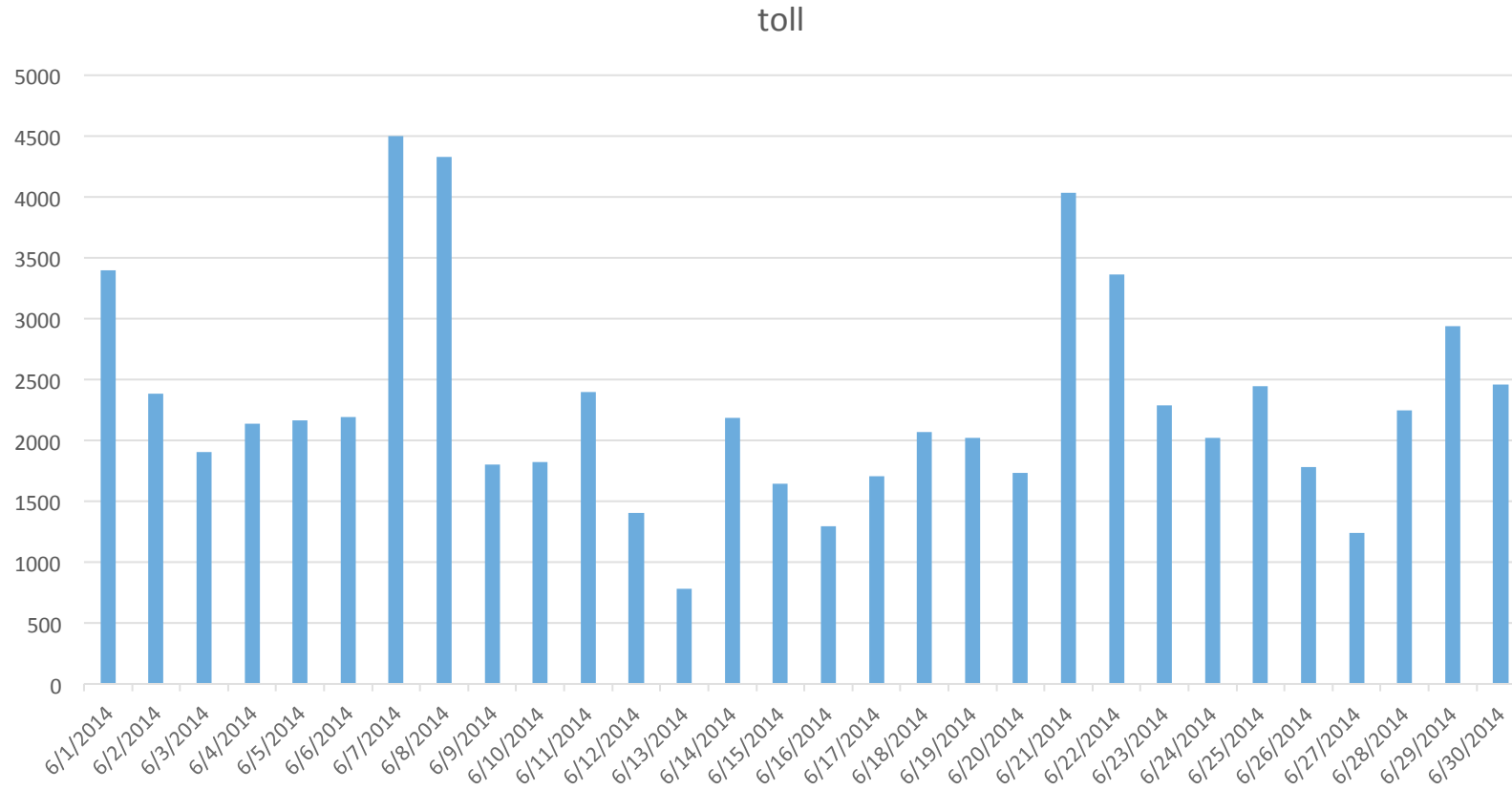
Write a function called *writeMonthToll* that saves a csv file that each line has date and daily toll for a given month.

Parameter: a string of month and a string of year.  
(e.g., "06", "2014" make "06-2014.csv" and save a string like: "06/01/2014, xxxx \n 06/02/2014, xxxx\n ... 06/30/2014, xxxx"



# Function

Example: 06-2014.csv



# Function

Code challenge activity #1.

Write a function called *getMonthToll* which returns monthly toll from bgt\_traffic dataset

Parameters: string of a month and a year  
(e.g., month = “07”, year = “2014”)

Return type: integer of total toll for the month.  
You may use “getDayToll()” to get monthly toll.



# Function

Use `challenge01_traffic_getMonthToll.py`



# Function

Code challenge activity #2.

Write a function called *writeYearToll* which saves monthly toll of a given year.

Parameter: a string of year (e.g., “2014”)  
(e.g., “2014” makes “2014.csv” and save a string like: “06/01, xxxx \n 02, xxxx\n ... 12, xxxx”

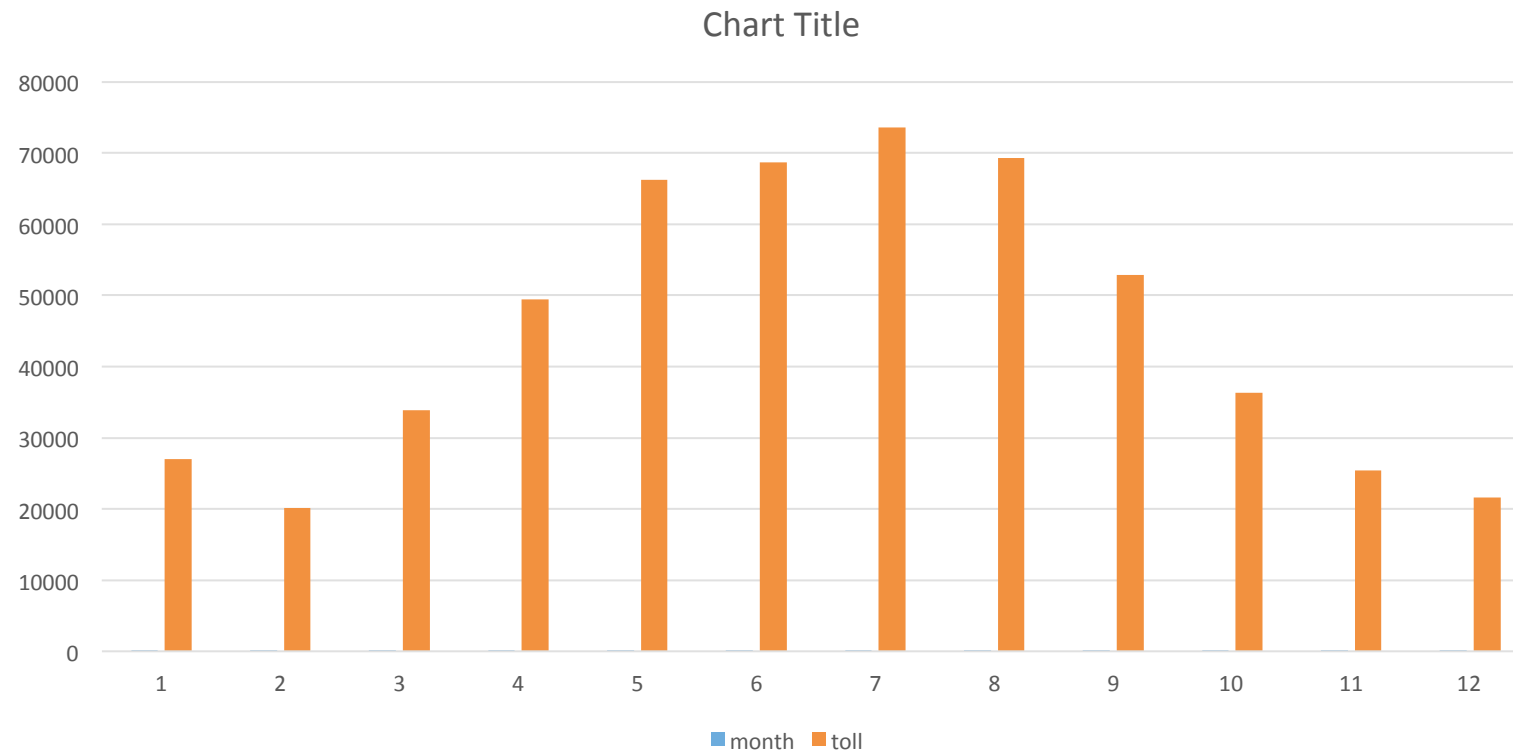
# Function

Use `challenge02_traffic_writeYearToll.py`



# Function

Example: 2014.csv





# Function

## Demonstration #3.

Write a function called *getRevisions(keyword)* which receives a keyword as an input.

A function get every revision record from Wikipedia and return the result as dictionary.



# Function

```
{
  "Game_of_Thrones_(season_6)": [
    {
      "comment": "/* Cast */",
      "timestamp": "2016-05-09T19:17:30Z",
      "user": "Drovethrughosts"
    },
    {
      "comment": "/* Guest cast */",
      "timestamp": "2016-05-09T18:21:09Z",
      "user": "Alienautic"
    },
    {
      "comment": "/* Guest cast */ no Robert Strong in the series",
      "timestamp": "2016-05-09T17:49:50Z",
      "user": "Alienautic"
    }
  ]
}
```

# Function

Code challenge activity #3.

Write a function called *theMostRevised()* which receives a list of keywords and return the most highly revised keyword in Wikipedia.



# Function

Use `challenge03_wiki_theMostRevised.py`



# Function

