## PROBLEM!

- There is so much going on in my main function; orI keep repeating myself over and over

10/2/23, 09:09 1 of 14

```
from random import randint
123456789101
    low_number = 1
    high\_number = 100
    max\_quesses = 10
    current_quess = 0
    quess = 0
   answer = randint(low_number, high_number)
   while guess != answer and max_guesses -
    current_guess > 0:
13
14
         guess_= int(input(f"Guess a number
    between {low_number} and {high_number}.
    You have \{max_guessés-current_guess\} remaining: "))
15
16
         if quess < low_number or quess >
    high number:
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
              continue
         if quess < answer:</pre>
         print(f"{guess} is too low")
elif:
              print(f"{guess} is too high")
    current_guess = current_guess + 1
print(f"That's good, {guess} was the right
number!!!!")
26
```

# WOULDN'T IT BE GOOD IF WE COULD MOVE STUFF OUT OF THE LOOP?

Well, we can. We can also do this to remove repitition.

#### HOW?

```
from random import randint
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
    min value = 1
    max_value = 100
    answer = randint(min_value, max_value)
guess = -1
    moves = 0
    def get_guess(min_value, max_value):
    guess = int(
11
12
                input(
    f'''Guess a number between
     {min value} and
                      {max_value} '''
14
15
16
           return guess
17
18
19
    while answer != guess:
          quess = quess(min_value, max_value)
20
21
           if quess < min_value or quess >
     max value:
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
                continue
          moves = moves + 1
          if guess < answer:
    return "your guess was too low!"
elif guess > answer:
    return "your guess was too high!"
30
    print(f"{guess} was the right answer. You
won in {moves} moves.")
```

#### REFACTORING

```
from random import randint
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
    min value = 1
    max_value = 100
    answer = randint(min_value, max_value)
guess = -1
    moves = 0
    def get_guess(min_value, max_value):
    guess = int(
11
12
                input(
    f'''Guess a number between
     {min value} and
                       {max_value} '''
14
15
16
          return guess
17
18
19
    while answer != guess:
          quess = quess(min value, max value)
20
21
           if quess < min_value or quess >
    max value:
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
                continue
          moves = moves + 1
          if guess < answer:
    return "your guess was too low!"
elif guess > answer:
    return "your guess was too high!"
29
30
31
    print(f"{guess} was the right answer. You
won in {moves} moves.")
```

#### **GETTING RID OF BAD CODE SMELLS**

```
def get_hint(guess, answer):
    if guess < answer:
        return "your guess was too low!"
    elif guess > answer:
        return "your guess was too high!"

while answer != guess:
        guess = get_guess(min_value,
        max_value)

if guess < min_value or guess >
    max_value:
        continue

moves = moves + 1
    print(get_hint(guess, answer))
```

### **FIXING MORE SMELLS!**

```
while answer != guess:
    guess = get_guess(min_value, max_value)

if guess < min_value or guess >
    max_value:
    continue

moves = moves + 1
    print(get_hint(guess, answer))
```

#### **LAST FUNCTION**

```
from random import randint
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
    min value = 1
    max_value = 100
    ans\overline{w}er = randint(min_value, max_value)
    quess = -1
    moves = ∅
    def get_guess(min_value, max_value):
         guess = -
11
         while guess < min_value or guess >
    max value:
12
13
              quess = int(
                   input(
14
                          Guess a number between
    {min value} and {max value}
15
16
17
18
         return quess
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
    def hint(guess, answer):
         if guess < answer:
    return "your guess was too low!"
elif guess > answer:
              return "your quess was too high!"
    while answer != quess:
         guess = get_guess(min_value,
    max_value)
27
28
29
30
31
         moves = moves + 1
         print(hint(quess, answer))
    print(f"{guess} was the right answer. You
    won in {moves} moves.")
```

#### ONE LAST ODDITY

```
from random import randint
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
    min value = 1
    max_value = 100
    ans\overline{w}er = randint(min_value, max_value)
    quess = -1
    moves = 0
    def get_guess(min_value, max_value):
         guess = -
11
         while guess < min_value or guess >
    max value:
12
13
              quess = int(
                   input(
14
                          Guess a number between
    {min value} and {max value}
15
16
17
18
         return quess
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
    def hint(guess, answer):
         if guess < answer:
    return "your guess was too low!"
elif guess > answer:
              return "your quess was too high!"
    while answer != quess:
         guess = get_quess(min_value,
    max_value)
27
28
29
30
31
         moves = moves + 1
         print(hint(quess, answer))
    print(f"{guess} was the right answer. You
    won in {moves} moves.")
```

# OKAY, SO PARTS OF A FUNCTION

- 1. Function signiture: must be unique also don't name it something that python already has
- 2. Function body: is indented, and runs procedurally from top to bottom
- 3. Function call: this is where the function is called

```
1 def greet_user():
2     print("Hello!")
3 greet_user()
```

10 of 14

## **CALLING FUNCTIONS**

```
1 def greet_user():
2     print("Hello!")
3     greet_user()
4     greet_user()
5     greet_user()
1 > "Hello"
2 > "Hello"
3 > "Hello"
```

#### PASSING ARGUMENTS TO FUNCTIONS

- Generally speaking we will want to pass something from our main thread to the function
- Function body: is indented, and runs procedurally from top to bottom

```
1 def my_addition(a, b):
2    print(a + b)
3 my_addition(1, 2)
4 my_addition(4, 1)
5 my_addition(5, -1)
```

#### **FUNCTIONS SHOULD RETURN**

- Generally speak, our functions should return some value to the main thread
- Sometimes we can't, and that's okay, but we should always ask ourselves why aren't we?

```
1 def my_addition(a, b):
2    return a + b
3 print(my_addition(1, 2))
4 print(my_addition(4, 1))
5 print(my_addition(5, -1))
```

#### PYTHON CAN RETURN MULTIPLE VARIABLES

• Sometimes your function wants to modify multiple variables at the same time

Speaker notes

 $14 { of } 14$