Functions

INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON

Hugo Bowne-Anderson
Data Scientist at DataCamp

Functions

- Nothing new!
- type()
- Piece of reusable code
- Solves particular task
- Call function instead of writing code yourself

Example

```
fam = [1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89]
fam
```

```
[1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89]
```

```
max(fam)
```

```
1.89
```

Example

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fam
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max(fam)
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1.89
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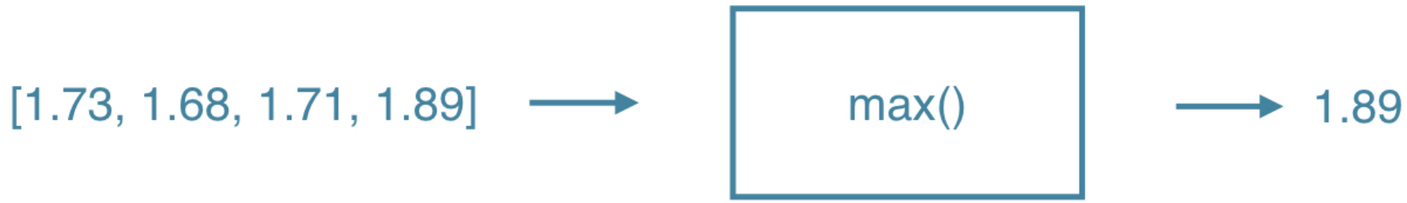

Example

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fam
```

```
[1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89]
```

```
max(fam)
```

```
1.89
```

```
tallest = max(fam)
tallest
```

```
1.89
```

round()

```
round(1.68, 1)
```

```
1.7
```

```
round(1.68)
```

```
2
```

```
help(round) # Open up documentation
```

```
  round(...)
      round(number[, ndigits]) -> number

      Round a number to a given precision in decimal digits (default 0 digits).
      This returns an int when called with one argument,
      otherwise the same type as the number.
      ndigits may be negative.
```

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round(1.68, 1)

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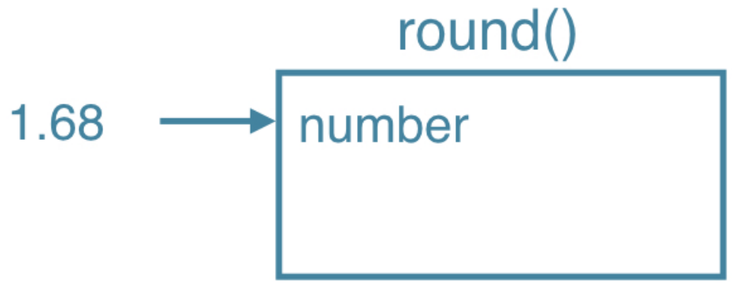

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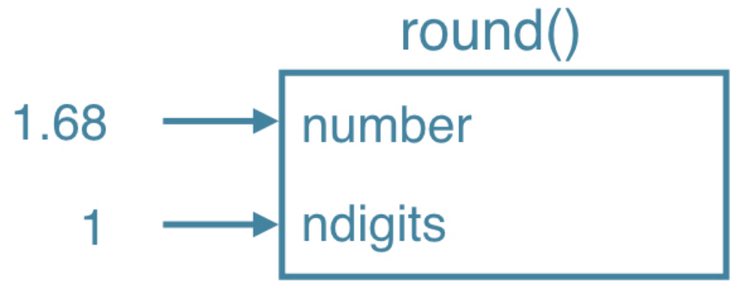
round(1.68, 1)



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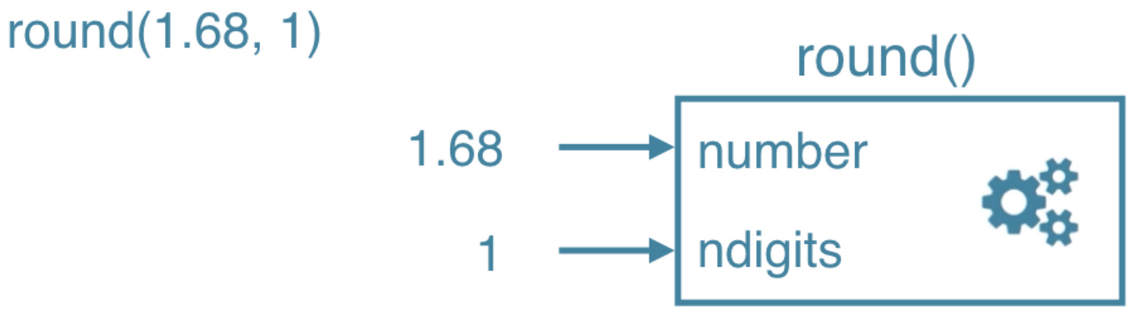

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round(1.68)

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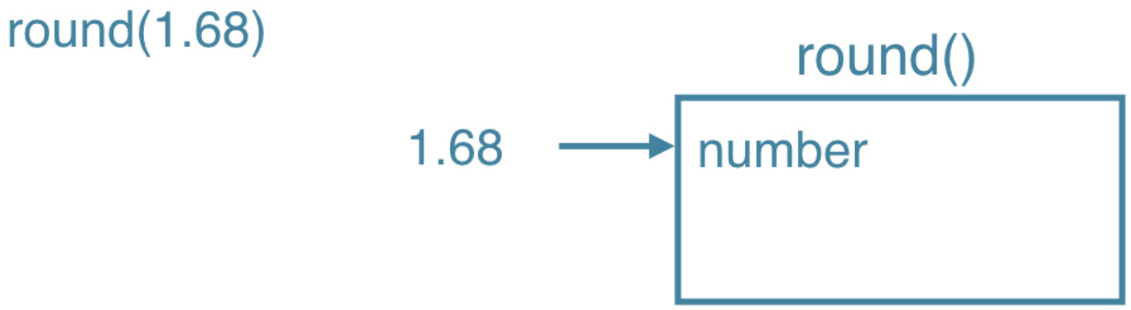

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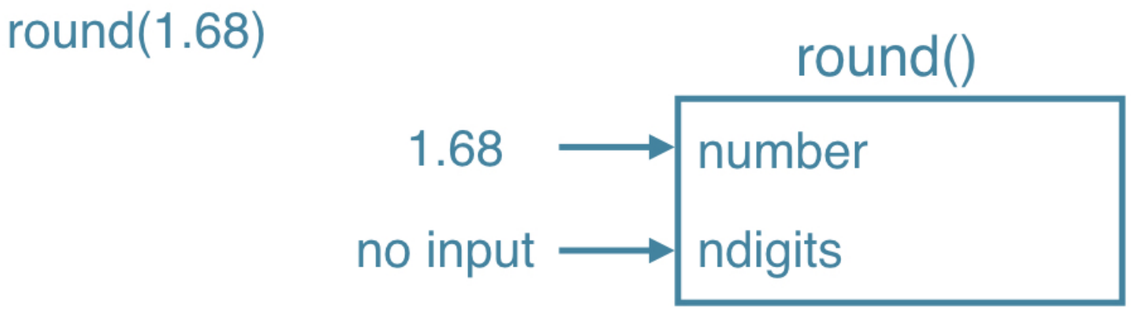

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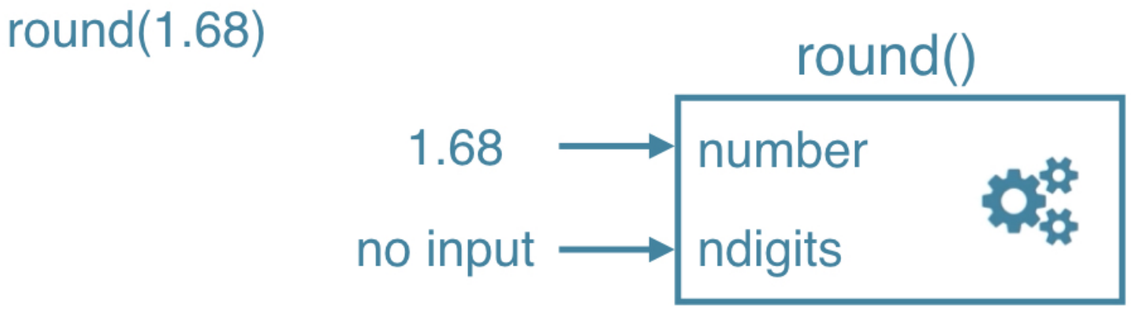

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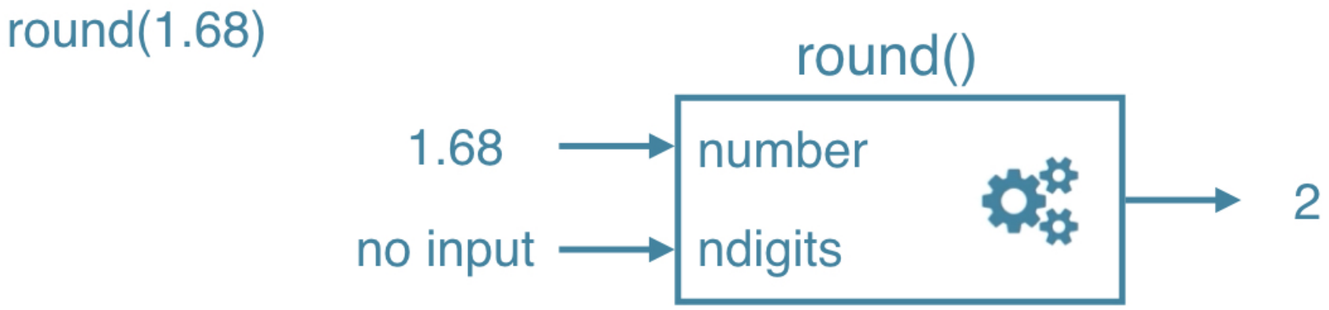

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```

- `round(number)`
- `round(number, ndigits)`

Find functions

- How to know?
- Standard task -> probably function exists!
- The internet is your friend

Let's practice!

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Methods

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Built-in Functions

- Maximum of list: max()
- Length of list or string: len()
- Get index in list: ?
- Reversing a list: ?

Back 2 Basics

```
sister = "liz"
```

Object

```
height = 1.73
```

Object

```
fam = ["liz", 1.73, "emma", 1.68
       "mom", 1.71, "dad", 1.89]
```

Object

Back 2 Basics

```
sister = "liz"
```

```
height = 1.73
```

```
fam = ["liz", 1.73, "emma", 1.68
       "mom", 1.71, "dad", 1.89]
```

	type
Object	str
Object	float
Object	list

- Methods: Functions that belong to objects

Back 2 Basics

```
sister = "liz"
```

```
height = 1.73
```

```
fam = ["liz", 1.73, "emma", 1.68
       "mom", 1.71, "dad", 1.89]
```

	type	examples of methods
Object	str	capitalize() replace()
Object	float	bit_length() conjugate()
Object	list	index() count()

- Methods: Functions that belong to objects

list methods

```
fam
```

```
['liz', 1.73, 'emma', 1.68, 'mom', 1.71, 'dad', 1.89]
```

```
fam.index("mom") # "Call method index() on fam"
```

```
4
```

```
fam.count(1.73)
```

```
1
```

str methods

```
sister
```

```
'liz'
```

```
sister.capitalize()
```

```
'Liz'
```

```
sister.replace("z", "sa")
```

```
'lisa'
```

Methods

- Everything = object
- Object have methods associated, depending on type

```
sister.replace("z", "sa")
```

```
'lisa'
```

```
fam.replace("mom", "mommy")
```

```
AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'replace'
```

Methods

```
sister.index("z")
```

```
2
```

```
fam.index("mom")
```

```
4
```

Methods (2)

```
fam
```

```
['liz', 1.73, 'emma', 1.68, 'mom', 1.71, 'dad', 1.89]
```

```
fam.append("me")
fam
```

```
['liz', 1.73, 'emma', 1.68, 'mom', 1.71, 'dad', 1.89, 'me']
```

```
fam.append(1.79)
fam
```

```
['liz', 1.73, 'emma', 1.68, 'mom', 1.71, 'dad', 1.89, 'me', 1.79]
```

Summary

Functions

```
type(fam)
```

```
list
```

Methods: call functions on objects

```
fam.index("dad")
```

```
6
```

Let's practice!

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Packages

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Motivation

- Functions and methods are powerful
- All code in Python distribution?
  - Huge code base: messy
  - Lots of code you won't use
  - Maintenance problem

Packages

- Directory of Python Scripts
- Each script = module
- Specify functions, methods, types
- Thousands of packages available
  - Numpy
  - Matplotlib
  - Scikit-learn

```
pkg/
    mod1.py
    mod2.py
    ...
```

Install package

- http://pip.readthedocs.org/en/stable/installing/
- Download `get-pip.py`
- Terminal:
  - `python3 get-pip.py`
  - `pip3 install numpy`

Import package

```
import numpy
array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
NameError: name 'array' is not defined
```

```
numpy.array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
import numpy as np
np.array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
from numpy import array
array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
array([1, 2, 3])
```

from numpy import array

- `my_script.py`

```
from numpy import array

fam = ["liz", 1.73, "emma", 1.68,
    "mom", 1.71, "dad", 1.89]

...
fam_ext = fam + ["me", 1.79]

...
print(str(len(fam_ext)) + " elements in fam_ext")

...
np_fam = array(fam_ext)
```

  - Using Numpy, but not very clear

import numpy

```
import numpy as np

fam = ["liz", 1.73, "emma", 1.68,
    "mom", 1.71, "dad", 1.89]


...
fam_ext = fam + ["me", 1.79]


...
print(str(len(fam_ext)) + " elements in fam_ext")


...
np_fam = np.array(fam_ext) # Clearly using Numpy
```

Let's practice!

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