

Intro to programming 4

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2022-09-27

Terminal cheat sheet reminder

- Bash commands to navigate directories
 - Print Working Directory. Print the path of the current directory

```
pwd
```

- List all files of the current directory

```
ls folder
```

- Moving into folder1 and subfolder2 at once.

```
cd folder1/subfolder2
```

- Moving out of a directory

```
cd ..
```

- Going back and forth in the directory tree

```
cd ../../folder1/subfolder1
```

- Going back to the root directory

```
cd ~
```

- **"Tab"** to use the auto-completion
- **Ctrl + C** to stop a program execution
- Many more bash commands to use...

- Python
- Data types:
 - integer
 - float
 - string
 - boolean
- **If, For and While** loops:
 - syntax
 - indentation
- Data collections:
 - list
 - tuple
 - set
 - dictionary
- Python Standard library
 - Python modules
 - Python built-in functions

- Functions:
 - Definition
 - Parameter and argument
 - Return value
 - Scope of variable
 - Module
 - Pure functions vs function vs procedures
- Exercises

Functions intro 1/2

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Functions intro 1/2

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- If you call a function, you execute the code written in that function

```
# definition of a function named 'one_two'
```

```
def one_two():  
    print(1)  
    print(2)  
    print('...')
```

```
one_two() # function calls 1
```

```
## 1  
## 2  
## ...
```

```
one_two() # function calls 2
```

```
## 1  
## 2  
## ...
```

Functions intro 2/2

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- Run this code in <http://pythontutor.com/>

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# definition of a function named 'one_two'
def lorem_ipsum():
    print("Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.")
    print(" Sed non risus.")
        print("Suspendisse lectus tortor, dignissim sit amet, adipiscing nec, ul
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- What, in your opinion, is the interest of functions?

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- Using functions avoids to duplicate code (i.e. by cutting and pasting). This facilitates the modification and correction of a program (errors are at a single place!)
- Using functions typically serves to make the code more readable (and maybe shorter).

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NameError: name 'one_two' is not defined

- Remarks:
 - A given script can contain several function definitions.
 - As a convention, all functions definitions must be at the beginning of the script.

Arguments

- You can also give an input to your function. This input is called a parameter

```
def hello(name):  
    print('Hello, ' + name)
```

```
hello('Alice')
```

```
## Hello, Alice
```

```
hello('Bob')
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- During the call `hello('Alice')`, the argument `Alice` is stored in the variable `name`.
- Run it in <http://pythontutor.com/>
- Note: the variable `name` is created only during the execution of the function `hello()` (it is local to `hello()`)

Multiple arguments

- If you can pass one, you can pass two or 10

```
def print_if_divisible(n, div):  
    if (n % div == 0):  
        print(n, ' is a divisible by ', div)
```

```
print_if_divisible(10, 5)
```

```
## 10 is a divisible by 5
```

```
print_if_divisible(11, 5)
```

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- Exercise: using the above function, write a script to find the divisors of 10, 15, 27, 33, 64, 100

- The functions we have seen so far executed actions.

Return values 1/3

- The functions we have seen so far executed actions.
- A function can also return the result(s) of a computation

```
def func(x):  
    y = 2 * x + 1  
    return y
```

```
print(func(0.0))
```

```
## 1.0
```

```
print(func(1.0))
```

```
## 3.0
```

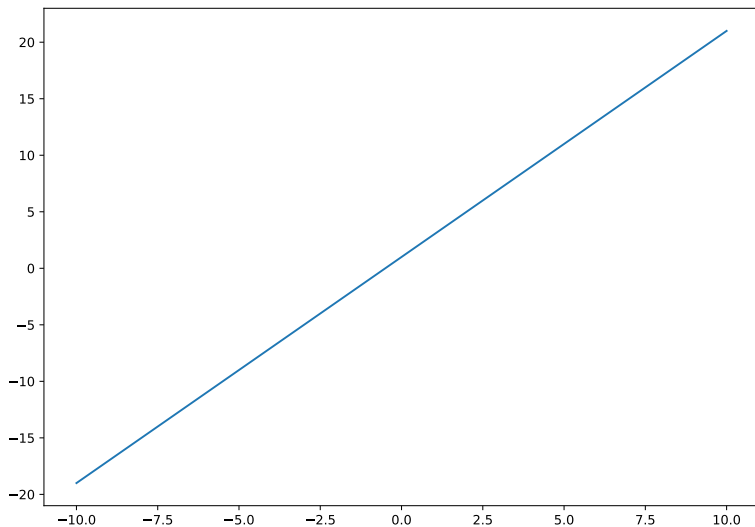
```
print(func(2.5))
```

```
## 6.0
```

Return values 2/3

```
def func(x):  
    y = 2 * x + 1  
    return y  
  
# compute the values of func for x in [-10, -9, -8, ..., 8, 9, 10]  
xs = range(-10, 11)  
values = []  
for x in xs:  
    values.append(func(x))  
  
# display them on a graphics  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
plt.plot(xs, values)  
plt.show()
```

Return values 3/3



Boolean Functions

Boolean functions return True or False

```
def is_divisible(x, y):  
    if (x % y == 0):  
        result = True  
    else:  
        result = False  
  
    return result  
  
print(is_divisible(10, 5))
```

True

-> Question: how could one “simplify” (shorten) the function `is_divisible` ?

Returning “complex” objects

- A function can return a tuple, a list, a dictionary, ...

```
def f(x):  
    y1 = x + 1  
    y2 = x * 3  
    y3 = x ** 2 + 3  
    return (y1, y2, y3)
```

```
a,b,c =f(2.0)  
print(a,b,c)
```

```
## 3.0 6.0 7.0
```


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```

```
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```

- Default values for arguments. You can insert a parameter by default if none are passed.
- It is possible to provide defaults values for arguments.

```
def message(name, msg='Hello'):  
    print(msg + ' ' + name + '!')
```

```
message("Anna")
```

```
## Hello Anna!
```

```
message("Anna", "Goodbye")
```

```
## Goodbye Anna!
```

Use of position or keyword

- In a function call, parameters are typically assigned to arguments based either on the position or on their names.

```
def f(a, b):  
    print('a=', a)  
    print('b=', b)
```

```
f(1, 2)
```

```
## a= 1  
## b= 2
```

```
f(2, 1)
```

```
## a= 2  
## b= 1
```

```
f(b=2, a=1)    # but one can also use the names of arguments
```

```
## a= 1  
## b= 2
```

Scope of variables 1/2

- Try the following code in <http://pythontutor.com/>

```
name = 'chris'

def hello(name):
    print('Hello, ' + name)

print(name)

## chris

hello('Alice')

## Hello, Alice

hello('Bob')

## Hello, Bob

print(name)

## chris
```

Scope of variables 1/2

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print(name)

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## chris
```

- Name is used for two different variables with the same name. It's possible (and confusing) because they don't have the same scope

Scope of variables 2/2

- **local variables** : Arguments or variables defined inside the body of a function only exist while the function is executed. They are destroyed and the associated memory is freed.

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- Yet, this is bad practice and must be avoided except in a few cases.

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- Why ? Because one should be able to understand what a function is going to do only based on its call.

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- Yet, this is bad practice and must be avoided except in a few cases.
- Why ? Because one should be able to understand what a function is going to do only based on its call.
- Read section ““Local and Global Scope”” in Automate the Boring stuff :
<https://automatetheboringstuff.com/chapter3/>

functions can call other functions

Note that functions can call each other.

```
def func1():  
    print(1)  
  
def func2():  
    func1()  
    print(2)  
    func1()  
  
func2()
```

-> Predict the output of this script.

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```

```
func2()
```

```
## 1  
## 2  
## 1
```

Recursive functions

Recursive functions are function that contains calls to themselves:

For example:

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return n * fact(n - 1)
```

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import random
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- But you can create your own module with your own functions. Just be sure to not use a name already used by the standard Library of Python
- Functions defined in a file myfunc.py in the current folder can be called from another python script.

```
### file "mymodule.py"  
def hello(name):  
    print("Hello ", name, "!")
```

```
### file "myscript.py"  
import mymodule  
  
mymodule.hello("Chris")
```


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- modules (aka libraries) allow to reuse functions and have a clearer script.
- Reminder Python comes with many modules, e.g. random, math, os.

```
if name == 'main'
```

Many scripts will contain a series of functions and then the line

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

The condition is true only if the script is executed as a python script.

The functions in it can be reused with `import script`

Functions vs Procedures

- A pure function is returning exactly the same value for the same parameter and has no side effect.

```
def addition(a,b):  
    return a+b  
x=addition(1,2)  
print(x)
```

```
## 3
```

Functions vs Procedures

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- A function return a value and calculate the value based on the input.

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a=1  
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- A procedure execute commands

```
def addition(a,b):  
    print(a+b)  
addition(1,2)
```

3

Exercises:

- 1- Define a function with two arguments — a string `msg` and a number `nrepetitions` — that prints `msg`, `nrepetition` times.
- 2- Read <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fahrenheit> and write a function that converts from Fahrenheit to Celsius, and another one that converts from Celsius to Fahrenheit
- 3- Define a function `is_prime(x)` which returns `True` if `x` is a prime number, else `False`. Use it to list all prime numbers below 1000.
- 4- Two taxis companies propose different pricing schemes: Company A charges 4.80€ plus 1.15€ by km traveled. Company B charges 3.20€ plus 1.20€ by km traveled. Write a first function which, given a distance, returns the costs of both companies, and a second function that returns 'company A' and 'company B', the cheapest company for a given distance.
- 5- Write a function `are_anagrams(word1, word2)` that tests if two words are anagrams, that is contain the same letters in different orders.

Even more exercises:

See

- <https://pcbs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/representing-numbers-images-text.html>
- https://pcbs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/building_abstractions_with_functions.html