

Methods - Advanced

How to pass 'Keyword Arguments' into a method?

In previous lectures we have seen simple examples of methods, and some additional features of it.

We can also encounter 'Keyword Arguments' in Python Programming as well.

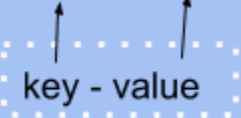
Basically 'Keyword Arguments' come in the form of `key = value` syntax. (Familiar from 'Dictionaries')

Methods have a ability to handle them,

In this case, their sync-order in 'execution level' vs 'method declaration level' is not important.

Example

```
def phone_brands(brand3, brand1, brand2):  
    print("The 3rd brand is " + brand3)  
  
phone_brands(brand1 = "Apple", brand2 = "Xiaomi", brand3 = "LG")
```



output-> LG

Arbitrary Arguments (In Python Methods) - What are they ?

Earlier in this slide (Topic #1), we discussed regarding

Python gives us the option to have an arbitrary number of arguments when we are dealing with 'Methods'. Meaning if we do not know how many arguments (Variables \ Collections) would be passed into a method. Then, 'Arbitrary Arguments' approach is the right one for us.

Arbitrary Arguments are called 'args' in Python programming.

Arbitrary Arguments (also called : args) - implementation

Let's see how can we use args once we are not complete sure how many arguments will be received into a certain method

Example

```
def clothing_companies(*clothing_companies):  
    print("The last company is : " + clothing_companies[-1])  
  
clothing_companies("Nike", "Adidas", "H&M")  
clothing_companies("Nike", "Adidas")
```

← Type : tuple

Arbitrary Keyword Arguments (In Python Methods) - What are they ?

(Based on 'keyword arguments' - Topic #1 on this slide)

If you do not know how many keyword arguments that will be passed into your method, add two asterisk: ** before the parameter name in the method definition.

Once applying it, the method will receive the arguments in as a dictionary state, and you can access these values by their 'key'.

Example:

