

```
Mo is a sophomore. Jo is a junior. Flo is a sophomore.
Jo's new GPA is 3.98
Names sans Mo: ['Jo', 'Flo']
```

## 1.9 Functions



In Python, **functions** are reusable blocks of code that accept input arguments and return one or more values. As we have seen, a method is a special type of function that is contained within an object. We typically do not refer to methods as “functions,” instead reserving the term for functions that are not methods. A function that computes the square root of the sum of the squares of two arguments can be defined as:

```
def root_sum_squared(arg1, arg2):
    sum_squared = arg1**2 + arg2**2
    return sum_squared**(1/2)
```

The syntax requires the block of code following the **def** line to be indented. A block ends where the indent ends. The indent should, by convention, be 4 space characters. The function ends with a **return statement**, which begins with the keyword **return** followed by an expression, the value of which is returned to the caller code. The variable `sum_squared` is created inside the function, so it is local to the function and cannot be accessed from outside. **Calling** (using) this function could look like

```
| root_sum_squared(3, 4)
```

This call returns the value 5.0.

The arguments `arg1` and `arg2` in the previous example are called **positional arguments** because they are identified in the function call by their position; that is, 3 is identified as `arg1` and 4 is identified as `arg2` based on their positions in the argument list. There is another type of argument, called a **keyword argument** (sometimes called a “named” argument), that can follow positional arguments and have the syntax `<key>=<value>`. For instance, we could augment the previous function as follows:

```
def root_sum_squared(arg1, arg2, pre="RSS ="):
    sum_squared = arg1**2 + arg2**2
    rss = sum_squared**(1/2)
    print(pre, rss)
    return rss
```

The pre positional argument is given a default value of `"RSS ="`, and the function now prints the root sum square with pre prepended. Calling this function with

```
| sum_squared(4, 6)
```

prints the following to the console:

```
| RSS = 7.211102550927978
```

Alternatively, we could pass a value to `pre` with the call

```
| sum_squared(4, 6, pre="Root sum square =")
```

which prints

```
| Root sum square = 7.211102550927978
```

## 1.10 Branching



There are special statements in all programming languages that allow the programmer to control which portions are to be executed next (or at all); that is, the **control flow**. The primary forms of control flow statements are **branching** and **looping**, and we introduce branching in this section and looping in section 1.11.

### 1.10.1 Branching with `if/elif/else` Statements

Branching control flow statements are based on logical conditions that are tested by the statement. The primary branching statements in Python are the `if/elif/else` statements. For instance, consider the following statements:

```
| if x < 0:  
|     print("negative")  
| elif x == 0:  
|     print("zero")  
| else:  
|     print("positive")
```

If `x` is less than 0, it will print `negative`; if `x` is equal to 0, it will print `zero`, and otherwise (when `x` is positive) it will print `positive`. Note that the blocks of code that follow the branching statements must be indented. The `elif` (i.e., else if) and `else` statements are optional, and there can be multiple `elif` statements. Once a condition is met and the corresponding block executed, the rest of the control statements in the block are skipped.

The conditional expression is evaluated to a `bool` type (class). A `boolean` object can have one of two possible values, `True` and `False`. If the conditional expression of a branching statement evaluates to `True`, its corresponding block of code is executed. Note that Python will evaluate non-`boolean` conditional expression value with the built-in `bool()` function. For instance, if the conditional expression evaluates to a