

Methods





- Built-in objects in Python have a variety of methods you can use!
- Let's explore in a bit more detail how to find methods and how to get information about them.



Functions





- Creating clean repeatable code is a key part of becoming an effective programmer.
- **Functions** allow us to create blocks of code that can be easily executed many times, without needing to constantly rewrite the entire block of code.



- Functions will be a huge leap forward in your capabilities as a Python programmer.
- This means that the problems you are able to solve can also be a lot harder!



 It is very important to get practice combining everything you've learned so far (control flow, loops, etc.) with functions to become an effective programmer.



- This may be a point in your progress where you may get discouraged or frustrated, do not worry, this is completely normal and very common!
- We will guide you step by step, be patient with yourself and practice, practice, practice!!



Difficulty of Problems You Can Solve







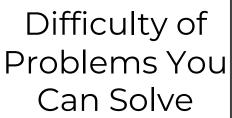
Difficulty of Problems You Can Solve

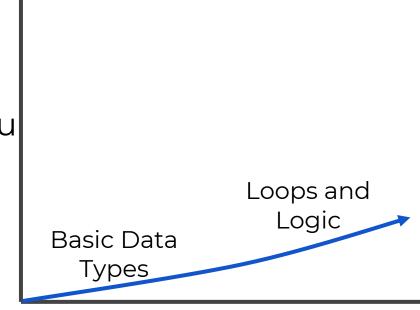
> Basic Data Types

> > Progress in Python



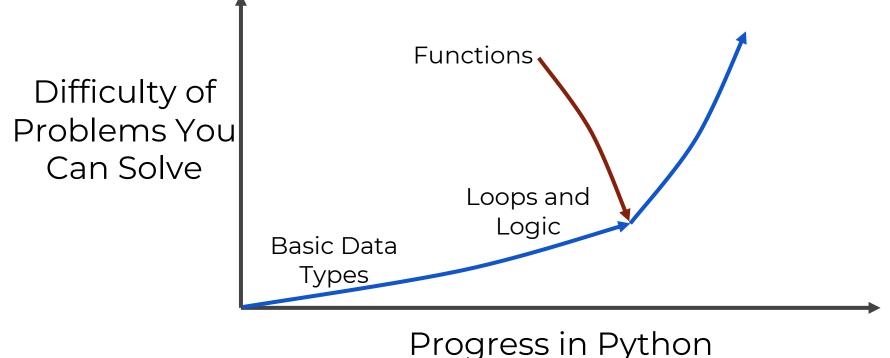






Progress in Python









Be patient with yourself.



- Be patient with yourself.
- Take your time to practice the material.



- Be patient with yourself.
- Take your time to practice the material.
- Start getting excited about your new skills and start thinking about personal projects.



 Let's learn how to create functions with Python!



def Keyword





- Creating a function requires a very specific syntax, including the **def** keyword, correct indentation, and proper structure.
- Let's get an overview of a Python function structure.



Keyword telling Python this is a function.





You decide on the function name. Notice "snake casing"





Snake casing is all lowercase with underscores between words





Parenthesis at the end. Later on we can pass in arguments/parameters into the function.





A colon indicates an upcoming indented block. Everything indented is then "inside" the function





Docstring explains function.

,,,

Optional: Multi-line string to describe function.





def name_of_function():

Docstring explains function.

Note: Everything inside the function is indented





Docstring explains function.

print("Hello")

Code then goes inside the function.





Docstring explains function.

print("Hella")

Function can then be executed/called to see the result.

- >> name_of_function()
- >> Hello





def name_of_function():

Docstring explains function.

print("Hello")

- >> name_of_function()
- >> Hello

Resulting Output



999

def name_of_function(name):

Docstring explains funct on.

print("Hello "+na

- >> name_of_function("Jose")
- >> Hello Jose

Functions can accept arguments to be passed by the user.





- >> name_of_function("Jose")
- >> Hello Jose

Functions can accept arguments to be passed by the user.





- Typically we use the **return** keyword to send back the result of the function, instead of just printing it out.
- **return** allows us to assign the output of the function to a new variable.



 We will have a deeper discussion of the return keyword later on in the notebook.



def add_function(num1,num2): return num1+num2

```
>> result = add_function(1,2)
```

>>

>> print(result)

>> 3

Return allows to save the result to a variable.





def add_function(num1,num2): return num1+num2

```
>> result = add_function(1,2)
```

>>

>> print(result)

>> 3

Most functions will use return. Rarely will a function only print()





 Let's start creating functions with Python.





Basic Functions





The return Statement





Functions with Logic





Interactions Between Functions

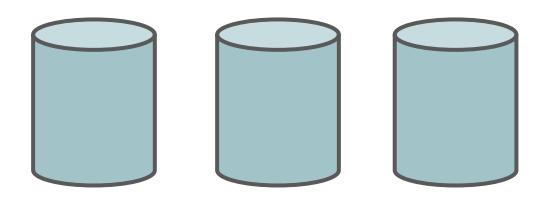




- Typically a python script or notebook contains several functions interacting with each other.
- Let's create a few functions to mimic the carnival guessing game "Three Cup Monte"

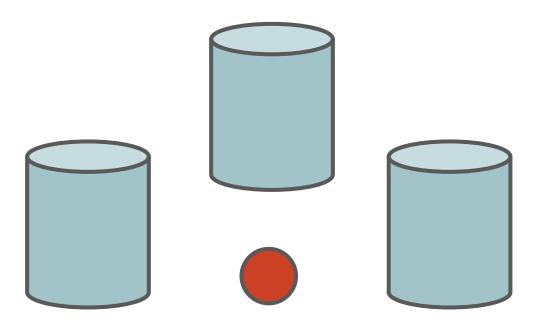




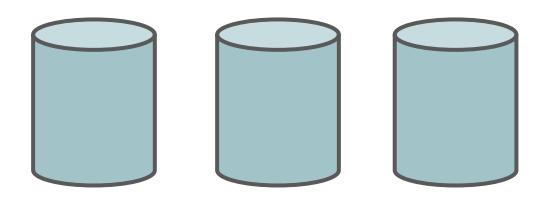






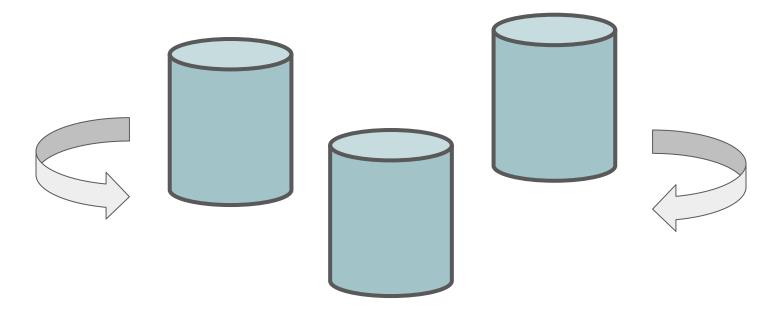






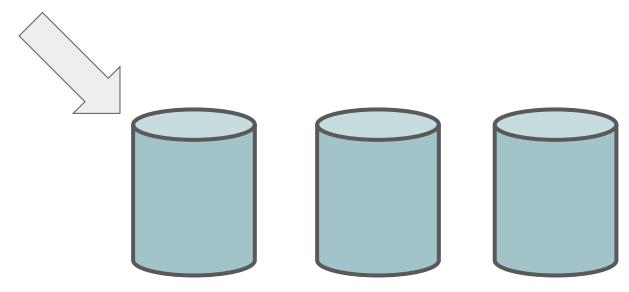






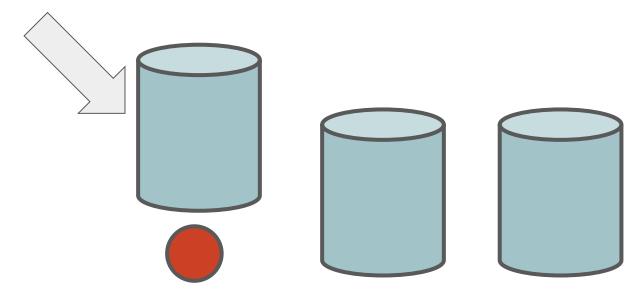
















- Our simple game won't actually show the cups or ball, instead we will simply mimic the effect with a Python list.
- Our simple version will also not show the shuffle to the user, so the guess is completely random.





Function Practice Problems





- Learning functions increases your
 Python skills exponentially.
- This also means that the difficulties of problems you can solve also increases drastically.



- Let's get some practice with converting problem statements into Python code.
- We'll go through a series of Function Practice Exercises.
- After this lecture we will go through the solutions.





- There are two options for this material:
 - Try out the exercises yourself, then go through the solutions.
 - Treat the solutions as a code-along lecture for more guided practice.





Function Practice Problems Solutions Level 2





Methods and Functions

HOMEWORK OVERVIEW





Methods and Functions

HOMEWORK SOLUTIONS





Lambda Expressions Map and Filter



*args and **kwargs

