

Advanced Python

Executive Summary, Session 3

USER-DEFINED FUNCTIONS

- **argument** and **return value**

```
def myfunc(this_arg):  
    new_val = this_arg + 1  
    return new_val
```
- **positional arguments**

```
def myfunc(arg1, arg2):
```
- **keyword arguments**

```
def myfunc(this=None, that=0):
```
- **arbitrary arguments: *args**

```
def myfunc(*args):
```
- **arbitrary keyword arguments: **kwargs**

```
def myfunc(**kwargs):
```

USING MODULES

- **import modname**: import a module's variables through its name

```
import mymod  
print mymod.var
```
- **import modname as convenientname**: rename module in our code

```
import mymod as tt  
print tt.var
```
- **from modname import varname**: import a variable from module

```
from mymod import var
```
- **from modname import ***: don't ever do this! ;)
- **sys.path**: module search path

```
NO  
sys.path.append(newdir)
```
- **PYTHONPATH**: environment variable informing the **sys.path**
- **if __name__ == '__main__':** module / script "identity gate"

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    main()
```
- **pip** module install program

MODULES

- **time**:

```
import time  
time.sleep(10)
```
- **date** and **datetime**:

```
from datetime import datetime  
dt = datetime.now()
```
- **timedelta**:

```
from datetime import timedelta  
td = timedelta(hours=3)
```

EXCEPTIONS

- **UnboundLocalError**: reading a local variable before assigning
- **IndentationError**: when an indent occurs before a block, or doesn't occur inside a block
- **raise**: cause an exception to occur

```
def dothis():  
    x = x + 1    # is x a global?  
  
for item in mylist:  
    print item  
  
raise ValueError
```

CLASSES

- **class** declaration
- set object's attributes (`__dict__`)
- get attribute value
- **self** implicit argument to method
- `__init__` constructor

```
class MyClass(object):  
    pass  
  
x = MyClass()  
x.var = 5  
  
print x.var  
  
def dothis(self):  
  
def __init__(self):
```