A Short and Incomplete Introduction to Python

Part 2: Functions

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Functions

Functions, I

Functions are called by postfixing the function name with a parenthesized argument list.

```
>>> int("42")
42
>>> int(4.2)
4
>>> float(42)
42.0
>>> str(42)
'42'
>>> str()
''
```

Functions, II

Some functions can take a variable number of arguments. For instance:

$\mathrm{sum}(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$ Return $x_0 + \cdots + x_n$.

$\max(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$ Return the maximum of $\{x_0, \ldots, x_n\}$

$\min(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$ Return the minimum of $\{x_0, \ldots, x_n\}$

Examples:

```
In [1]: min(1,2,3)
Out[1]: 1
In [2]: max(1,2)
Out[2]: 2
```

The most important function of all

help(`fn`) Display help on the function named `fn`

Exercise 2.A: What happens if you type these at the prompt?

- `help(abs)`
- `help(help)`

How to define new functions

The **def** statement starts a function definition.

```
def greet(name):
    """
    A friendly function.
    """
    print ("Hello, " + name + "!")

# the customary greeting
greet("world")
```

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def greet(name):
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```

Indentation is significant in Python: it is used to delimit blocks of code, like '{' and '}' in Java and C.

(This is a comment. It is ignored by Python, just like blank lines.)

```
def greet(name):
    """
    A friendly function.
    """
    print ("Hello, " + name + "!")

# the customary greeting
greet("world")
```

This calls the function just defined.

```
def greet(name):
    """
    A friendly function.
    """
    print ("Hello, " + name + "!")

# the customary greeting
greet("world")
```

What is this? The answer in the next exercise!

```
def greet(name):
    """
    A friendly function.
    """
    print ("Hello, " + name + "!")

# the customary greeting
greet("world")
```

Exercise 2.B: Type and run the code on the previous page at the interactive prompt. (Pay attention to indentation!)

What's the result of evaluating the function `greet("world")`?

What does `help(greet)` output?

Default values

Function arguments can have default values.

```
>>> def hello(name='world'):
...     print ("Hello, " + name)
...
>>> hello()
'Hello, world'
```

Named arguments

Python allows calling a function with named arguments:

```
hello(name="Alice")
```

When passing arguments by name, they can be passed in any order:

```
>>> from fractions import Fraction
>>> Fraction(numerator=1, denominator=2)
Fraction(1, 2)
>>> Fraction(denominator=2, numerator=1)
Fraction(1, 2)
```

The ‘return‘ statement

```
def double(x):
    return x+x

double(3) == 6
```

The result of a function evaluation is set by the *return* statement.

If no `return` is present, the function returns the special value `None`.

```
def double(x):
    return x+x
    # the following line
    # is never exec'd
    print('Hello')
```

After executing `return` the control flow leaves the function.

Basic control flow

Conditionals

Conditional execution uses the `if` statement:

```
if expr:
  # indented block
elif other-expr:
  # indented block
else:
  # executed if none of the above matched
```

The `elif` can be repeated, with different conditions, or left out entirely.

Also the `else` clause is optional.

Q: *Where's the 'end if'?*

Conditionals

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Also the `else` clause is optional.

> **Q:** *Where's the 'end if'?*
> *There's no 'end if': indentation delimits blocks!*

`while`-Loops

Conditional looping uses the `while` statement:

`while` *expr*:
```
  # indented block
```

To break out of a `while` loop, use the `break` statement.

Use the `continue` statement anywhere in the indented block to jump back to the `while` statement.

Exercise 2.C: Modify the `greet()` function to print "Welcome back!" if the argument `name` is the string `'Python'`.

Modules

Modules, I

The `import` statement reads a `.py` file, executes it, and makes its contents available to the current program.

```
>>> import hello
Hello, world!
```

Modules are only read once, no matter how many times an `import` statement is issued.

```
>>> import hello
Hello, world!
>>> import hello
>>> import hello
```

Modules, II

Modules are *namespaces:* functions and variables defined in a module must be prefixed with the module name when used in other modules:

```
>>> hello.greet("Python")
Hello, Python!
```

To import definitions into the current namespace, use the '`from` *x* `import` *y*' form:

```
>>> from hello import greet
>>> greet("Python")
Hello, Python!
```