

## 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!!





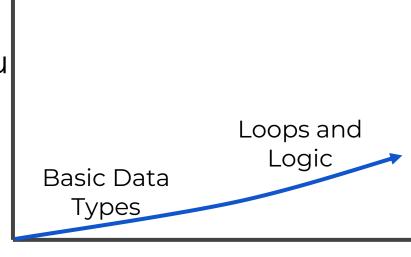


> Basic Data Types

> > Progress in Python



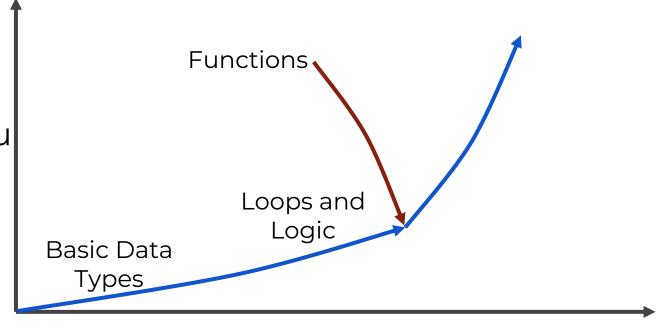




Progress in Python







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.





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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.

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

- >> name\_of\_function()
- >> Hello





Docstring explains function.

print("Hello")

- >> name\_of\_function()
- >> Hello

**Resulting Output** 





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777

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.





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- >> 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.



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# def add\_function(num1,num2): return num1+num2

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

Return allows to save the result to a variable.

- >>
- >> print(result)
- >> 3





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# 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

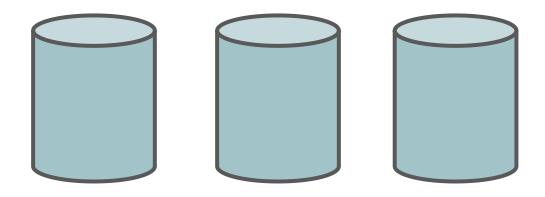




- Typically a python script or notebook contains several functions interacting with each other.
- Let's create a few functions to mimic the carnival guessing game "Three Cup Monte"



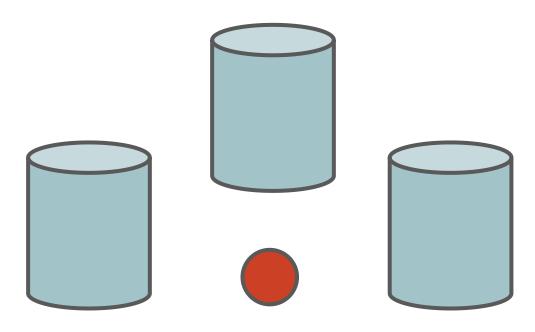






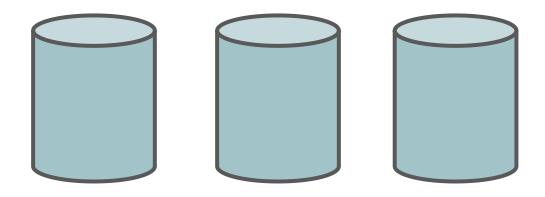


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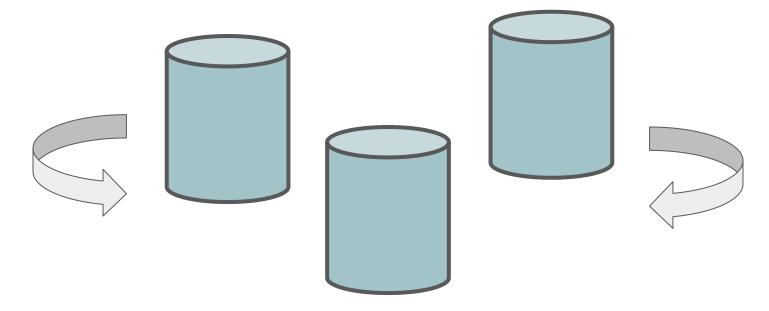








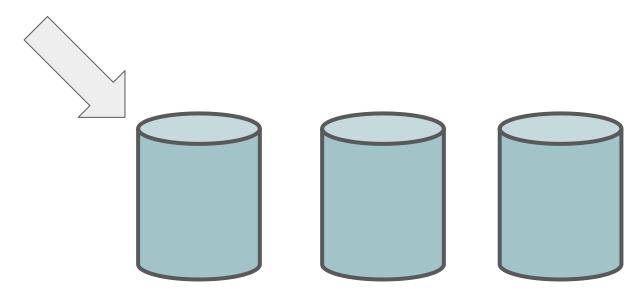








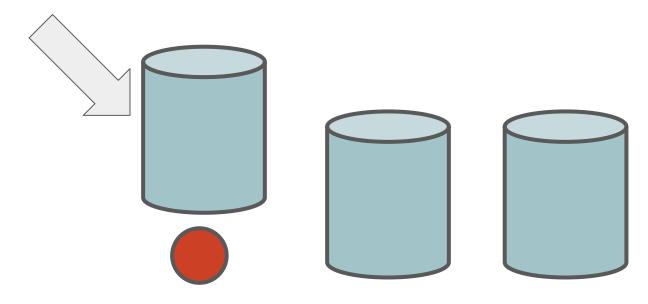
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- Our simple game won't actually show the cups or ball, instead we will simply mimic the effect with a Python list.
- Our simple version will also not show the shuffle to the user, so the guess is completely random.





# 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

