

CSC 111:

Intro to Computer Science through Programming

Spring 2017
Prof. Sara Mathieson



Admin

- + No Lab 4 due to Rally Day
- + Homework 3 due Tuesday (tomorrow)
- + Office hours today 3-5pm (Ford 355 or across the hall)

Outline: 2/20

WEEK 4: all about FUNCTIONS

- + Recap last time
- + Formalize our discussion of functions
- + Parameters
- + Functions calling functions
- + Return statements

Recap

Informal quiz (discuss with a partner)

- 1) Slicing can be done with:
A) strings B) lists C) both
- 2) The product of slicing is called a _____, but its type is _____.
- 3) Which have more built-in methods, strings or lists?
- 4) Describe the difference between the elements of strings and lists.
- 5) Give the phrase below, how could you produce just "Rally" or just "Day" using string slicing?

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phrase = "Rally Day"
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Strings have more built-in methods (strings are more "special", lists are more "flexible").

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Strings have more built-in methods (strings are more "special", lists are more "flexible").

4) Describe the difference between the elements of strings and lists.

The elements of strings are characters, the elements of lists can be (almost) anything.

5) Give the phrase below, how could you produce just "Rally" or just "Day" using string slicing?

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Why use functions?

Several advantages to functions

- **Organizes code into logically connected sections**
 - Easier for a reader or user to understand
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- **Isolates one task from another by passing to the function exactly the data needed**
 - Need-to-know basis
- **To document separately with doc-strings (more later)**

Recipe Idea: Example

Here we have 4 "helper"
functions and 1 "main"
function that call (invokes)
the helper functions



Image: Public Radio International

```
# Making cookies in Python (pseudo-code)  
# Yield: 4 dozen cookies
```

```
def mix(item1, item2):  
    # combine item1 and item2 in a bowl  
    return mixture  
  
def spoon(batter):  
    # place a spoonful of batter on cookie sheet  
    return cookie
```

```
def bake(cookie):  
    # bake in oven at 375 deg
```

```
def ice(cookie):  
    # spread icing on cookie with knife  
    # decorate with sprinkles
```

```
def main():
```

```
    flour = "my_flour"  
    sugar = "domino_sugar"  
    butter = "land_o_lakes_butter"  
    eggs = "free_range_eggs"
```

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    dry_ingredients = mix(flour, sugar)  
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```

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    batter = mix(dry_ingredients, wet_ingredients)
```

```
    for i in range(12*4):  
        cookie = spoon(batter)  
        bake(cookie)  
        ice(cookie)
```

```
    print("finished making cookies")
```

```
main()
```

Recipe Idea: Example

Functions are defined with
“**formal**” parameters.
Think of these as variables
without values yet, or
“placeholders”.

These formal parameters are only
valid inside the function where
they are used. They are therefore
“**local**” variables and their
“**scope**” is inside the function.

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Before calling our helper functions, we need to assign the necessary variables some concrete, specific values.

Then we can call/invoke the helper functions with the **"actual"** parameters.

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Idea: function -> minion
(Dominique)



Image: Minions (2015) Illumination Entertainment

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Verb/Noun idea

- + Function names are often action oriented (i.e. verbs)
 - + compute, count, mix, bake

- + Variable names are often object oriented (i.e. nouns)
 - + cookie, name, level, x

Back to count example (Lab 3)

Count: function with two parameters

Function definition with two formal parameters (placeholders for *any* string and *any* character)

```
def count(string, character):  
    char_count = 0  
    for c in string:  
        if c == character:  
            char_count = char_count + 1  
    print(char_count)
```

We can call this function inside our .py file *or* in the shell

```
count("hello", "l")  
count("Mississippi", "i")
```

Back to sea level (HW 2)

Separate this assignment into functions

Goal Before

```
Enter rate (mm/yr) = 3
Enter acceleration (mm/yr^2) = 0.1
Enter # of years = 8
```

```
year=0 rate=3.0 level=0.0
year=1 rate=3.1 level=3.0
year=2 rate=3.2 level=6.1
year=3 rate=3.3 level=9.3
year=4 rate=3.4 level=12.6
year=5 rate=3.5 level=16.0
year=6 rate=3.6 level=19.5
year=7 rate=3.7 level=23.1
year=8 rate=3.8 level=26.8
```

Goal After

```
>>> compute_level(3,0.1,8)
26.8
>>> compute_level(3,0.1,0)
0
>>> compute_level(3,0.1,1)
3.0
>>> compute_level(3,0.1,5)
16.0
>>> compute_rate(3,0.1,5)
3.5
```