

```
int getRandomNumber()
{
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.
             // guaranteed to be random.
}
```

Randall Munroe xkcd.com/221

CSE 111 Bio: Program Design I

Lecture 6: Functions

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Announcements

- Prof. Berger-Wolf office hours changed to Tuesdays 3:30-4:30 (1136 SEO)
- Engineering resume Expo
Friday, Sept 16, 9am-12pm
Student Center East Tower Rm 302
ecc.uic.edu

MY NEW LANGUAGE IS GREAT, BUT IT HAS A FEW QUIRKS REGARDING TYPE:

```
[1]> 2+2
=> 4
[2]> 2+[1]
=> [2]
[3]> (2/0)
=> NaN
[4]> (2/0)+2
=> NaN
[5]> ""+" "
=> " "
[6]> [1,2,3]+2
=> FALSE
[7]> [1,2,3]+4
=> TRUE
[8]> 2/(2-(3/2+1/2))
=> NaN.0000000000000013
[9]> RANGE(" ")
=> (" ", " ", " ")
[10]> +2
=> 12
[11]> 2+2
=> DONE
[14]> RANGE(1,5)
=> (1,4,3,4,5)
[15]> FLOOR(10.5)
=>
=>
=>
=> |___10.5___
```

Types of data in Python

```
>>> goodNum = 42 ← Integer
>>> pi = 3.1415926 ← “Floating point” number
>>> special = [2.718, 3.141, 42] ← List
>>> okFood = “spam” ← String (“” or ‘work’)
>>> greatFood = ‘chocolate’
>>> file = open(“HBB.txt”, “r”) ← Text file
>>> 5 > 6
>>> False ← Boolean
>>> ‘spam’ != ‘chocolate’
>>> True
```


Defining your own functions!

```
def dbl(x):
    return 2 * x
```

x →

dbl

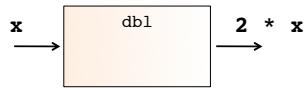
→ 2 * x



Notice the indentation. This is done using “tab” and it’s absolutely necessary!

Functions can have more than one line

```
def dbl(x):
    return 2 * x
```



```
def dbl(myInput):
    myOutput = 2 * myInput
    return myOutput
```

= is not "symmetric"!

```
2 * myInput = myOutput
```

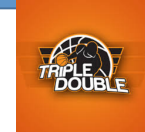


Docstrings

```
def dbl(x):
    """This function takes a number x as input
    and returns 2 * x """
    return 2 * x
```

Single quotes and double quotes are both fine! But convention is triple double quotes

This is sort of like teaching your program to talk to you!



Python Demo

Comments

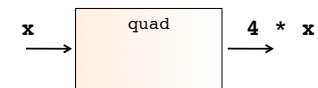
```
# Doubling program Natasha
# Authors: Boris and Tanya
# Date: September 13, 1960
```



```
def dbl(x):
    """ This function takes a number x as input
    and returns 2 * x """
    # Comments begin with a hash mark...
    return 2 * x
```

Composition of functions

```
def quad(x):
    return 4 * x
```



How would you reuse dbl(x)?


Composition of functions

```
def quad(x):
    return 4 * x
```

$x \rightarrow$ quad $\rightarrow 4 * x$

```
def quad(x):
    return dbl(dbl(x))
```

Doubly cool!



Multiple inputs...

$x, y \rightarrow$ myFunc $\rightarrow x + 42 * y$

```
# myFunc
# Authors: Boris and Tanya
# Date: September 13, 1960
```

```
def myFunc(x, y):
    """returns x + 42 * y"""
    return x + 42 * y
```

myFunc(3, 2)
 A. 3, 2
 B. 3, 84
 C. 90
 D. 87
 E. No clue

Mapping with Python...

```
def dbl(x):
    """ returns 2 * x """
    return 2 * x
```

```
>>> map(dbl, [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
[0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

```
def evens(n):
    myList = range(n)
    doubled = map(dbl, myList)
    return doubled
```

Docstrings would help

...or alternatively

```
def evens(n):
    return map(dbl, range(n))
```

Mapping with Python...

```
def plusone(x):
    """ returns x + 1 """
    return x + 1
```

```
>>> map(plusone, [1, 2, 3, 4])
```

A. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
 B. 11
 C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 1]
 D. [2, 3, 4, 5]
 E. None of the above
 F. No clue

Mapping with Python...

```
def add(x, y):  
    """ returns x + y """  
    return x + y  
  
>>> map(add, [1, 2, 3, 4])
```

- A. [3, 5, 7]
- B. [3, 7]
- C. 10
- D. None of the above
- E. No clue