Functions
Motivation: We often want to re-use code blocks

In [1]: sentence = "Time flies like an arrow."
    # first we count, using a dict
    counts = {}    # empty dict
    for c in sentence:
        if c in counts:    # have we seen this letter before?
            counts[c]+=1    # yes, increase count by 1
        else:
            counts[c]=1    # no, set count to 1

    # now that we have the counts, we print them
    for c in counts:    # loop over all letters in the dict
        print(c, "appears", counts[c], "times.")
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In [1]: sentence = "Time flies like an arrow."
    # count letters using function
    counts = count_letters(sentence)
    # now that we have the counts, we print them
    for c in counts:
        print(c, "appears", counts[c], "times.")
In [1]: `def` count_letters(str):
    counts = `{}` # empty dict
    `for` `c` in `str`:
        `if` `c` in counts: # does letter exist in dict?
            counts[c]+=1 # yes, increase count by 1
        `else`:
            counts[c]=1 # no, set count to 1
    return counts # return result
In [1]: def count_letters(str):
    counts = {}  # empty dict
    for c in str:
        if c in counts:
            # does letter exist in dict?
            counts[c] += 1  # yes, increase count by 1
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Code for letter-counting function

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        if c in counts:
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```

function returns its result here
General form for function definitions

```python
def name(argument1, argument2, ...):
    code, making use of variables argument1, argument2, etc
    return result
```
Indentation determines which lines belong to a function

```python
def f():
    print("A")    # part of function
    print("B")    # part of function
    print("C")    # part of function
    print("D")    # not part of function
```

Note: A `return` statement is not required in a function definition.
Important guidelines for writing functions

• You can never write too many functions
• If your code doesn't fit on your screen, or uses more than 3 levels of indentation, break it into functions