# Simple example of functions

def wait():
    x = input()

def Birthday_Engelbert(): # no parameter(s)
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")
    print("Happy Birthday, dear Engelbert.")
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")

def Birthday(someone): #parameter --- now you can wish anyone
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")
    print("Happy Birthday, dear",someone + ".")
    print("Happy Birthday to you!")

def main():
    wait()
    Birthday_Engelbert()
    wait()
    Birthday("Engelbert")
    wait()
    Birthday("Robert")

#(Here is the data for the following code, in 2.py. Save it in "wishfile.txt")

Happy, Hannukah, Igor
Merry Xmas, Murray
Glorious, Everyday, Mom
Groovy, Valentine's day, Valerie

# 2.py
# Intro to functions

# Say we want to sing the "Happy Birthday" song to 3 people. The song # has 4 lines.

# Option 1: Write a main() program with 3*4 = 12 lines of "Happy Birthday"

# Option 2: Write a function for each line, call the function 12 times

# Advantages? It makes the code look cleaner, and more importantly, # if you are in a good/creative mood and want to change the "Happy" to # "Joyous", you only need to change it in one place!

# Now what if want the same tune to work for Merry Xmas and Happy Hannukah?

# Let's first wish a couple of people and then read names # as strings from a file and wish each name a given wish

def wait():
    x = input(" ")

def Line(wish, event):
    print (wish, event, "to you!")

def Nline(wish, event, name):
    print(wish, event, "dear", name + ".")  # want no space between name and period

def Sing(wish, event, name):
    Line(wish, event)
    Line(wish, event)
    Nline(wish, event, name)
    Line(wish, event)

def main():

    print(" ")
    Sing("Happy", "Birthday", "Igor")

    print(" ")
    Sing("Happy", "Hannukah", "Murray")
print(" ")
Sing("Merry","Xmas","Xerxes")

wait()

wfile = open("wishfile.txt","r")
for line in wfile:
    print(" ")
    data = line[:-1].split(",")  #remove 
 or "." will go on next line
    Sing(data[0],data[1],data[2])  #when you print
#

#(Here is the data for the following code in 3.py. Save it in "googdatafile.txt"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Close</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Adj Close*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb 6, 2015</td>
<td>527.64</td>
<td>537.20</td>
<td>526.41</td>
<td>531.00</td>
<td>1,744,600</td>
<td>531.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 5, 2015</td>
<td>523.79</td>
<td>528.50</td>
<td>522.09</td>
<td>527.58</td>
<td>1,840,300</td>
<td>527.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 4, 2015</td>
<td>529.24</td>
<td>532.67</td>
<td>521.27</td>
<td>522.76</td>
<td>1,656,800</td>
<td>522.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 3, 2015</td>
<td>528.00</td>
<td>533.40</td>
<td>523.26</td>
<td>529.24</td>
<td>2,029,200</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 2, 2015</td>
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<td>533.00</td>
<td>518.55</td>
<td>528.48</td>
<td>2,826,300</td>
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<tr>
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<td>539.87</td>
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<td>5,581,100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>501.20</td>
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<td>3,834,700</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,674,100</td>
<td>510.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>518.19</td>
<td>518.63</td>
<td>1,897,300</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 26, 2015</td>
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<td>535.21</td>
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<tr>
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<td>533.00</td>
<td>539.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 22, 2015</td>
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<td>519.70</td>
<td>534.39</td>
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<tr>
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<td>506.20</td>
<td>518.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 20, 2015</td>
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<td>512.50</td>
<td>506.02</td>
<td>506.90</td>
<td>2,221,800</td>
<td>506.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#

#3.py

# Graphing stock price using candlesticks. In a previous lecture we wrote
# a program to only graph the X and axes. No we will us that same program,
# read in some GOOG (Google) price data from Yahoo history and draw a
# simple candlestick chart. We will only use what are called closed
# candlesticks.

def wait():
    dummy = input(" ")
def getwindow(text, sizex, sizey):
    # this is an example of a "function"
    # think of it as a helper you call to do some work for you

    # You'll see that getwindow does not have anything to work with unless
    # whoever calls it also gives it something to work with. These are
    # "parameters" of the function, or variables that act as placeholders.

    win = GraphWin(text, sizex, sizey)
    # win is "local" to this function getwindow(). Whoever called getwindow()
    # does not know this variable and is asking for its value, so it can
    # reach
    # the window that getwindow() creates

    # So getwindow() gives this value to the caller via the "return"
    # statement
    # It finishes doing its job and RETURNS THE VARIABLE's VALUE

    return win

def label_yaxis(w, x, start, stop, step):
    # Inside this function is code very much like what we did for the x-axis
    # We have to give the function parameters to work with

    # We'll give it the window w, the x-axis, and the y-axis values at which
    # we want little label lines and label values

    # Remember that (xl+3,yl+25) is the (0,0) of our axes
    # If you look inside the code for this function you will see what it does

    # Put little lines and labels next to those lines on the y-axis

    for i in range(start, stop, step):
        if i > start:
            lin = Line(Point(x-0.10, i), Point(x+0.10, i))
            lin.draw(w)

            t = Text(Point(x-0.25, i), str(i)) # convert number i to tex
            # by asking str() for help

            t.draw(w)

    # between two labeled points, add a little midpoint line without a label

    # this if-statement prevents a little mid-point line from printing
    # above the blue y-axis line
if (i < (stop-25)):
    midpt = Line(Point(x-0.05, i+step/2),Point(x+0.05,i+step/2))
    midpt.draw(w)

#---------------------------- END Y-label function----------------------------

def label_xaxis(w,xl,yl,xh,yh):

    # now draw both axes
    # the bottom left corner, i.e., (0,0) will be at (xl+3,yl+25)

    horz = Line(Point(xl+3,yl+25),Point(xl+17,yl+25))
    horz.setOutline("blue3")
    horz.setWidth(3)
    vert = Line(Point(xl+3,yl+25),Point(xl+3,yh-25))
    vert.setOutline("blue3")
    vert.setWidth(3)

    vert.draw(w)
    horz.draw(w)

    #remember that (xl+3,yl+25) is the (0,0) on the axes, and
    #at the top right of the axes system is the high value (xl+14,yh-25)

    #you don't see the high value, but knowing it's there makes you
    #think about the square in which you will draw your graph

    #----------------------------------------------------------------------
    #now put labels for 11 days on the x-axis.We'll print a tiny vertical
    #line at every unit on the x-axis, but use an "if-statement" to skip the
    #origin because we really don't need such a line there

    for i in range(0,14,+1):

        if(i > 0):
            lin = Line(Point(xl+3+i,yl+25+1),Point(xl+3+i,yl+25-1))
            lin.draw(w)

            t = Text(Point(xl+3+i-0.05,yl+25-6),str(i))
            #convert number i to text
            t.draw(w)
            #by asking str() for help

    #----------------------------------------------------------------------
    #END X-Label function

from graphics import *
def main():
    
    #get window()
    
    w = getwindow("GOOG price-chart", 1600, 800)

    #inside this window our chart has to fit someplace

    #let the bottom left corner of the window be at (xl,yl) and the
    #top right corner be at (xh,yh)

    #xl(i.e.,xlow), xh, yl and yh will b our new coordinate system

    xl = -3
    xh = 15
    yl = 450
    yh = 600

    #inside this window our chart has to fit someplace, and we need
    #an x-axis and a y-axis

    #let the bottom left corner of the x-y graph be at (0,475) and the
    #top right corner be at (11,575). So we will have space for 10 data
    #points on the GOOG graph. We can easily make this much larger later.

    w.setCoords(xl, yl, xh, yh)  #remember (x,y) low point, (x,y) high point

    # now draw both axes
    # the bottom left corner, i.e., (0,0) will be at (xl+3,yl+25)

    label_xaxis(w, xl, yl, xh, yh)

    label_yaxis(w, xl+3, yl+25, yh, 25)  # yl+25 because we start label at 475

    # Notice how, by calling some function to do a clear piece of work, you
    # can farm out such tasks cleanly, and reduce clutter in the main program

    get_data(w, xl, yl, "googdatafile.txt")

def get_data(w, xl, yl, dfile):

    d = []
    sfile = open(dfile, "r")
for line in sfile:
    data = line[:-1].split(" ")           # split using space char
    d.append(data[2].split("\t"))         # remove tab characters

d.reverse()

for j in range(0,len(d)-1,1):
    prices = d[j]
    print(prices)
    o = eval(prices[1])                # open, high, low and close
    h = eval(prices[2])
    l = eval(prices[3])
    c = eval(prices[4])

# Now we will skip the first data point and draw each candle in the loop.
# We will use pairs of consecutive "closes" (i.e., c) to tell if the second
# candle of each pair is red or green
# We are ignoring the cases of "open" green/red candles and showing all
# candles as closed

if (j == 0):
    cprev = c                        #saving first closing price
else:
    #print(o,h,l,c
    line = Line(Point(xl+3+j,l),Point(xl+3+j,h))
    line.draw(w)
    rect = Rectangle(Point(xl+3+j-0.2,o),Point(xl+3+j+0.2, c))
    if (cprev < c):                   # green if today's close is
        higher than yesterday's
        rect.setFill("green")
        rect.setOutline("green")
    else:
        rect.setFill("red")           # otherwise candle is painted
        rect.setOutline("red")
    cprev = c
cprev = c
rect.draw(w)