Functions

Exercises

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Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read the lecture notes and/or viewed the video, and followed the practical. You may wish to use the Python interpreter in interactive mode to help work out the solutions to some of the questions.

Download and store this document within your own filespace, so the contents can be edited. You will be able to refer to it during the test in Week 6.

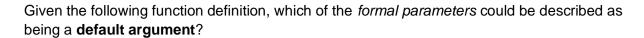
Enter your answers directly into the highlighted boxes.

For more information about the module delivery, assessment and feedback please refer to the module within the MyBeckett portal.

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What must be done before a function that is not <i>built-in</i> to Python can be used in a program?
Answer: Defining function by using def
Defining function by using def
Given the following $import$ statement, how would a call to the $sin()$ function be made?
import math
Answer:
math.sin()
Given the following import statement, how would a call to the sqrt() function be made?
from math import sqrt
Answer:
sqrt(number)
What is the name of the common library that is available with all Python distributions?
Answer:
Python standard library
What keyword is used in Python to define a new function?
Answer:
def
Write some Python code that defines a function called $print_header(msg)$. This should output the value provided by the 'msg' parameter to the screen (prefixed by five asterisk '****') characters.
Answer:
def print_header(msg): print("*****", msg, "*****")

In the answer box below give an example of what the docstring may look like for the print_header(msg) function.
Answer:
""" print a header with 5 asterisk """
Where within a function definition should a docstring appear?
Answer:
Immediately after function definition
What statement should appear within a function's code block to cause a specific value to be passed back to the caller of the function? Answer:
Return statement
Write some Python code that defines a function called find_min(a,b) that returns the smallest of the two given parameter values. Answer:
def find_min(a,b):
If a>b:
return a
else:
return b



```
def shouldContinue(prompt, answer=False):
    # function body...
```

Answer:

Answer is default parameter and False is a default argument

Provide two example calls to the above function, one which provides a value for the *default argument*, and one that does not.

Answer:

A= shouldContinue("hello") #default argument B= shouldContinue("hello", True) #no default argument

State why following function definition would **not** be allowed.

Answer:

default parameters must follow non-default parameters in a function signature.

What single character is placed directly before the name of a *formal parameter*, to indicate that a variable number of actual parameters can be passed when the function is called?

Answer:

Asterisk (*)

What commonly used built-in function, which displays output on the screen, can take a **variable number** of arguments?

Answer:

Print()

Is it valid for a function's parameter name to be prefixed by two asterisk characters '**' as shown below?

```
def send_output(**details):
    # function body...
```

Answer:

Yes, it is valid

If present, what does this prefix indicate?

Answer:

It indicates that it can collect any additional keyword arguments passed to the function and bundle it to a dictionary

What is the name given to a small 'anonymous' function that must be defined using a single expression?

Answer:

lambda

Give an example of such a function that calculates the *cube* of a given number (i.e. the value of the number raised to the power of three) -

Answer:

```
cube_lambda = lambda x: x ** 3
result = cube_lambda(number)
print(f"cube of {number} is: {result}")
```

Exercises are complete

Save this logbook with your answers. Then ask your tutor to check your responses to each question.