## 📝 Python Practice – Chapter 3 (Functions)

**Instructions:**  
Use your Google Colab **notebook** to write your answers. You can access your notebook here ([colab.google](https://colab.research.google.com/?authuser=0" \l "create=true)). Try your best to guess what the code will do before you run it. Then test it out in your notebook and see what happens! Use the textbook chapters if you want to study the topic more! ([Textbook Link](https://allendowney.github.io/ThinkPython/chap03.html))

### ****1. Basic Function (No Parameters)****

**Question:**  
Write a function called say\_hello() that prints:

Hello!

Welcome to coding!

Then call the function.

**Hint:**  
Use def to define your function and print() to display messages.

### ****2. Function with One Parameter****

**Question:**  
Create a function called shout\_twice(message) that prints the message two times in a row (no space in between).

**Example:**  
shout\_twice("Hey!") should print Hey!Hey!

**Hint:**  
Use print(message \* 2)

### ****3. Function with Multiple Parameters****

**Question:**  
Create a function called repeat\_word(word, times) that prints the word multiple times based on the number provided.

**Example:**  
repeat\_word("Python", 3) should print PythonPythonPython

**Hint:**  
Use the \* operator to repeat strings.

### ****4. Math Function****

**Question:**  
Write a function called divide(x, y) that prints the result of dividing x by y.

**Hint:**  
Use the / operator. Make sure to call your function with numbers like divide(20, 4).

### ****5. Global vs Local Variables****

**Question:**  
Look at the following code:

def multiply(a, b):

result = a \* b

print(result)

multiply(2, 5)

print(result)

What error will this code produce, and why?

**Hint:**  
Where is result created?

### ****6. Using**** range()

**Question:**  
What numbers will this code print?

for i in range(3):

print(i)

**Hint:**  
Start counting from 0.

### ****7. Basic For Loop****

**Question:**  
Write a for loop that prints the numbers 1 to 5.

**Hint:**  
Use range(start, stop) – remember that Python stops one number before the stop number.