# Functions

## Exercises

### Week 4

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.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## ©2021 Mark Dixon / Tony Jenkins

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What must be done before a function that is not *built-in* to Python can be used in a program?

*Answer:*

In order to use functions that are not directly built-in to the language we need to import them first.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Given the following import statement, how would a call to the sin() function be made?

import math

*Answer:*

from math import sin or   
import math

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Given the following import statement, how would a call to the sqrt() function be made?

from math import sqrt

*Answer:*

from math import sqrt or   
import math

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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 asterisks ‘\*\*\*\*\*’) characters.

*Answer:*

def displayTwice(text):

print ("\*\*\*\*\*”, text)

print ("\*\*\*\*\*”, text)

displayTwice ("This sentence will be display twice.")

displayTwice ("And this too, if I think correctly.")

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

In the answer box below give an example of what the **docstring** may look like for the print\_header(msg) function.

*Answer:*

def print\_header(msg):

"""

This function displays the typed text twice.

Args:

text (str): The text to be displayed twice.

"""

print ("\*\*\*\*\*", msg)

print ("\*\*\*\*\*", msg)

print\_header ("This sentence will be display twice.")

print\_header ("And this too, if I think correctly.")

help (print\_header)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Where within a function definition should a **docstring** appear?

*Answer:*

they appear as the first line of the function in the function definition, immediately after the function header (the def line), before any other code or comments within the function.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Write some Python code that defines a function called find\_min(a,b) that returns the smallest of the two given parameter values.

*Answer:*

a = int(input("Please enter a value: "))

b = int(input("Please enter b value: "))

def findmin(x,y):

"""Finds the minimum of two values."""

if ( x < y ):

minimum = x

else:

minimum = y

return minimum

print("'a' value is:",a,"\n'b' value is:",b,"\nThe minimum value is:", findmin(a, b))

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Given the following function definition, which of the *formal parameters* could be described as being a **default argument**?

def shouldContinue(prompt, answer=False):

# function body...

*Answer:*

answer=False

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

*Answer:*

shouldContinue("Do you love me?", True)  
shouldContinue("Do you love me?”)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

def do\_something(prefix="Message", prompt, answer=False):

# function body...

*Answer:*

is not allowed because in Python, function parameters with default values (like prefix="Message" and answer=False) must appear after parameters without default values. Parameters without default values must come before parameters with default values.

In correct order:  
def do\_something(prompt, prefix="Message, answer=False):

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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:*

The asterisk "\*" 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.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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:*

This is typically used to indicate that the parameter should collect keyword arguments as a dictionary.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

*Answer:*

A Lambda expression is a method of defining a small simple function

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 x: x\*\*3 or result = cube(5)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## **Exercises are complete**

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