Making programs modular and reusable is one of the fundamental goal programming language and functions help to achieve this goal.

- A function is a code snippet that performs some task and can be cal another part of the code.
- There are many built-in functions provided by Python such as min(), p others and users can also create their own functions which are called defined functions.
- A function header begins with the def keyword followed by function's n parameters and ends with a colon.
- A function is called a void function if it does not return any value.
- A global variable is a variable that is defined outside of any function definit local variable is a variable that is only accessible from within the function i
- Docstrings serve the same purpose as that of comments.
- The syntax *args allows to pass a variable number of arguments to the calling f
- The syntax **kwargs allows you to pass keyworded, variable length di arguments to the calling function.
- Command-line arguments in Python show up in sys.argv as a list of strin

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A local variable in Python is a variable that is,
   a. Defined inside every function
   b. Local to the given program
   c. Accessible from within the function
   d. All of these
2. Which of the following statements are the advantages of using functions?
   a. Reduce duplication of code
   b. Clarity of code
   c. Reuse of code
   d. All of these

3. The keyword that is used to define the block of statements in function?
   a. function
   b. func
   c. def
   d. pi
4. The characteristics of docstrings are
   a. suitable way of using documentation
   b. Function should have a docstring
   c. Can be accessed by __doc()__
   d. All of these
5. The two types of functions used in Python are
   a. Built-in and user-defined
   b. Custom function and user function
   c. User function and system call
   d. System function
6. _____ refers to built-in mathematical function.
   a. sqrt
   b. rhombus
   c. add
   d. sub
7. The variable defined outside the function is referred as
   a. static
   b. global
   c. automatic
   d. register
8. Functions without a return statement do return a value and it is
   a. int
   b. null
   c. None
   d. error
9. The data type of the elements in sys.argv?
   a. set
   b. list
   c. tuple
   d. string
10. The length of sys.argv is?
   a. Total number of arguments excluding the filename
   b. Total number of arguments including the filename
   c. Only filename
   d. Total number of arguments including Python Command

11. The syntax of keyword arguments specified in the function header?
    a. * followed by an identifier
    b. _ followed by an identifier
    c. ** followed by an identifier
    d. __ followed by an identifier
12. The number of arguments that can be passed to a function is
    a. 0
    b. 1
    c. 0 or more
    d. 1 or more
13. The library that is used to create, manipulate, format and convert dates, times and timestamps in Python is
    a. Arrow
    b. Pandas
    c. Scipy
    d. NumPy
14. The command line arguments is stored in
    a. os.argv
    b. sys.argv
    c. argv
    d. None
15. The command that is used to install a third-party module in Python is
    a. pip
    b. pipe
    c. install_module
    d. pypy
16. Judge the output of the following code.

```
import math
math.sqrt(36)
```

    a. Error
    b. −6
    c. 6
    d. 6.0
17. The function divmod(10,20) is evaluated as
    a. (10%20,10//20)
    b. (10//20,10%20)
    c. (10//20,10*20)
    d. (10/20,10%20)

18. Predict the output of the following code?

```
def tweet():
    print("Python Programming!")
tweet()
```

a. Python Programming!
b. Indentation Error
c. Syntax Error
d. Name Error

19. The output of the following code is

```
def displaymessage(message, times = 1):
    print(message * times)
displaymessage("Data")
displaymessage("Science", 5)
```

a. Data Science Science Science Science Science
b. Data Science 5
c. DataDataDataDataDataScience
d. DataDataDataDataDataData

20. Guess the output of the following code

```
def quad(x):
    return x * x * x * x
x = quad(3)
print(x)
```

a. 27
b. 9
c. 3
d. 81

21. The output of the following code is

```
def add(*args):
    x = 0
    for i in args:
        x += i
    return x
print(add(1, 2, 3))
print(add(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
```

a. 16 15
b. 6 15
c. 1 2 3
d. 1 2 3 4 5

22. Gauge the output of the following code.

```
def foo():
    return total + 1
total = 0
print(foo())
```

a. 1
b. 0
c. 11
d. 00

23. The default arguments specified in the function header is an
a. Identifier followed by an = and the default value
b. Identifier followed by the default value within back-ticks
c. Identifier followed by the default value within []
d. Identifier followed by an #.

Review Questions

1. Define function. What are the advantages of using a function?
2. Differentiate between user-defined function and built-in functions.
3. Explain with syntax how to create a user-defined functions and he user-defined function from the main function.
4. Explain the built-in functions with examples in Python.
5. Differentiate between local and global variables with suitable examp
6. Explain the advantages of *args and **kwargs with examples.
7. Demonstrate