

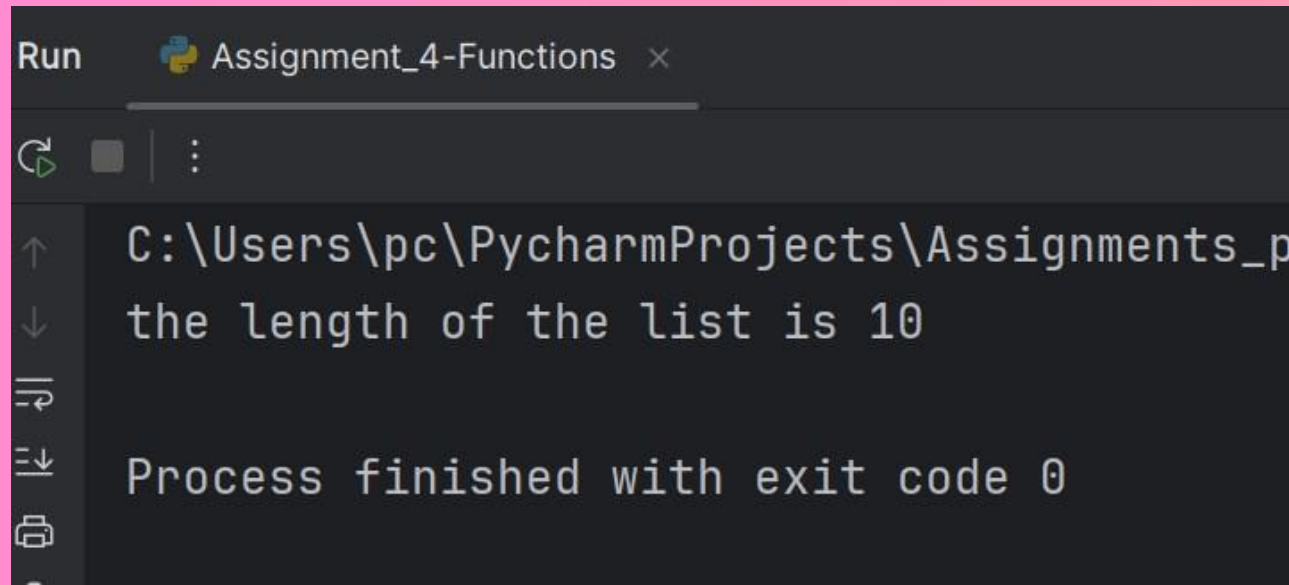


ASSIGNMENT _ 04

PYTHON _ FUNCTIONS

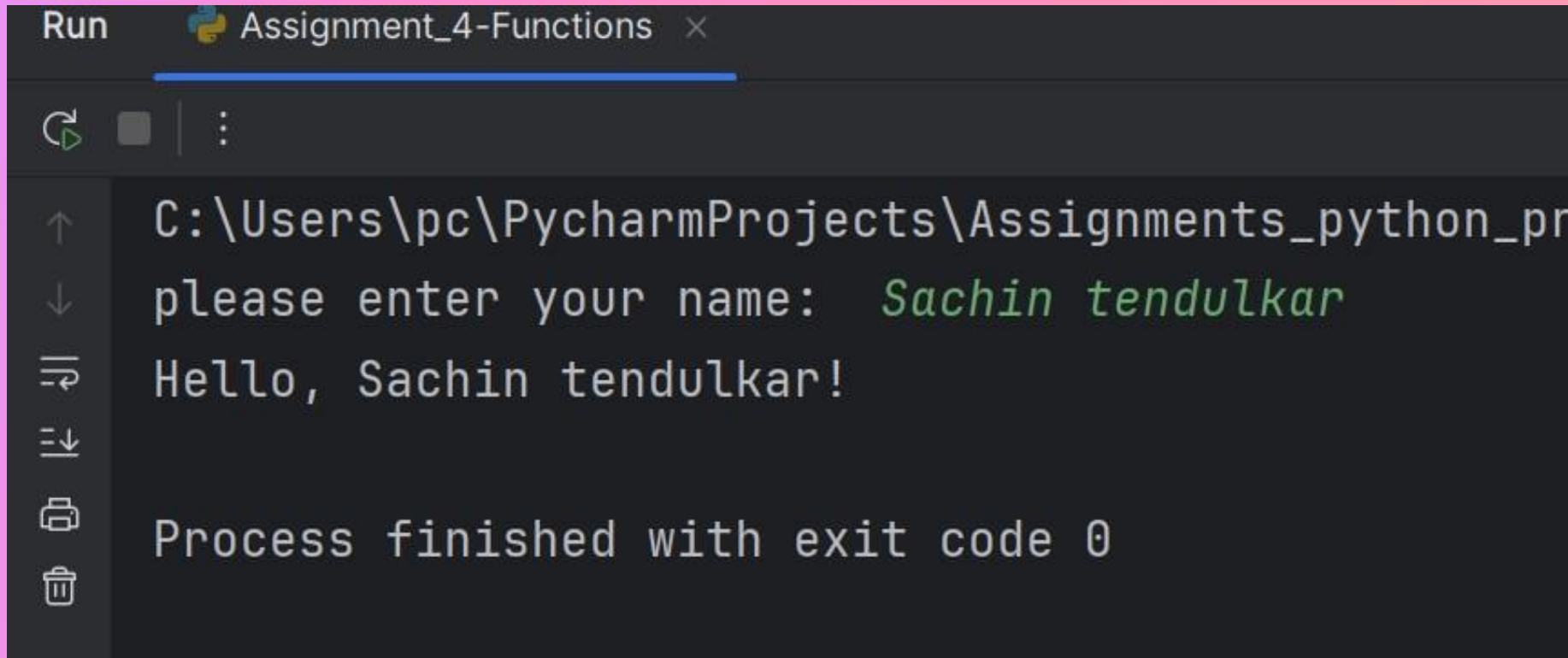
- 1) What does the len() function do in Python? Write a code example using len() to find the length of a list.

The len() function in Python returns the number of items (length) in an object. This can be applied to various data types, such as strings, lists, tuples, dictionaries, etc.



```
Run Assignment_4-Functions x
C:\Users\pc\PycharmProjects\Assignments_p
the length of the list is 10
Process finished with exit code 0
```

- 2) Write a Python function `greet(name)` that takes a person's name as input and prints "Hello, [name]!".



The screenshot shows a PyCharm Run console window titled "Run" and "Assignment_4-Functions". The console output is as follows:

```
C:\Users\pc\PycharmProjects\Assignments_python_pr  
please enter your name: Sachin tendulkar  
Hello, Sachin tendulkar!  
  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

The input "Sachin tendulkar" is shown in green, indicating it was entered via the standard input stream. The output "Hello, Sachin tendulkar!" is shown in white. The console also shows the file path "C:\Users\pc\PycharmProjects\Assignments_python_pr" and the message "Process finished with exit code 0".

- 03) Write a Python function `find_maximum(numbers)` that takes a list of integers and returns the maximum value without using the built-in `max()` function. Use a loop to iterate through the list and compare values.

Let's walk through the example list `[7, 1, 5, 8, 9, 3, 4, 2, 6]`:

- **Initial State:** `max_value = 7`
- **First Iteration:** Compare 1 with 7 (`max_value` remains 7)
- **Second Iteration:** Compare 5 with 7 (`max_value` remains 7)
- **Third Iteration:** Compare 8 with 7 (`max_value` is updated to 8)
- **Fourth Iteration:** Compare 9 with 8 (`max_value` is updated to 9)
- **Subsequent Iterations:** Compare 3, 4, 2, 6 with 9 (`max_value` remains 9)

At the end of the loop, the function returns 9, which is the maximum value in the list.

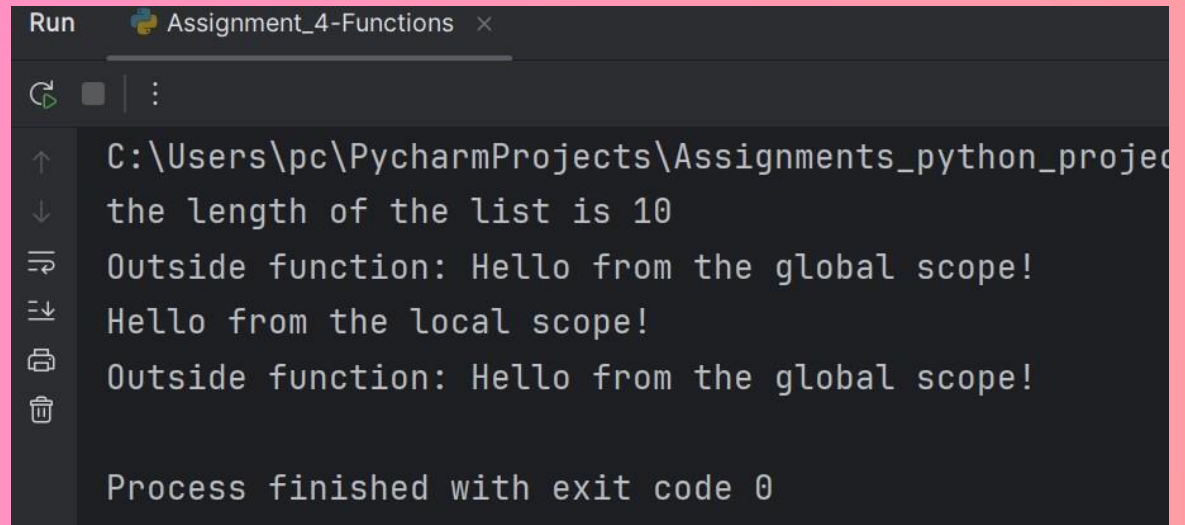
- 4) Explain the difference between local and global variables in a Python function. Write a program where a global variable and a local variable have the same name and show how Python differentiates between them.

Global Variables:

- Defined outside any function.
- Accessible throughout the code, including inside functions (unless shadowed by local variables).
- Their values can be changed globally (or even locally with the `global` keyword).

Local Variables:

- Defined inside a function.
- Accessible only within the function where they are defined.
- Their scope is limited to the function, and they do not affect the global scope

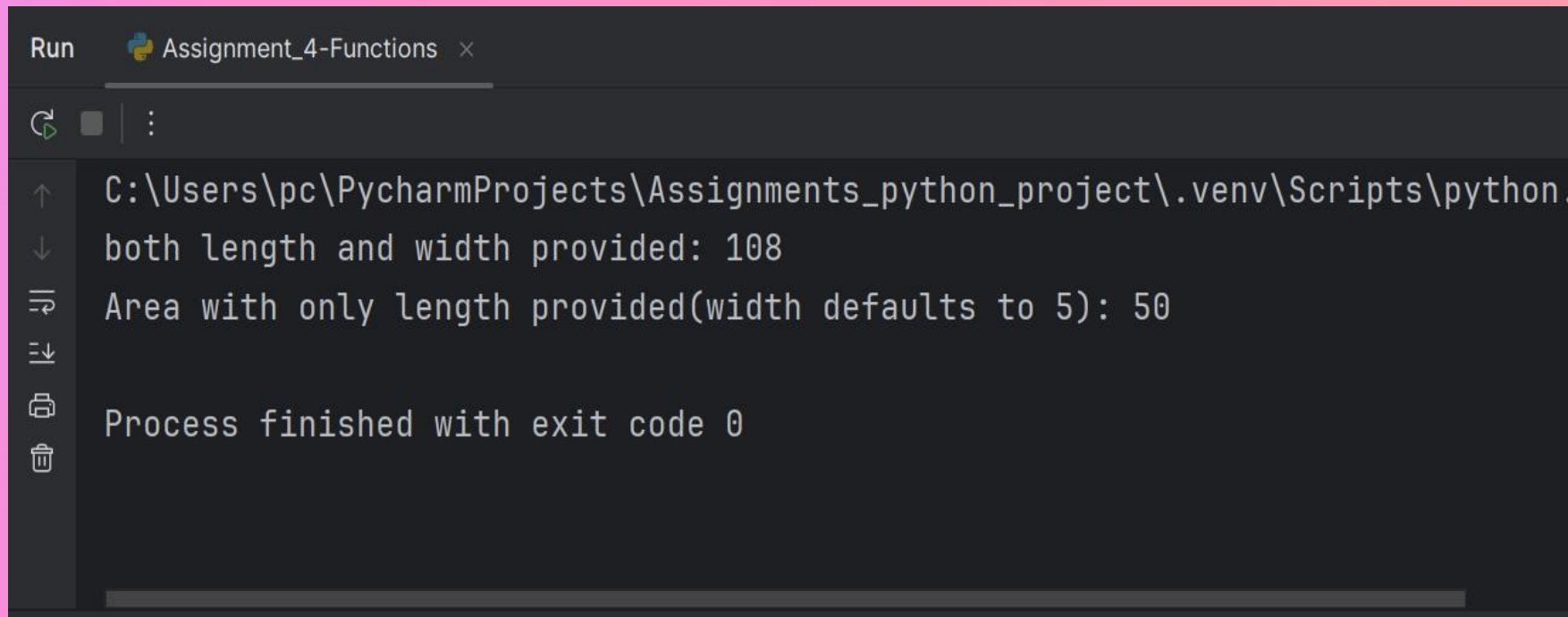


```
Run Assignment_4-Functions x
C:\Users\pc\PycharmProjects\Assignments_python_project\main.py:10:10
the length of the list is 10
Outside function: Hello from the global scope!
Hello from the local scope!
Outside function: Hello from the global scope!

Process finished with exit code 0
```

- 5) Create a function `calculate_area(length, width=5)` that calculates the area of a rectangle. If only the length is provided, the function should assume the width is 5. Show how the function behaves when called with and without the width argument.

The function takes two parameters: `length` and `width`, with `width` defaulting to 5 if not provided. I'll also show how the function behaves when called with and without the `width` argument.



```
Run Assignment_4-Functions x
C:\Users\pc\PycharmProjects\Assignments_python_project\.venv\Scripts\python.
both length and width provided: 108
Area with only length provided(width defaults to 5): 50
Process finished with exit code 0
```