# 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.

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

*Answer:*

We need to define the function.

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

import math

*Answer:*

math.sin(float)

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

from math import sqrt

*Answer:*

Sqrt(float)

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What is the name of the common library that is available with all Python distributions?

*Answer:*

Numpy is available with all Python distriutions.

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What keyword is used in Python to define a new function?

*Answer:*

def is used in Python to define a new function.

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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:*

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

*Answer:*

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

*Answer:*

Docstring should appear right after the definition of function.

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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:*

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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 Min(a,b):

if a>b:

print("b is smaller.")

elif b>a:

print("a is smaller")

else:

print("its draw")

Min(10,20)

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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:*

Second parameter(answer) can be described as 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:*

def shouldContinue(prompt, answer=False):

print(prompt,answer)

shouldContinue('sy')

shouldContinue(20, True)

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

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

# function body...

*Answer:*

Because a non-default argument is following default argument.

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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:*

\*is used to indicate that a variable number of actual parameters can be passed when the function is called.

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

*Answer:*

Print() is the built-in function that displays output on the screen and can take a variable number of arguments.

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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 to use two asterisk character as a prefixed in function name.

If present, what does this prefix indicate?

*Answer:*

It means that if a parameter name is prefixed with two asterisks then any keyword argument passed which is not named gets received by that parameter.

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

*Answer:*

Lyamda function is a small anonymous 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:*

def Cube(num):

print("The cube of the given number is",num\*\*3)

Cube(2)

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## **Exercises are complete**

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