

- Expressions and Variables
- Functions
- ✔

Video: Defining Functions

3 min
- ✔

Reading: Defining Functions Recap

10 min
- ✔

Video: Returning Values

4 min
- ✔

Reading: Returning Values Using Functions

10 min
- ✔

Video: The Principles of Code Reuse

2 min
- ✔

Video: Code Style

4 min
- ✔

Practice Quiz: Practice Quiz: Functions

5 questions
- Conditionals
- Module Review



PRACTICE QUIZ • 25 MIN

✔ Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Practice Quiz: Functions

Practice Quiz: Functions

TOTAL POINTS 5

✔ Submit your assignment

Try again

1 / 1 point

✔ Receive grade

TO PASS 80% or higher

Grade

100%

We keep your highest score

View Feedback

1. This function converts miles to kilometers (km).

- Complete the function to return the result of the conversion
- Call the function to convert the trip distance from miles to kilometers
- Fill in the blank to print the result of the conversion

4. Calculate the round-trip in kilometers by doubling the result, and fill in the blank to print the result



```
1 def convert_distance(miles):
2     km = miles * 1.6
3     return km
4 result = convert_distance(55)
5 print("The distance in Kilometers is " + str(result))
6 print("The round-trip in Kilometers is " + str(result*2))
```

Run

Reset

✔ Correct

Woohoo! You've figured out how to make the functions do what they need to do, and remembered some things from the previous lessons. Way to go!

2. This function compares two numbers and returns them in increasing order.

1 / 1 point

- Fill in the blanks, so the print statement displays the result of the function call in order.

Hint: if a function returns multiple values, don't forget to store these values in multiple variables

```
1 # This function compares two numbers and returns them
2 # in increasing order.
3 def order_numbers(number1, number2):
4     if number2 > number1:
5         return number1, number2
6     else:
7         return number2, number1
8
9 # 1) Fill in the blanks so the print statement displays the result
10 #   of the function call
11 smaller,bigger = order_numbers(100, 99)
12 print(smaller, bigger)
```

Run

Reset

✔ Correct

Nice! You remembered how to accept multiple return values from a function. You're ready for the next lesson!

3. What are the values passed into functions as input called?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Variables
- ☐ Return values
- ☒ Parameters
- ☐ Data types

✔ Correct

Nice job! A parameter, also sometimes called an argument, is a value passed into a function for use within the function.

4. Let's revisit our lucky_number function. We want to change it, so that instead of printing the message, it returns the message. This way, the calling line can print the message, or do something else with it if needed. Fill in the blanks to complete the code to make it work.

1 / 1 point

```
1 def lucky_number(name):
2     number = len(name) * 9
3     x = "Hello " + name + ". Your lucky number is " + str(number)
4     return x
5
6 print(lucky_number("Kay"))
7 print(lucky_number("Cameron"))
```

Run

Reset

✔ Correct

Way to go! The function now returns the message, for the calling line to use it in any way it wants to.

5. What is the purpose of the def keyword?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Used to define a new function
- ☐ Used to define a return value
- ☐ Used to define a new variable
- ☐ Used to define a new parameter

✔ Correct

Awesome! When defining a new function, we must use the def keyword followed by the function name and properly indented body.