lecture_9_practice

February 6, 2024

1 Practice: Functions

Create a function called `say_goodbye` which displays the text "Goodbye!"

```
[1]: def say_goodbye():
         print("Goodbye!")
```

Write code that calls the function `say_goodbye`

```
[2]: say_goodbye()
```

```
Goodbye!
```

Redefine the function `say_goodbye` to take a parameter called `name`, and have it display "Goodbye name!" where "name" is replaced by whatever was in the `name` variable

```
[5]: def say_goodbye(name):
         print("Goodbye", name)
```

Write code that calls the function say_goodbye but with your name as a parameter

```
[6]: say_goodbye("Ryan")
```

```
Goodbye Ryan
```

Try out the code below which counts from 0 to 4 slowly:

```
[7]: import time # We need the time library for the following examples
```

```
[8]: for i in range(5):
         print(i)
         time.sleep(1)
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
```

We can put that for loop in a function like this:

```
[9]: def counter():
         for i in range(5):
             print(i)
             time.sleep(1)
```

And then we can call it:

```
[10]: counter()
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
```

Now redefine counter by 1. copying the code above which defines counter 2. make the counter take a parameter called max 3. Have the range call use the parameter max

```
[11]: def counter(max):
         for i in range(max):
             print(i)
             time.sleep(2)
```

Now try calling the new version of counter but passing it the argument 7

```
[12]: counter(7)
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
```

Create a function called multiply which takes two arguments, multiplies them together (*), and then returns the multiplied value

```
[14]: def multiply(i, j):
         return i * j
```

Call the mutliply function with two numbers and save the result in a variable. Then print out the variable to see that the multiplied number was saved.

```
[17]: result = multiply(3, 9)
      print(result)
```

```
27
```

```
[ ]:
```