Clayton Duke

Period 3

Programming lesson 3 notes

Functions in a Python program that define the behaviors and actions that a program will be capable of. To instruct the program to take one of these actions, all we have to do is call the function by name. We do this by entering the name of the function, followed by a set of parentheses ().

In this example, we are telling Python to run a function called “functionName()”. This is called a function “call”. By default, Python has a number of “built-in” functions that we will utilize throughout this course. By far the most useful is the input() function

We can take user input from the keyboard by calling the function input() and entering a prompt into the parentheses.  Look at the example input call below.

variableName = input("[prompt for user input]")

Here we have set the value of a variable called variableName equal to the data value received from input()

input() to take in numerical data.

num = input( "please enter an integer: ")

num2 = input("please enter another integer: ")

print(num, " multiplied by " ,num2, " is " , num\*num2,".")

This code produces the following output…

please enter an integer: 5

please enter another integer: 6

Traceback (most recent call last):

 File "D:\ ~ \Lesson\_03.py", line 4, in <module>

print(num, " multiplied by " ,num2, " is " , num\*num2,".")

TypeError: can't multiply sequence by non-int of type 'str'

dataType( dataValue )

To use our multiplication program as an example…

num = int (input( "please enter an integer: "))

num2 = int (input("please enter another integer: "))

print(num, " multiplied by " ,num2, " is " , num\*num2,".")