

## Wiki - Practice exercises for functions

Solve each of the practice exercises below. Each problem includes two CodeSkulptor links: one for a template that you should use as a starting point for your solution and our solution to the exercise.

1. Write a Python function `miles_to_feet` that takes a parameter `miles` and returns the number of feet in `miles`.

[Miles to feet template](#)

[Miles to feet solution](#)

2. Write a Python function `total_seconds` that takes three parameters `hours`, `minutes` and `seconds` and returns the total number of seconds for `hours` `hours`, `minutes` `minutes` and `seconds` `seconds`.

[Hours to seconds template](#)

[Hours to seconds solution](#)

3. Write a Python function `rectangle_perimeter` that takes two parameters `width` and `height` corresponding to the lengths of the sides of a rectangle and returns the perimeter of the rectangle in inches.

[Perimeter of rectangle template](#)

[Perimeter of rectangle solution](#)

4. Write a Python function `rectangle_area` that takes two parameters `width` and `height` corresponding to the lengths of the sides of a rectangle and returns the area of the rectangle in square inches.

[Area of rectangle template](#)

[Area of rectangle solution](#)

5. Write a Python function `circle_circumference` that takes a single parameter `radius` corresponding to the radius of a circle in inches and returns the the circumference of a circle with radius `radius` in inches. Do not use  $\pi=3.14$ , instead use the `math` module to supply a higher-precision approximation to  $\pi$ .

[Circumference of circle template](#)

[Circumference of circle solution](#)

6. Write a Python function `circle_area` that takes a single parameter `radius` corresponding to the radius of a circle in inches and returns the the area of a circle with radius `radius` in square inches. Do not use  $\pi=3.14$ , instead use the `math` module to supply a higher-precision approximation to  $\pi$ .

[Area of circle template](#)

[Area of circle solution](#)

7. Write a Python function `future_value` that takes three parameters `present_value`, `annual_rate` and `years` and returns the future value of `present_value` dollars invested at `annual_rate` percent interest, compounded annually for `years` years.

[Future value template](#)

[Future value solution](#)

8. Write a Python function `name_tag` that takes as input the parameters `first_name` and `last_name` (strings) and returns a string of the form "My name is % %." where the percents are the strings

first\_name and last\_name. Reference the test cases in the provided template for an exact description of the format of the returned string.

[Name tag template](#)

[Name tag solution](#)

9. Write a Python function name\_and\_age that takes as input the parameters name (a string) and age (a number) and returns a string of the form "% is % years old." where the percents are the string forms of name and age. Reference the test cases in the provided template for an exact description of the format of the returned string.

[Name and age template](#)

[Name and age solution](#)

10. Write a Python function point\_distance that takes as the parameters x0, y0, x1 and y1, and returns the distance between the points (x0,y0) and (x1,y1).

[Point distance template](#)

[Point distance solution](#)

11. **Challenge:** Write a Python function triangle\_area that takes the parameters x0, y0, x1,y1, x2, and y2, and returns the area of the triangle with vertices (x0,y0), (x1,y1) and (x2,y2). (Hint: use the function point\_distance as a helper function and apply [Heron's formula](#).)

[Triangle area template](#)

[Triangle area solution](#)

12. **Challenge:** Write a Python function print\_digits that takes an integer number in the range [0,100), i.e., at least 0, but less than 100. It prints the message "The tens digit is %, and the ones digit is %.", where the percent signs should be replaced with the appropriate values. (Hint: Use the arithmetic operators for integer division // and remainder % to find the two digits.

Note that this function should print the desired message, rather than returning it as a string.

[Print digits template](#)

[Print digits solution](#)

13. **Challenge:** [Powerball](#) is lottery game in which 6 numbers are drawn at random. Players can purchase a lottery ticket with a specific number combination and, if the number on the ticket matches the numbers generated in a random drawing, the player wins a massive jackpot.

Write a Python function powerball that takes no arguments and prints the message "Today's numbers are %, %, %, %, and %. The Powerball number is %.".The first five numbers should be random integers in the range [1,60), i.e., at least 1, but less than 60. In reality, these five numbers must all be distinct, but for this problem, we will allow duplicates. The Powerball number is a random integer in the range [1,36), i.e., at least 1 but less than 36. Use the random module and the function random.randrange to generate the appropriate random numbers.

Note that this function should print the desired message, rather than returning it as a string.

[Powerball template](#)

[Powerball solution](#)