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Skill 14.1 Exercise 1

How do functions handle the complexity of our programs?

Skill 14.2 Exercise 1

The code block below draws a tic-tac-toe board. Write a function called draw_board. In the body of the function include the code that draws the board.

```
print(' | | ')
print(' ' + board[7] + ' | ' + board[8] + ' | ' + board[9])
print(' | | ')
print('-----')
print(' | | ')
print(' ' + board[4] + ' | ' + board[5] + ' | ' + board[6])
print(' | | ')
print('-----')
print(' | | ')
print(' ' + board[1] + ' | ' + board[2] + ' | ' + board[3])
```

What is printed when the code above is run? Explain.

Skill 14.3 Exercise 1

Imagine that you manage an online store. When a customer places an order, you send them a thank you note. Let's create a function to complete this task.

- (a) Define a function called *say_thanks*. In the function body of *say_thanks*, add code such that the function prints the following thank you message: 'Thank you for your purchase!'

- (b) Functions can be called as many times as you need them. Imagine that three customers placed an order and you wanted to send each of them a thank you message. Update your code to call *say_thanks* three times.

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Skill 14.4 Exercise 1

Refer to the code block below,

```
print("Checking the weather!")  
def weather_check():  
    print("Looks great outside!")  
print("False Alarm, the weather changed!")  
weather_check()
```

Indicate what is printed.

Skill 14.5 Exercise 1

You are writing a travel application that allows users to calculate the total expenses they may incur on a trip.

- (a) Write a function called *calculate_expenses* that has the following parameters,
 - *plane_price*
 - *car_rate*
 - *hotel_rate*
 - *trip_time*
- (b) In the body of the function create a new variable called *car_total* that is the product of *car_rate* and *trip_time*
- (c) Do the same as above for the *total_total*
- (d) Create a variable called *trip_total* that sums the *car_total*, *total_total*, and *plane_price*

Call the function above with the following argument values,

```
plane_price = 200  
par_rate = 100  
hotel_rate = 100  
trip_time = 5
```

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Skill 14.6 Exercise 1

In addition to calculating the cost of the trip, users should be able to plan their trip.

- (b) Write a function called *trip_planner* that has the following parameters to represent the first, second, and final destination. Give the final a default value of “Boise”.

- *first*
- *second*
- *final*

- (b) In the body of the function print “Here is your trip!”, followed by an itinerary in the following format,

First, we will stop in <first>, then <second>, and lastly <final>

Call the function above with the following argument values,

```
first = "France"  
second = "Germany"  
final = "Denmark"
```

Call the function *trip_planner()* again, but this time include the keyword arguments (e.g. *first_destination*):

```
first = "Iceland"  
final = "Germany"  
second = "Ireland"
```

Lastly, go ahead and call the function *trip_planner()* using only two positional arguments to see the default argument in action:

```
first = "Seattle"  
second = "Portland"
```