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Course: IT FDN 110 A

Assignment 06

GitHub URL webpage : https://inpnunrohn.github.io/introtoprogrammingpython/

https://github.com/inpnunrohn/Assignment06

Creating ToDo List

- ## Introduction

This week, I acquired knowledge on functions and their practical applications in code development. I familiarized myself with the process of creating functions, understanding their input and output mechanisms. Additionally, I grasped the significance of functions in enhancing code organization. Furthermore, I embarked on exploring classes, distinguishing their characteristics from functions. To streamline my coding process, I delved into utilizing PyCharm's built-in debugger tool for efficient debugging. Lastly, I dedicated some time to learning about GitHub webpages and acquiring the skills to create them.

Functions, Parameters, and Arguments

A function can be described as a collection of one or more statements grouped together. Prior to usage, functions must be defined using the 'def' keyword. Once defined, functions can be invoked at a later point in the code. Generally, any code segment that is utilized repeatedly should be encapsulated within a function. Functions can possess parameters, enabling the passage of values for processing. Once a value is passed to a parameter, it is formally referred to as an argument. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, technically, arguments are parameters assigned with specific values.

A return value (or values) refers to the outcome obtained from a function. The 'return' keyword transforms the function into an expression. In other words, it allows the function to produce a result that can be captured by assigning it to a variable or used in another expression. Assigning the result to a variable enables its reuse, while using it solely as an expression does not. It's worth noting that a function can return multiple values in the form of a tuple, which can also be assigned to variables.

Local variables are those confined within a function. Code within a function can typically only access other code within the same function. Variables that exist outside of a function are commonly

referred to as global variables. Unless explicitly declared within a function using the 'global' keyword, global variables will not be accessed or modified by the function.

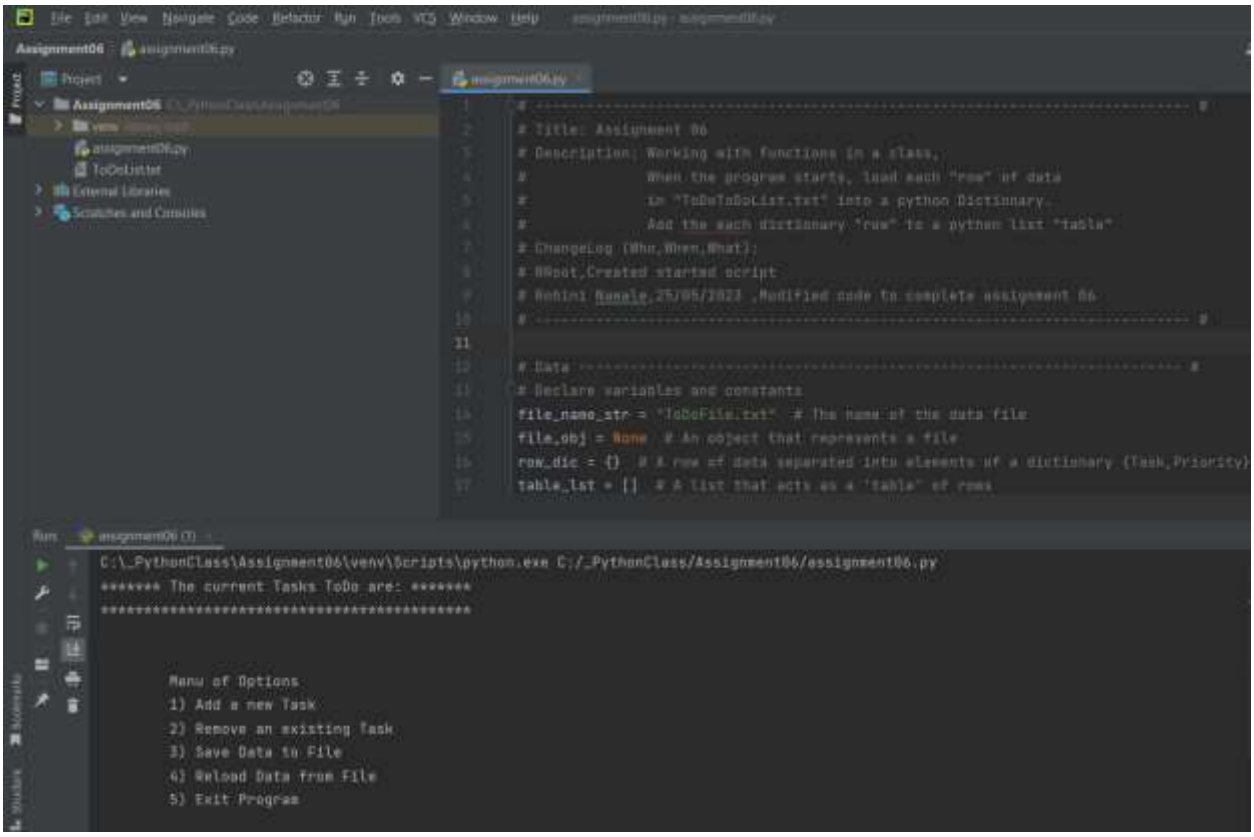
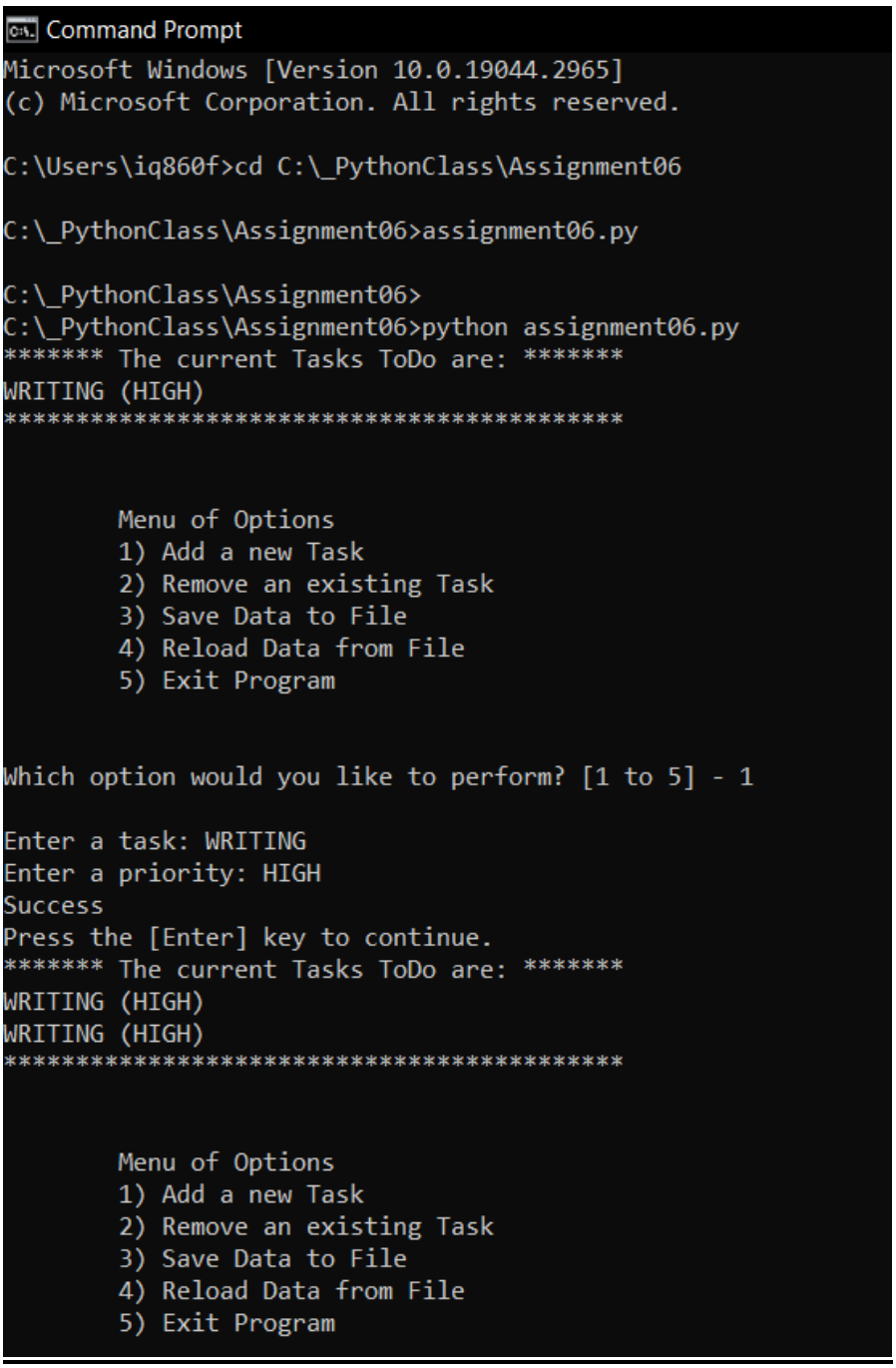
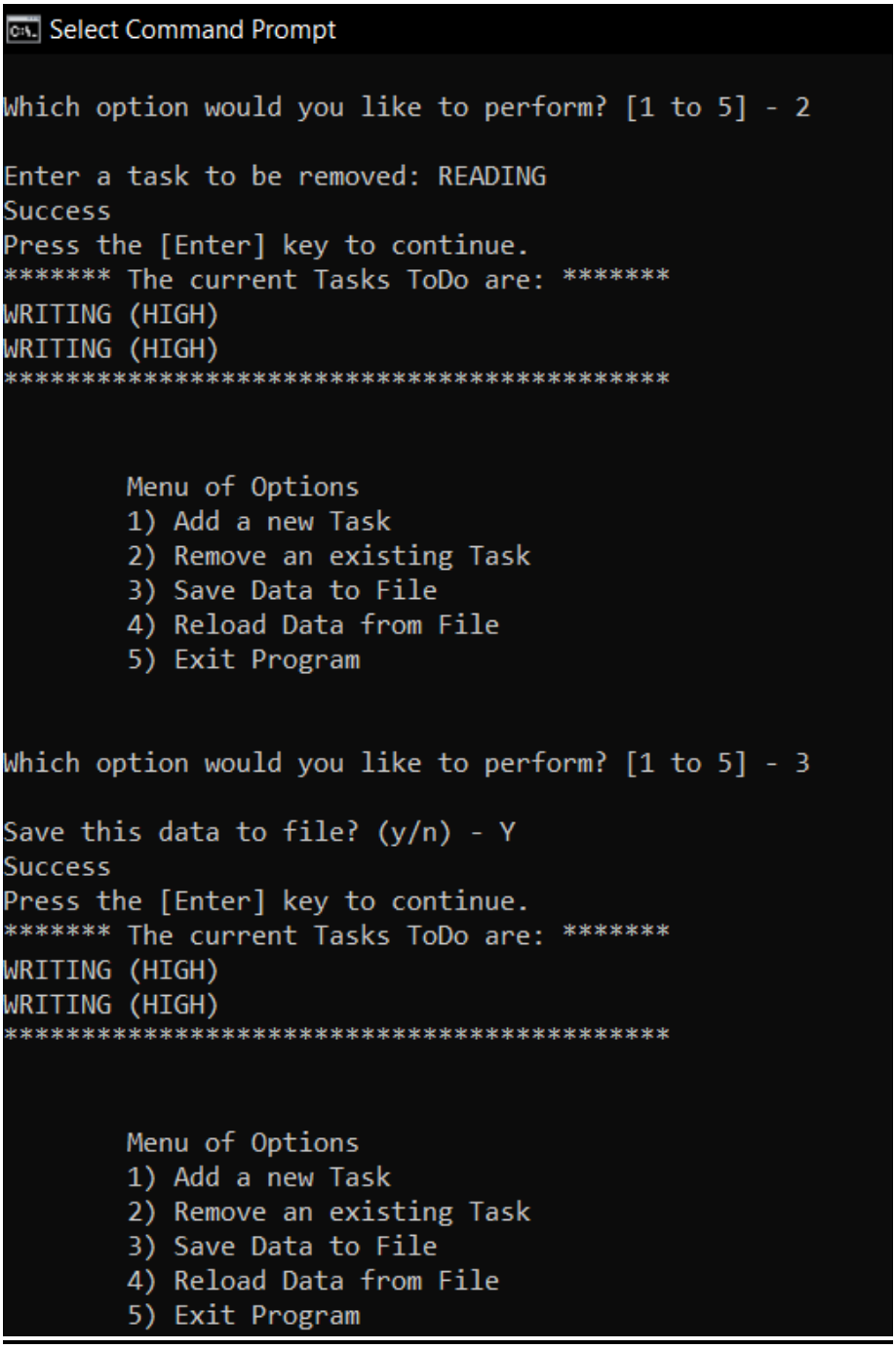


Fig:01 Processing the data and pycharm output

- **Output in cmd**




Select Command Prompt
Which option would you like to perform? [1 to 5] - 2
Enter a task to be removed: READING
Success
Press the [Enter] key to continue.
******* The current Tasks ToDo are: *******
WRITING (HIGH)
WRITING (HIGH)
*****
Menu of Options
1) Add a new Task
2) Remove an existing Task
3) Save Data to File
4) Reload Data from File
5) Exit Program
Which option would you like to perform? [1 to 5] - 3
Save this data to file? (y/n) - Y
Success
Press the [Enter] key to continue.
******* The current Tasks ToDo are: *******
WRITING (HIGH)
WRITING (HIGH)
*****
Menu of Options
1) Add a new Task
2) Remove an existing Task
3) Save Data to File
4) Reload Data from File
5) Exit Program

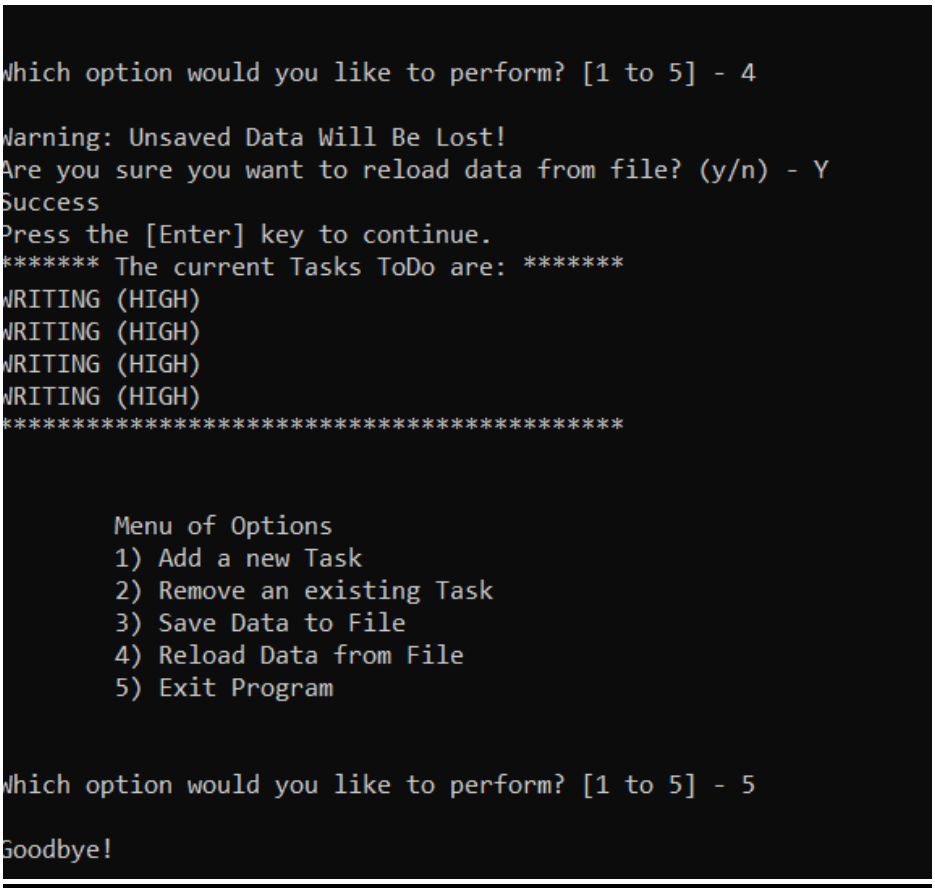


Fig:07 Output Display message

- **Summary:**

This script prompts the user to input the item name, budget for shopping and price of the item. It then applies a conditional statement to determine whether the item is expensive, good price or average. After processing the data, it saves the item name and budget to a text file named "HomeInventory.txt" and displays the result to the user. Finally, it prompts the user to press enter key before exiting the program.

Note** `C:\Users\iq860f\` -**iq860** is my system ID. Thanks.