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Question 1 pts

Consider this function:

```
def make_bigger(txt):
    new_txt = txt.upper()
    return new_txt
```

Which of these is a correct function call?

- `make_bigger['somethingInTheWaySheMoves']`
- `'somethingInTheWaySheMoves'.make_bigger()`
- `make_bigger('somethingInTheWaySheMoves')`
- none of these

nswer

Question 1 pts

Default arguments must follow non-default arguments.

nswer

- True
- False

Question 1 pts

Python functions require a return statement

- True

nswer

- False

Question 1 pts

Consider this function:

```
def commute_to_work(w, x):
    a = 10
    out = a * w + x
    return out
```

For all given values of c and d, where c and d are NOT EQUAL, do the following function calls produce equivalent results?

```
commute_to_work(c, d)
commute_to_work(d, c)
```

- Yes
- No
- Cannot be determined

General answer comments
Given that c and d are not equal, permuting the order will produce different function outputs. Thus the results will NOT produce equivalent results.

Question 1 pts

Ideally, functions should:

- [ ] Do one thing
- [ ] Have a good name
- [ ] Contain a docstring
- [ ] Be shorter than ten lines in length

Question 1 pts

What value does the following return?

```
(lambda x: 1 - x % 2)(5)
```

- An error
- 1
- 5
- 0

nswer

Question 1 pts

What does this code block print?

```
def gamma(x):
    if x < 10:
        return(0)
    elif x == 10:
        return(x**2)
    return(1)

y = gamma(20)
print(y)
```

- 0
- 400

nswer

- 1
- An error

Question 1 pts

Recursive functions can often be replaced by code blocks that use a looping operation (e.g. for or while statement).

nswer

- True
- False

Question 1 pts

Which of the following are good reasons to define groups of functions that call each other and share data?

nswer

- [ ] Functions often are designed to solve a common problem.

nswer

- [ ] Complex functions should be broken up into simpler and reusable functions

nswer

- [ ] Functions often perform different roles in a program, such as apply a mathematical formula or interact with a user.
- [ ] Functions must return values, and these values need to be used somehow.

Question 1 pts

Which of the following are true statements about how Python handles variable scope in functions?

- [ ] Functions can never see variables defined outside of them.

nswer

- [ ] Unless a variable is declared to be global within a function, a variable is considered local to a function if that variable is assigned a value in the function.

- [ ] Code outside of a function may see variables defined inside of a function.

nswer

- [ ] A name, such as `x`, can refer to many different variables in a program.

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