# Functions

## Exercises

### Week 4

Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read the lecture notes and/or viewed the video, and followed the practical. You may wish to use the Python interpreter in interactive mode to help work out the solutions to some of the questions.

Download and store this document within your own filespace, so the contents can be edited. You will be able to refer to it during the test in Week 6.

Enter your answers directly into the highlighted boxes.

For more information about the module delivery, assessment and feedback please refer to the module within the MyBeckett portal.

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What must be done before a function that is not *built-in* to Python can be used in a program?

*Answer:*

Functions that are not built-in to Python must be imported before they can be used within a program

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Given the following import statement, how would a call to the sin() function be made?

import math

*Answer:*

math.sin (x)

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Given the following import statement, how would a call to the sqrt() function be made?

from math import sqrt

*Answer:*

Sqrt (x)

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What is the name of the common library that is available with all Python distributions?

*Answer:*

Python Standard Library

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What keyword is used in Python to define a new function?

*Answer:*

def

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Write some Python code that defines a function called print\_header(msg). This should output the value provided by the ‘msg’ parameter to the screen (prefixed by five asterisk ‘\*\*\*\*\*’) characters.

*Answer:*

def print\_header(msg):

print("\*\*\*\*\*", msg)

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In the answer box below give an example of what the **docstring** may look like for the print\_header(msg) function.

*Answer:*

print\_header("Hello World")

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Where within a function definition should a **docstring** appear?

*Answer:*

A docstring should appear as the first line of a function definition.

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What statement should appear within a function’s code block to cause a specific value to be passed back to the caller of the function?

*Answer:*

The statement that should appear within a function’s code block to cause a specific value to be passed back to the caller of the function is the "return" statement.

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Write some Python code that defines a function called find\_min(a,b) that returns the smallest of the two given parameter values.

*Answer:*

def find\_min(a, b):

if a < b:

return a

else:

return b  
  
print(find\_min(5, 3))

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Given the following function definition, which of the *formal parameters* could be described as being a **default argument**?

def shouldContinue(prompt, answer=False):

# function body...

*Answer:*

The formal parameter “answer” could be described as default argument as it has a default value of False specified in the function header.

Provide two example calls to the above function, one which provides a value for the *default argument*, and one that does not.

*Answer:*

shouldContinue("Continue?", True)

shouldContinue("Continue?")

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State why following function definition would **not** be allowed.

def do\_something(prefix="Message", prompt, answer=False):

# function body...

*Answer:*

Because default parameter values must be specified after non-default parameters.

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What single character is placed directly before the name of a *formal parameter*, to indicate that a variable number of actual parameters can be passed when the function is called?

*Answer:*

\* ASTERISK

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What commonly used built-in function, which displays output on the screen, can take a **variable number** of arguments?

*Answer:*

print()

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Is it valid for a function’s parameter name to be prefixed by two asterisk characters ‘\*\*’ as shown below?

def send\_output(\*\*details):

# function body...

*Answer:*

Yes, it is valid for a function’s parameter name to be prefixed by two asterisk characters ‘\*\*’.

If present, what does this prefix indicate?

*Answer:*

It indicates parameter will accept keyword arguments

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What is the name given to a small ‘anonymous’ function that must be defined using a single expression?

*Answer:*

Lambda Function

Give an example of such a function that calculates the *cube* of a given number (i.e. the value of the number raised to the power of three) -

*Answer:*

cube = lambda x: x\*\*3  
  
result = cube(3)

print(result)

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## **Exercises are complete**

Save this logbook with your answers. Then ask your tutor to check your responses to each question.