**CSI 160 Python Programming**

Activity 4: Functions

True/False

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| **No** | **Statement** | **T/F** |
| 1 | A function must always have a **return** statement. |  |
| 2 | A variable defined within a function is limited to that function and is not accessible outside of it. |  |
| 3 | The **continue** statement is used to skip the remaining code within the current iteration of a loop and move to the next iteration. |  |
| 4 | A **break** statement and a **return** statement can be used interchangeably. |  |
| 5 | Functions can have multiple return statements, but only one of them will be executed during the function's execution. |  |
| 6 | A function definition must be followed by parentheses, even if it has no parameters. |  |
| 7 | You can assign a function to a variable and then call it through that variable. |  |
| 8 | You cannot call a function before it has been defined in the script. |  |

Answer the following:

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| def Add():  total = 10 + 20  print(total)  Write statement to call the function. |
| def Add(X, Y):  total = X + Y  print(total)  Write statement to call the function with 5 and 10 as the arguments. |
| What is the output?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | def cube(num):  print(num \* num \* num)    cube(2) | def cube(num):  print(num \* num \* num)    result = cube(2)  print(result) | | def square(x):  return x \* x  def apply(func, value):  return func(value)  print(apply(square, 5)) |  | |

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| Which line number code will never execute regardless of the value passed to the parameter **num**?  def check(num): #Line 1  if ((num % 2) == 0): #Line 2  print(“Hello”) #Line 3  return True #Line 4  print(“Hi”) #Line 5  else: #Line 6  return False #Line 7 |
| What is the output?  def sum\_total(x, y =10, z = 20):  sum = x + y + z  print(sum)    sum\_total(100)  sum\_total(10, 30)  sum\_total(1, 2, 3) |
| What is the output?  def countDracula():  count = 0  for num in range(10):  count += 1  print(count) |
| What is the output?  def Func\_1(num\_1):  num\_1 \*= 2  num\_1 = Func\_2(num\_1)  print(num\_1)  def Func\_2(value):  return value + 10  Func\_1(2)  add\_10 = Func\_2(2)  print(add\_10) |