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Class: VIII **Subject: Computer** **Topic: Ch-7 Answer Key**

Code Quest (Page no. 97)

1. **Parameters:** These are the variables given inside the parentheses in the function definition.

   Statements: The statements are the executable instructions that the function can perform.

2. The main difference between these two categories is that built-in functions do not require to be written by us whereas a user-defined function has to be developed by the user at the time of writing a program.

A. Choose the correct option:

1. Function
2. All of these
3. All of these
4. Both (i) and (ii)
5. Body of the function

B. Fill in the blanks:-

1. return
2. argument
3. user-defined
4. def
5. command

C. State whether these statements are true or false:-

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Built-in functions are the pre-defined functions already available in a programming language to perform common tasks.

2. The features of functions are:
   - A program is divided into small modules and each module performs some specific task.

- Each module can be called as per the requirement.
- We can call a function as many times as required. This saves the programmer the time and effort to rewrite the same code again. Therefore, it also reduces the length of the program

3. Following are the advantages of functions:
    - You can write Python programs in logically independent sections.
    - Functions provide better modularity for your application and a high degree of code reusing.
    - As the program grows larger, functions make it more organized and manageable.

4. A Python function consists of the following components:

    Name of the function: A function name should be unique and easy to correlate with the task it will perform. We can have functions of the same name with different parameters.

    Parameters: These are the variables given inside the parentheses in the function definition.

    Statements: The statements are the executable instructions that the function can perform.

    Return Value: A function may or may not return a value.

5. We can create a function in the following ways:
    - Defining a Function: We use the def keyword to begin the function definition.
    - Naming a Function: Provide a meaningful name to your function.
    - Supply Parameters: The parameters (separated by commas) are given in the parenthesis following the name of the function. These are basically the input values we pass to the function.
    - Body of the function: The body of the function contains Python statements that make our function perform the required task. Syntax of creating a function is:

    ```
    def < name of the function > (list of parameters):

    <body>

    <return statement>
    ```

6. User-defined functions are created by the user according to the need of the program. Once the user defines a function, the user can call it in the same way as the built-in functions.