```
def f1():
    return 5
def f2():
    print(5)          ← return None
def f3():
    return print(5)
```

Which of the following assigns 5 to x?

A. x = f1()
B. x = f2()
C. x = f3()
D. Two of A-C
E. None of the above

Answer: A

A is the only one that returns 5. What do f2 and f3 return?

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```
def triangle_area(base, height):
    return base * height / 2.0
    print("Base is:", base)
triangle_area(4, 5)
```

If you execute the code above as a program, i.e., with the green arrow in Thonny, what will be displayed in the shell?

A. 10.0

B. Base is: 4

C. 10.0

    Base is: 4

D. Nothing is displayed in the shell

*triangle_area( ) + triangle_area( )*

Answer: D

The print statement is never executed because the return statement terminates the execution of the function. Because there is no implicit print when executing programs with the green arrow, nothing will be displayed in the shell even though the function call will return 10.0.

```
def triangle_area(base, height):
    area = base * height / 2.0
    print("Area is:", area)    ← return None
area = triangle_area(4, 5)
print(area)
```

If you execute the code above as a program, i.e., with the green arrow in Thonny, what will be displayed in the shell?

A. Python will report an error
B. Area is: 10.0
C. Area is: 10.0
   10.0
D. Area is: 10.0
   None

Answer: D
You do not need to include a return statement in Python. If you do not, Python implicitly includes `return None` at the end of the function. Thus the function itself prints "Area is: 10.0" and the area variable in the enclosing scope is assigned None, which is then printed as well.