1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?

Function can save a particular code. And whenever we need of that code rather retyping or copy and pasting we can store that code in function and call with that function name which will run the code whatever we have stored into that.

1. When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?

Ans. When it is called

1. What statement creates a function?

To specify the function we have to initiate with “def” command and then function name and arguments we are going to use in it. for example

def printfunction(arg1,arg2)

print(arg1,arg2)

1. What is the difference between a function and a function call?

Function is a object which can store a particular code.

Function call is way of running that function by using “()” after function name for example :-

printfunction()

5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?

In a Python program, there is one global scope, which is created when the program starts executing.

but, there can be multiple local scopes, depending on how many functions are defined and how many times they are called.

6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?

Each time a function is called, a new local scope is created for that function. When the function completes execution, the local scope is destroyed.

7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?

In python function can return value. Whatever we tell it to return. For example

def sum(x,y):

z = x+y

return z

sum(2,3)

here when we call sum(2,3). It will return value of z which is 2+3 = 5

it can also return expression

def sum(x,y):

return x+y

sum(2,3)

here it is returning expression.

8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?

“None”

9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?

By writing “global” before it. For example :-

x = 5

def func():

global x

x = 10

return x

10. What is the data type of None?

‘nonetype’

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

If there is no such module then “modulenotfounderror”.

12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

spam.bacon()

13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?

Using exception for example:-

try:

‘’’code that can throw error’’’

except:

‘’’task to do when throw error’’’

14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?

The purpose of the try clause is to test a block of code for errors. If an error occurs in the try block, the code immediately jumps to the except block, where the error can be handled. If no error occurs, the except block is skipped and the program continues executing normally.