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

Ans: The main advantage of Functions is make code reusable, reduce code lines, and improve readability by organizing.

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

Ans: The code in function is run when its called not when its specified.

e.g. def greetings():

print(“Good morning”)

**greetings() #**the function will run here.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The ‘**def**‘ statement creates a function in python.

e.g. def my\_function():

print(“Hello world”)

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

Ans: A function is a block of code which performs a specific task, and a function call is when you execute the function to perform its task. In simple language, a function defines what to do and a function call actually does it.

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

Ans: The python has typically one global scope which includes any variable declared outside the function or class. Each function call creates its own local scope therefore the number of local scopes is depended on how many functions are there in a program.

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

Ans: when a function call return, the variable defined within its local scope are destroyed or their memory size is deallocated. Now they are no longer accessible.

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

Ans: The concept of a return value is what function returns after finishing the execution of that function. And yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

Ans: If a function doesn’t have a return statement it returns value of a call to that function ‘none’. And we can use ‘print’ statement to display the output.

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

Ans: To make a function a variable refer to the global variable, we can use ‘global’ keyword. First create a variable outside the function and then use ‘global’ keyword inside a function.

e.g.

my\_variable = 10

def my\_function():

**global** my\_variable

my\_variable = 15

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: The data type of None in Python is None data type, it represents null value or absence of value.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: In python there is no built in module like ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’, it will throw an import error.

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

Ans:

Import spam #Importing spam

spam.bacon() #calling bacon function from spam module

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

Ans: In such scenarios we can use exceptional handling, e.g.

try:

#code that might crash

except:

#hand the error

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

Ans: The purpose of try clause in python is to enclose the code that might raise exception/error within the try block. It allows you to test a block of code.

The purpose of except clause in python, is to handle the exceptional/error that occurs in try block. This allowing the program continue executing without crashing.