1. What are the benefits of including roles in the programmes?

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

Ans 2 : The code in a function run(executed ) only when it’s called.

For eg:

Def hello():

return print(“Hai Hello”)

The above code is function definition. Until and unless calling below code ,Just by defining , the function won’t run .

hello()

@@@

3. What statement causes a feature to be created?

4. What is the distinction between a function and a call to a function?

Ans 4: A function is a set of codes used to do a particular task. A call to the function executes the prewritten function to achieve that particular task.

5. In a Python application, how many global scopes are there? How many local scopes are there?

Ans 5 : Ther is only one global scope as it is “Global” in nature. But local scopes can be many. Suppose if we uses five different function is a program, we can say five local scopes are there.

6. When a function call returns, what happens to variables in the local scope?

Ans 6 : Once the function call completed, then there is no relevance for the local variable until and unless the function called next time. It is temporary in nature. So we can use the same variable anywhere outside the function , it won’t affect the local variable. That’s why those variable in function called ”local”.

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

Ans 7: Function is a set of procedures we write to execute a particular task. return is a keyword which we uses at the end of a function definition , to get something(result of that particular procedure) in return or back from where the function called. This is the concept of return value.

It is possible to have a return value in an expression. For eg:

def myfunc():

x = 1024

return x

i = 10

l = i + myfunc()

print(l)

Output:

1034

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

Ans 8: None will be the return value.

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

Ans 9: Using keyword global we can make a function variable refers to a global variable. Suppose if we have a variable x which is defined out of the function (global scope), and also we have a variable declared inside the function with same variable name x. Without mentioning global before the x declaration , we cannot reflect the change made by the function on variable x , if we use the x outside the function.

10. What data form does None belong to?

Ans 10: None is a keyword , which is used to define a null variable or object. None is also an object of class NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans 11: It imports the module “areallyourpetsnamederic” if the module is present in the search path.

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

Ans 12:

Using ‘ spam.bacon()’ , the function bacon() will be called.s

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

Ans 11: For that we will be using Exception handling techniques(Try... Except.. raise...finally..)

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

Ans 14: Under try caluse only we will be writing the code, which may probably cause any error or ‘Exception’. If any exception occurred, the the program control will move to the except clause. It is in except clause usually we will write the code to handle the exception occurred in try block.