Assignment3

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

Ans :

If we want to Use the Repeated process frequently we don’t need to write the entire program we just create a function and write the code inside the block .whenever we need we call the function

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

Ans :

**When a function is "called" the program "**leaves" the current section of code and begins to execute the first line inside the function.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans :

To Create a function every Program has its own syntax , in python we need to create function we use the keyword “def”

Ex : def fun:

Pass

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

A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory.  
  
E.g:  
def add(a,b):  
 return a+ b  
  
A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.  
  
E.g.:  
  
b = add(5,6)  
  
Now b will have the value 11.

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

There's only **one global Python scope per program execution**. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten.

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

A local variable **retains its value** until the next time the function is called

A local variable becomes **undefined** after the function call completes

The local variable can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes.

**The local variable can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes.**

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

In general, a function **takes** arguments (if any), **performs** some operations, and **returns** a value (or object). The value that a function returns to the caller is generally known as the function’s **return value**. All Python functions have a return value, either explicit or implicit.

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

If a Function Doesnot Have a return type it resulted as a NoneType.

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

In Python we need to make a local scope variable has global scope we use the Keyword global .

def myfunc():

global x

x = "fantastic"

myfunc()

print("Python is " + x)

output :

fantasics

1. What is the data type of None?

The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. **None is a data type of its own (NoneType)** and only None can be None.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

That import statement **imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic**.

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

From spam import bacon , and create a object for bacon and use it where we need

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

Use Exception Handling , Try Catch Block

try:

your code

except:

print("Uh oh!")

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

Try Block will Execute when No Error Occurs , Catch Block Execute where error is faced