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

🡪 Using functions in program gives us an advantage of code reusability, also we need not require to duplicate the part of code, i.e. code/part of code can be used again further in our program. This makes programs shorter, easier to read and update.

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

🡪 The code in the function gets executed when the function is called and not when the function is specified/mentioned.

When we call a function name with parenthesis () it gets executed. And if we just mention the name of function interpreter will just return its identification and memory location at which the function is stored in memory.

3. What statement creates a function?

🡪 In python, the ”def” statement creates or defines a function.

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

🡪 A function consists of a def statement followed by the code which gets executed when the function is called.

A function call executes the code defined inside the function. During a program execution when a function is called the program execution moves into the function, executes the code inside it and finally returns the function value.

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

🡪 There is one global scope and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

🡪 When the function call returns, the local scope is vanished and all the variables in it are deleted.

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

🡪 A return value is that value which a function call evaluates to. 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?

🡪 If a function does not have a return statement, its return value is nothing/none. Function call will return nothing when executed.

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

🡪 A global statement or ‘GLOBAL’ keyword will force the variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

🡪 The data type of None is ‘NoneType’.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

🡪 The ‘import’ statement basically imports a module. The above statement will import a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

🡪 The above function can be called as

spam.bacon()

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

🡪 Using try-except-finally we can prevent a programme from crashing if it encounters an error. We will place the probable line(s) of code that might cause an error in the try clause.

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 try and execute the part of code that could potentially cause an error and thus this part of code is written inside the try clause.

The purpose of except clause is to execute some lines of code in case an error occurs. Thus, the code we want to get executed when an error occurs is written inside the except clause.