

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

Functions can be called whenever required (For same kind of operation we can write a common code and that function can be called whenever that operation is required) and can be utilized with variety of datatypes.

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

Function actually runs when it is called.

### **3. What statement creates a function?**

def statement creates a function.

Example :

```
## Function Definition
```

```
def funtionname(arg1,arg2):
```

```
    return arg1+arg2
```

```
def add(a,b):
```

```
    return a+b
```

```
## Calling the function
```

```
add(3,4)
```

Output: 7

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

Function actually defines the steps of function logic within it.

Function calls executes the steps defined inside the function.

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

In python, there is a Global scope and Local scope. While creating variables for Global and Local scope, we can create n number of Global and Local Variables. Global variables will be available for the entire program (even outside the function of that particular program)

Local variables will be available only within the function.

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

Once the function call returns, local scope will be destroyed. Local Scope will no longer be available.

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

Return statement ends the function and returns the results. Statements after return within function don't get executed. Yes it is possible to have a return value in the form of expression. But return can not be used outside function.

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

Return value will be of None.

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

Using a keyword called global.

Example:

```
c = 3
def add(a,b):
    global c
    c = 4
    print(c)
    return a+b+c
print(c)
```

Running above code will give 3 as output.

When the function is called it give below output

add(4,3)

4

11

**10. What is the data type of None?**

NoneType

**11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

It imports “areallyourpetsnamederic” module.

**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?**

We can use try and except clause for testing the code for errors and handling the exception.

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

try block is to test the code for errors. except block is to handle the error.

try clause is executed when there is no exception or errors in the code.

If any exception occurs in the try clause then it is not executed and moved to except clause.

except clause handles exceptions and error. One try clause can have more than one except clause.