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

Ans: Functions

* Reducing duplication of code.
* Re using the code
* Improves the clarity of the code
* Decomposing complex problems into simpler ones

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

Ans: code in a function runs when the function is called with the required variables if necessary.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: ‘def’ statement creates a function

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

Ans:

* 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.

Ex:

def num\_1to10():  
 a= 1  
 b = 10  
 while a<=b:  
 print(a)  
 a = a+1

* A function call is the code used to transfer control to that function that is called and the necessary code in it will run. Ex of function call.
* num\_1to10()

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

Ans:

* Global Scope: A variable created in the main body of the Python code is a global variable and belongs to the global scope. One global scope per main program.
* Local scope: A variable created inside a function belongs to the *local scope* of that function, and can only be used inside that function. As many sub functions, those many local scopes but only pertained to that function or subprogram.

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

Ans: The local scope variable is not available outside the function of the main python program.

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

Ans: Return function helps us in returning the output of the function which can then be accessed outside the function and stored away in any other variable as well. Return function can return the 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?

None

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

Ans: using in-built Python key word “global”

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: None Type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: it imports the defined function “reallyourpetsnamederic” so that you can call the sub modules and functions of the same class for further coding.

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

Ans: spam.bacon()

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

Ans: Use Try and except statements for handling such exceptions.

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

Ans:

Try is a block used to run a piece of code smoothly if it runs without any exceptions, if in case of any exceptions, then instead of stopping the program, the control is then transferred to the except block for exception handling.