ASSIGNMENT 3

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

ANS – Functions reduce the need for duplicate code or rewriting the same logic again and again in a program, this makes program shorter, easier to read and easier to update. In a single program, we can call python functions anywhere and multiple times.

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

ANS- The code in a function runs when the function is called not when the function is specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

ANS- The def statement defines or creates a function.

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

ANS- A function is made up of def statement, we can pass data known as parameters into a function. It runs only when we call it.

A function call is what moves the program to run into the function and function call evaluates to return value.

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

ANS – In a python program, there is one global scope and local scope is created when a function is called.

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

ANS- When function returns, the local scope is destroyed and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

ANS- A return value is a value that returns to the calling statement when it completes its task. Like any value, we have return value in an expression also.

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

ANS- If a function does not have a return statement then its return value is none.

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

ANS- A global statement makes a function variable refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

ANS- The data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

ANS- This import sentence imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

ANS- After importing spam this feature is called by spam.bacon() .

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

ANS- Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

ANS- The purpose of try clause is when code that could maybe cause an error then it goes in a try clause.

The purpose of except clause is when the code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.