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

Ans: Functions can make a code clear and consice by calling a function multiple times instead of writing the same code again and again.

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

Ans: When it’s called.

3. What statement causes a feature to be created?

Ans: def statement creats a function.

For example,

def main():

print(‘Hello’)

4. What is the distinction between a function and a call to a function?

Ans: Function is created to achive a certain task,

a call to a function is made to execute a certain task at any point of the program.

5. In a Python application, how many global scopes are there? How many local scopes are there?

Ans: There is only one global scope in a python application.

There can be multiple local scopes in a python application for example multiple variables can be created inside a function which belongs to local scopes.

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

Ans: After the return call of a function, all the variables in the local scope gets wiped form the memory.

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

Ans: Return value signifies the end of a function execution.

If a function returns a value, then we can use that in an expression.

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

Ans: None

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

Ans: We can simply use the “global” keyword before the variable to refer them as global variable. Ex:

x = 1

def func():

global x

return x

Here ‘x’ is a global variable.

10. What data form does None belong to?

Ans: None is a NoneType data form.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: it 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: import spam

spam.bacon()

or,

from spam import bacon

bacon()

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

Ans: We can use error handling methods like ‘try and except’ statement.

We can also use ‘try, except and finally’ statement to execute a code even if an error has occured.

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

Ans: try statement is used to test a code block for errors.

We use except code block when try block fails to execute. This helps us to catch the error.