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

Ans: Having a defined function helps us to re-use it throughout the code. It improves code re-usability and saves memory too.

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

Ans: When it is called. Whenever a function is called it creates a blueprint and the user need to pass specified arguments.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: def

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

Ans: Initially we define a function (e.g, def add(a,b): ). While calling a function we pass values to the arguments and accordingly execution takes place. e.g, add(5,7)

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

Ans: There can be only one global scope but many local scopes based of how many function we are using.

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

Ans: When a function call return, the scope of that function is completed and variables are deallocated to clean up memory.

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

Ans: The value that a function returns to a caller is called the return value. Yes it is possible

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

Ans: it will return ‘None’

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

Ans: We can use a global variable within other functions by declaring it as global within each function that assigns a value to it. Need to use global keyword.

Snippet:

Global\_var = 5

def func1():

**global** Global\_var = 42

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: Data type of None is ‘NoneType’.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: It will import ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’ module and user can use all functions defined in this module.

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

Ans: After importing spam module we can call it by ‘spam.bacon()’

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

Ans: We can use exception handling techniques to handle the programme from crashing. Like we can move our code in the ‘Try’ and ‘Except’ block

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

Ans: Try block test a block of code for error and when found it will simply showcase the error and let ‘Except’ block handle it.