**Python Basics Assignment-03**

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

Answer: **Once we write a code for a function for an application, we need not to write the same code again and again for the same application. We can call the same function many times. Hence, the functions make the programs easier and shorter.**

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

Answer: **Whenever the function is called the code written in the function block will run. When a program has a particular operation many times at different operands then user specify a function and called the same for the similar operation in program.**

3. What statement creates a function?

Answer: **To create a function for addition of two variable-**

def abhi\_1(a, b):

  c=a+b

  return c

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

Answer: **A function is a block of codes which is defined for a particular operation and returns a result. The user can pass arguments into the function by putting them inside the parenthesis.**

**A function call is the code used to pass control to a function. When the function is called, then you need to specify the values for the arguments.**

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

Answer: **There are four python scopes in a Python programming. These are local, enclosing, global, and built-in.**

**Global Scope: The Variable which can be read from anywhere in the program is known as a global scope. These variables can be accessed inside and outside the function. When we want to use the same variable in the rest of the program, we declare it as global.**

**Local Scope: The Variables which are defined in the function are a local scope of the variable. These variables are defined in the function body.**

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

Answer: **It simply stores the value of local scope in the function.**

l=10

m=25

def abhi\_4(n):

  l=5

  m=9

  print(l,m)

  return l,m

print(l,m)

**It will not update the variable in global scope.**

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

Answer: **A return value in a user defined function used to store that value in the call of that function. The return value of a function is used by call of that function.**

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

Answer: **Without a return statement, the return value of a call to that function is none type. The call to that function print none.**

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

Answer: **By using the global keyword.**

l=10

m=25

def abhi\_4(n):

  global l

  m=9

  print(l,m)

  return l,m

10. What is the data type of None?

Answer: **The data type of None is NoneType. The None keyword is used to define a none or no value.**

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer: **That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.**

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

Answer: **This function can be called with spam.bacon().**

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

Answer: **We can handle the error i.e. exception handling using *try-except* and *try-except-finally*.**

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

Answer: **Try and except are used to handle the errors within the python code. The try block will execute when there is no error. And if there is an error inside the try block then the code inside the except block will execute.**

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