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

Answer:

There are several advantages of having function in our code:

-> Functions enhance the readability of a program; it reduces the complexity of a program especially bigger program and gives it a modular structure.

-> As a function do some particular task and if there is a need of this function to continue for many data at different point of time then simply calling this function would solve the problem instead of writing again and again in the code.

-> Function also helps in quick debugging of code, makes program shorter, and easy to update if needed.

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

Answer:

-> A function is a block of code that only runs when it is called.

-> The functions return a value using a return statement if one is specified.

-> A function can be called anywhere after the function has been declared.

3. What statement creates a function?

Answer:

The def statement creates a function.

Example:

def myFunc():

print(“Hello, World!”)

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

Answer:

-> A function is a block of code to achieve a particular result

-> Through function call we use this function to achieve that task or return result value

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

Answer:

-> In Python, only one global scope is available per Python program execution. This scope will be available until a Python program closes or terminates.

-> A local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

Answer:

The variables are destroyed in a local scope when the function call returns.

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

Answer:

-> The function returns a value when it’s executed for what it was made for. Generally, at the end of the function, a return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and return a value to the caller.

-> Yes, it is possible to have a return value of a function like any value as a part of an expression.

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

Answer:

If a function does not have a return statement, it will return None as the result of a call to that function.

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

Answer:

The global keyword is being used to declare a global variable, which is being used to refer to a global variable in a function.

10. What is the data type of None?

Answer:

NoneType is the data type of None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer:

The import statement in Python imports a module. Perhaps the above word, areallyourpetsnamederic, can be imported using the import statement, but this word does not appear in any Python module names.

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 place a line with try-except exception handling clause where the programme encounters an error to stop crashing.

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

Answer:

-> The code or block of code that could potentially cause an error is handled through the try clause, which essentially checks for errors inside the try block.

-> The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.