

1. We have a function:

```
def is_a_triangle(a, b, c):  
    return a + b > c and b + c > a and c + a > b
```

Predict the when we call function as:

`is_a_triangle(5,6,15)`

- TRUE
- FALSE
- None

2. We have a function:

```
def is_a_triangle(a, b, c):  
    return a + b > c and b + c > a and c + a > b
```

Predict the when we call function as:

`is_a_triangle(5,6,12)`

- TRUE
- FALSE
- None

3. Predict the output for this code:

```
a = 1  
def fun():  
    a = 2  
    print(a)  
fun()  
print(a)
```

4. Predict the output for this code:

```
a = 1
def fun():
    global a
    a = 2
    print(a)
a = 3
fun()
print(a)
```

5. Predict the output:

```
def Func():
    print('This is a simple function')

result = Func()
print(result)
```

6. Predict the output:

```
def Func():
    print('This is a simple function')
    print('This is second line')
    print('This line is important')
    return 'not so useful'

result = Func()
print(result)
```

7. Predict the output:

```
def scope_test():  
    x = 123
```

```
scope_test()  
print(x)
```

8. Which of the following is FALSE:

- Function should be defined before its invocation.
- Variables created in function are private/local variables.
- Function parameters are only accessible inside the function.
- Function can be defined after we call that function

9. What is FALSE about parameters of function:

- Function parameters are variable only accessible inside function.
- Function parameters are receiving value when we call the function.
- Function cannot execute unless we provide value to each parameter.
- Function parameters can only receive strings data

10. What does return statements do

- Continue the function without disturbance
- Stops the functions
- It may cause a function to return some value
- Restart execution of function