**ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSION BY HRITIK PAL**

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

**Ans.** Functions are important in any programming language because it allows the user to use it whenever in need just by calling it rather than, writing the whole code again and again which makes the programmer to reduce the usage of time to write the code when required. In other words, functions are reusable. Hence, they play important role in a program.

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

**Ans.** The code in a function runs when it is called in the program.

**3. What statement creates a function?**

**Ans.** The function creation happens with its name with keyword def in the starting of the name of the function, with parameters/arguments in bracket after the name of the function ending with colon(:). Below which the statement of the function body is written.

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

**Ans.** A function is a code which is used when a code has to be used again and again in the program. To save time and energy to write code again and again, function exists. A function call is a call to use the defined function in code for better functionality in the program.

Example of syntax of function:

def test():

print(‘Hello, This is just an example of function. Thank you!)

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

**Ans.** We can create n numbers of global variable and local variable in a program.

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

**Ans.** When the function call returns then the scope of local variables finishes or it gets destroyed.

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

**Ans.** The return value or concept of return is, it returns the value of the output of the function after the successful completion of the function code to the calling function. The returns value of the expression given in the code rather than returning the expression.

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

**Ans.** When a function definition doesn’t consist of return statement then, the return value of the call to the function is none.

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

**Ans.** We use keyword global in front of the function variable to make a function variable a global variable.

For example

x = "awesome"  
  
def myfunc():  
  global x *#declaring global variable*  
 x = "fantastic"  
  
myfunc()  
  
print("Python is " + x)

**10. What is the data type of None?**

**Ans.** Data type of none is nonetype.

**11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

**Ans.** The sentence imports the module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

**Ans.** The function can be called as spam.bacon()

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

**Ans.** We can use exception handling by putting the programme into the try block and putting the message or alternative output for the error in the except block, so that the code or programme should not crash or so that it should not show any error.

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

**Ans.** Try block is used to check that is there any error in the code? if the error exists then with the help of except block we can make the code run by using exception handling. We should also note that the code inside the except block will only execute if the try block shows error. If try block doesn’t shows any run time error then, except block will not execute.