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

Ans: Function reduce the need of duplicate code. This makes program shorter ,easier to read, easier to update

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

Ans:The code in a function run when it’s called ,not when the function is defined.

Eg. def fun(n):

return n\*\*3

fun(4)

o/p:64.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans: It uses the def keyword to being the function definition.

Eg. def test(x,y)

Print(x+y)

Test(2,3)

o/p:5

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

Ans: 1) Function:A function consist of def statement and the code in its def clause.

2)Function call: A function call is what moves the program execution in to the function,and the function call evaluates to the functions return value.

Eg. def my\_function():

print("Hello from a function")

my\_function() #function calling

o/p: Hello from a functio

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

Ans:1) There is only one global scope per program execution, whenever variable is defined outside the function it becomes global variable and its scope is anywhere within the program. which means it can be used by any functions.

Eg. greetings="hello"

def greeting\_world():

world="world"

print(greetings,world)

greeting\_world()

o/p:hello world

2)local scope is created whenever the function called.whenever you define a variable within function its scope lies only within the function .it is accessible from the point at which it is defined until the end of function and exits for as long as function executing.which means its value can’t be changed from outside the function.

Eg. def summation():

a=10

print("my first no is ",a)

summation()

o/p:my first no is 10

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

Ans: When a function returns,the local scope is destroyed and all the variable in it are forgotten.

Eg. def f():

# local variable

s = "I love MYSELF"

return(s)

f()

o/p:I love MYSELF

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

Ans: A return is value that function returns when function complete its task, a return value can be integer,string ,object etc.Like any value ,a return value can be a part of an expression.

def text():

x=1.5+6

return x

text()

o/p:7.5

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

Ans: if there is no return statement for a function then its return value is none

Eg. def f():

# local variable

s = "I love MYSELF"

return

f()

o/p: blank(value is none)

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

Ans:We can make function variable to the global variable by the use of global keyword to declared which variable are global.

Global keyword:It allows user to modify a variable outside of current scopes.it used to create global variable inside a function.it is used only when we have to change a variable or do the assignments.

Eg. x=15

def change():

global x

x=x+5

print("value of x inside function",x)

change()

o/p:value of x inside function 20

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans: data type of None is NoneType

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: The import statement import the module name areallyourpetsnamederic. but areallyourpetsnamederic its not real python module so it gives error.

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

Ans: The function can be called by spam.bacon()

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

Ans: place the line of code that might cause error in try clause.

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

Ans:1) Try block:it is used to check some code for error.i.e the code inside try block will execute when there is no error in the program.

2)Except block:The code inside the block will execute whenever the program encounters some errors in the preceding try block.

Eg. def div(x,y):

try:

result=x/y

print("result is correct",result)

except ZeroDivisionError:

print("wrong result dividing by 0")

div(5,0)

o/p: wrong result dividing by 0