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

* It helps to divide the large programs into small groups so that we can read the code and debug the program faster and better.
* Functions stop us from writing the same logic various times. We can bind the logic in one def and then call the same over and over.
* Many persons can work on the same program by assigning different methods to each of them.
* It encourages us to call the same method with different inputs multiple times.

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

The code in a function run when the function is called, not when the function is specified.

1. What statement creates a function?

The “def” keyword is a statement for defining a function in Python.

Example - def fn(arg1, arg2,...):

"""docstring"""

statement1

statement2

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

A function is a piece of code which enhanced the reusability and modularity of your program. It means that piece of code need not be written again.

A function call means invoking or calling that function. Unless a function is called there is no use of that function.

E.g:

Function add(a,b)

return a+ b

E.g.:

b = add(5,6)

Now b will have the value 11.

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

At any given time during execution, you’ll have at most four active Python scopes—local, enclosing, global, and built-in—depending on where you are in the code. On the other hand, you’ll always have at least two active scopes, which are the global and built-in scopes.

1. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?
2. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?

A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result (value of the expression following the return keyword) to the caller. The statements after the return statements are not executed. If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value None is returned. A return statement is overall used to invoke a function so that the passed statements can be executed.

Yes, it possible to have a return value in an expression

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

If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value None is returned. A return statement is overall used to invoke a function so that the passed statements can be executed.

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

When you create a variable inside a function, that variable is local, and can only be used inside that function.To create a global variable inside a function, you can use the global keyword.

def myfunc():

global x

x = "fantastic"

myfunc()

print("Python is " + x)

1. What is the data type of None?

None Type

11. What does the sentence import are all your pets named eric do?

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

This function can be called with spam.bacon().

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

If an error occurs in a program, we don’t want the program to unexpectedly crash on the user. Instead, error handling can be used to notify the user of why the error occurred and gracefully exit the process that caused the error.

The logic inside the error handler can be updated to display useful information for the developer, such as the code trackback, type of error, etc.

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

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors.

The except block lets you handle the error.