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

Ans:

Functions will help us to reuse the code. We can write a function with set of statements which are repeated in a program. This will help to make the code easy and reusable.

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

Ans:

The code in a function will run when the function is called by the calling function.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans:

def statement will be used to create a function in python

Example:

def sum(a,b):

return a+b

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

Ans:

Function is group of statements which will perform a defined task.

Calling the defined function to execute it is called as function call.

Example:

# function

def sum(a,b):

return a+b

res = sum(4,5) # function call

print(res)

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

Ans:

There is only one global scope in python.

The variables defined within a function will have local scope which means after the function completion we can’t able to access these variables.

The number of local scopes in a python program will depends on the number of functions present in that python program.

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

Ans:

The variables in a local scope will be destroyed(means the memory will be unallocated) 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?

Ans:

Each function will be defined to perform a task. Once the task is completed, the function may need to provide the result of the task to calling function. So, to return the result of a task performed in a function, return value concept will be used.

Yes, it is possible to return value in an expression

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

Ans:

If a function does not have a return statement, None will be returned by default.

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

Ans:

We can make a function variable refer to global variable using global keyword.

Example:

res = 0

def sum(a,b):

global res

res = a+b

sum(4,5)

print(res) #prints 9

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 import areallyourpetsnamederic will import the module areallyourpetsnamederic

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

Ans:

spam.bacon()

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

Ans:

We can use Exception handling to save the programme from crashing.

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

Ans:

Try clause will be used to write code and except clause is used for printing the error messages when any exceptions raised which helps to continue the programme execution without stopping when an error occurred.