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

Answer : Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

Answer: When a function is "called" the program "leaves" the current section of code and begins to execute the first line inside the function. Now, whenever a function is called a new stack frame is created with all the function's data and this stack frame is pushed in the program stack, and the stack pointer that always points the top of the program stack points the stack frame pushed as it is on the top of the program stack.

3. What statement creates a function?

Answer:

def function(): retuen a,b

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

Answer: A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory. A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.

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

Anser:

A global variable has global scope. A global variable is accessible from anywhere in the code. Local Scope — Local scope contains things defined inside code blocks. A local variable has local scope Types of Scope in Python Local Scope. The Variables which are defined in the function are a local scope of the variable. ... Global Scope. The Variable which can be read from anywhere in the program is known as a global scope. ... NonLocal or Enclosing Scope. ... Built-in Scope.

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

Answer:When the execution of the function terminates (returns), the local variables are destroyed. Codelens helps you visualize this because the local variables disappear after the function

returns.What happens to a local variable A local variable retains its value until the next time the function is called A local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes The local variable can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes.

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

Answer: A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task. A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string. The type of value your function returns depends largely on the task it performs.

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

Answer: A function that does not return a value is called a non-value returning function (or a void function). A void function will automatically return to the caller at the end of the function. No return statement is required.

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

Answer: Normally, 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.

10. What is the data type of None?

Answer:

The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer: imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic

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

Answer:

If you had a function named bacon() inside a module named spam, how 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?

Answer:

When it encounters an error, the control is passed to the except block, skipping the code in between. As seen in the above code, we have moved our code inside a try and except statement. Try running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program.

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

Answer: The Python try… except statement catches an exception. It is used to test code for an error which is written in the “try” statement. If an error is encountered, the contents of the “except” block are run.

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