

PYTHON ASSIGNMENT 3

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

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?

The code in a function executes when the function is called and not when the function is specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

In Python, we define a function with the `def` keyword, then write the function identifier (name) followed by parentheses and a colon.

4. 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 our program. It means that piece of code need not be written again. A function call means invoking or calling that function.

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

There is only one global as well as one local scope in a Python program.

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

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

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

When we call a function it returns certain value the value returned on calling a function is called return value. Yes, it is possible to have a 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?

If no return statement appears in a function definition, control automatically returns to the calling function after the last statement of the called function is executed. In this case, the return value of the called function is undefined.

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

Normally, when we 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, we can use the global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

The datatype of none is NoneType.

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

The import statement imports a module named `areallyourpetsnamederic`.

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.

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

The try clause lets us test the block of code for errors.

The except clause lets us handle the error.