ASSIGNMENT NO 3

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

Ans: Functions are a set of executable commands which are defined in particular blocks to execute a specified task. This makes the program easier to understand.

Functions can be called in a program to reuse a set of code. This makes the program shorter and the need for writing same code is eliminated.

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

Ans: After a proper function is defined in the program , if we want to run the code inside the function , we simply need to CALL the function.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: A function is created using the “def” statement.

Eg . def f\_name(parameters):

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

Ans: Functions are a set of executable commands which are defined in particular blocks to execute a specified task. It takes input as parameters and returns the result.

Whereas the function call indicates the program to run the specified function and give the functions return value.

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

Ans: There is only one global scope and local scope per program. The local scope is created inside the function body and global scope is creates outside the function.

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

Ans: When the function is executed completely the local variables in it are completely destroyed. They will be deleted after that.

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

Ans: The return statement is used inside a function to return a value when the function completes the set of tasks defined in it.

Yes it is possible to have a return value in an expression. It can be used as a part of expression itself.

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 the python will implicitly return a default NONE value.

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

Ans: We can make a function variable refer to the global variable by simply using the “global” statement.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: The data type of none is “nonetype”.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: The import areallyourpetsnamederic will import a module named “areallyourpetsnamederic” inside the python program.

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

Ans: The function can be called with “spam.bacon()”.

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

Ans: To save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error we can simply put the statement under the “try:” clause and use the “except:” clause to handle the exception.

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

Ans: The block of code that can possibly cause an error in the program can be written inside the “try:” clause.

The block of code that will be executed if an error occurs can be written inside the “except:” clause.