ASSIGNMENT-3

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

Ans:-

Function reduces the need of duplicate code.This makes program 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?

Ans:-

The code in a function run ,when it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans:-

The def statement creates a function.

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

Ans:-

A function contains the def statement and the code in the def clause.

A function call is what,moves the program execution into the function and the function call evaluates to the functions return value.

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

Ans:-

In python ,there is one global scope and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

Ans:-

When a function call 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?

Ans:-

A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to.Like any value, a return value can used as part of 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, the return value of a call to that function is None.

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

Ans:-

A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans:-

The data type of None is None Type.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:-

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic .This is not a real python module.

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:-

Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

Ans:-

The purpose of try clause is “The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.”

The purpose of the except clause is “ The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.”