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

= 1. It enables reusability and reduces redundancy.

2. Avoid writing the same logic or code in programming many times.

3. Provides modularity, reusability and improves overall organization of code.

4. Makes complex programme easier to understand and deals with.

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

= When the function is invoked. Common term used to call function is “call a function” or Execute the function”.

It will execute at the first statement in function.

Use keywords def to declare function and follow this with function name. Add parameter

To it, and it should be in the parentheses.

It has set of inputs having one output each.

3. What statement creates a function?

=We first declare it and give it name, create any variable then it followed by a function.

Use keyword ‘def’ to declare followed by any function name., followed by parentheses and a colon.

Also name with arguments and operand in an expression.

A “Function” and “class” both are statements in functions.

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

=1. Function is a block of code that performs a specific task.

2. Function call is an expression that invoke a function and execute the code in function.

3. actually calling function called call function.

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

=In python there are 4 types of scopes: Local, global, Enclosing, built in.

There is only one python scope per program execution. This scope remains existence until program terminate.

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

When execution of function happened, it destroy a variables in local scope.

After execution occurs it deleted, segmentation fault occurs.

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

= It is the value that a function returns to calling scripts or function when it completes its task,

It may be object integer or string. It ends the function call and returns results to a caller.

Yes, it is possible to have use the results of expressions as a return value in python.

>>> def greater\_than\_1(n):

... return n > 1

...

>>> print(greater\_than\_1(1))

False

>>> print(greater\_than\_1(2))

True

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

If functions does not have any return function, the it returns none.

In this case return values of called function is undefined, no result will found.

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

= you can access the global variable anywhere from python.

From function you need to declare function is global, we can do this by using “global”

Keywords.

10. What is the data type of None?

= It is special, unique data type.

It is not a number,bool, not a string also.

It is used to define a null value or no value at all. It is not a empty string.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

It returns as this sentence imports the module “areallyourpetsnamederic “

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

= by using spam.balcon()

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

= 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 block is used to check some code for errors i.e the code inside the try block will execute when there is no error in the program. Whereas the code inside the except block will execute whenever the program encounters some error in the preceding try block.