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

A). Function is a piece of code will execute when it’s called by accepting parameters optionally and may or may not return output

1. Functions are most used components in programming since it is reusable and makes code easy to understand

2. Main advantage is, once implemented the function then anyone can call and use any number of times in their programming.

3. Code complexity will decrease

4. Very easy to debug.

5. There is multiple types of function there.

1. method overloading

2.Method Overwriting

3.Recursion Function

6. By using function ‘Recursion’ program implementation is very easy.

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

A). When it's called

3. What statement creates a function?

A). def keyword used to create a function.

syntax: def functionName(parameter1, parameter name2, ..) :

piece of code

return value;

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

A). Function will implement a piece of code regarding the requirement, it contains def keyword and will define input arguments and return value which are optional.

Function call is just calling the function by passing required parameters to execute function code and will may or may not return output

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

A). Python has only one global scope per program execution. This scope remains existence until program terminates and forgotten all it’s names.

When we use an unqualified name in a python, first it will search for local scope and then global and finally built-in scope. If it got the first scope at variable then stops.

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

A). simply its return’s the local value. Function returns value only if the value is in either local or global. In return functionality nothing will happens except returns it’s return value when function called.

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

A).

The Python return statement is a special statement that you can use inside a function or method to send the function's result back to the caller. A return statement consists of the return keyword followed by an optional return value. The return value of a Python function can be any Python object. If the return statement is without any return expression then the special value None will be returned by default. The Concept of return value is providing an output when we call a function and that output we can store in same data type of any variable and can able to use further.

‘Return’ keyword can’t use outside of function. But some expressions like comprehension, Lambda functions will return list of values without return keyword. An expression can also return an output either it’s Boolean or something else data type value.

Ex: x=3+7, st= [j for j in “ramu”]

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

A) Return is optional statement, if a function doesn’t have a return type then by default it will returns a special value NONE.

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

A). if the variable is denoted with ‘global’ key word then it’s refers to global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

A). None is used to specify a null value. It is not same as the empty string, False, Zero. It is a data type of NONE class type of object.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

A). it will try to import areallyourpetsnamederic module.

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

A). by using dot notation. Spam.bacon()

We can also call like this if we don’t want entire spam module.

From spam import bacon.

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

A). By using exception handling concept, we can handle the exceptions raised during the execution of program to save programme from crashing.

try:

Block of code

except(exception e):

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

A). In try clause will execute the block of code which is may throw exception. Those exceptions are raised in try clause while execution of program or at runtime will be handled by the exception clause.