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| 1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?   Answer: The main advantage of function is its reusability. A function once defined can be used over and over again. |
| 1. When does the code in a function run? When it's specified or when it's called?   Answer: The code in the function runs when it is called. |
| 1. What statement creates a function?   Answer: ‘def’ statement creates a function. def keyword followed by function name and (): . Example: def test(): |
| 1. What is the difference between a function and a function call?   Answer:   * A ‘function’ is used to define and declare the code in it. * A ‘function call’ is used to call the function for its execution. |
| 1. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?   Answer:   * There's only one global Python scope per program execution. This global scope exists until the program terminates. * There can be any number of Local variables inside a defined function. |
| 1. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?   Answer: variables in a local scope remains till the function scope terminates. When the end of the scope of the variable is reached, the variable is de-allocated. |
| 1. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?   Answer:   * A function takes arguments, performs operations, and returns a value. The value (value of the expression following the return keyword) that a function returns to the caller is generally known as the function's return value. * Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression. The expression gets evaluated and then the function returns with the result. |
| 1. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?   Answer: If a function does not have any return statement, the return value of a call to that function is ‘None’. Regardless of how long the functions are, any function without an explicit return statement, or one with a return statement without a return value, will return ‘None’. |
| 1. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?   Answer: A function variable can referred to the global variable by using the key word ‘global’. |
| 1. What is the data type of None?   Answer: The data type of None is “None type”.  The code , print(type(None) returns  <class 'NoneType'> |
| 1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?   Answer: ‘import areallyourpetsnamederic’ statement imports the module called areallyourpetsnamederic if there is any, or else ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic' will be displayed if there is no such module. |
| 1. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?   Answer: The bacon() feature can be called using spam.bacon() after importing spam module. |
| 1. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?   Answer: Exception handling is used to save programme from crashing, and the error can be encountered using exception handling key words. |
| 1. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?   Answer: First, the ***try*** *clause* is executed. If no exception occurs, **the *except*** *clause* is skipped and execution of the [**try**](https://docs.python.org/3/reference/compound_stmts.html#try) statement is finished. If an exception occurs during execution of the [**try**](https://docs.python.org/3/reference/compound_stmts.html#try) clause, the rest of the clause is skipped. Then, if its type matches the exception named after the [except](https://docs.python.org/3/reference/compound_stmts.html#except) keyword, **the *except clause*** is executed, and then execution continues after the try/except block. |