

1. What are the benefits of including roles in the programmes?

Sol: Function/roles reduce the re-writing of code and make code easier to update and read.

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

Sol: when it is called

3. What statement causes a feature to be created?

Sol: def statement

4. What is the distinction between a function and a call to a function?

Sol: function means writing a programme to do a particular task and to perform that task you need to call that function

5. In a Python application, how many global scopes are there? How many local scopes are there?

Sol. One global and one local scope is created when we call a function.

6. When a function call returns, what happens to variables in the local scope?

Sol. When we call a function local scope is removed and variables are forgotten.



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

Sol: return value is the value that a function returns when it is called. This return value can be used in any expression.

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

Sol. None

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

Sol. Use global keyword before variable name. Ex.

global x

x=4

10. What data form does None belong to?

Sol. None type

11. What does the sentence `import areallyourpetsnamederic` do?

Sol. Import the module of this name

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

Sol. `spam.bacon()`



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

Sol. Using try and except statement

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

Sol. Try clause means to try to implement the code in try clause. If it is not able to run the code in try clause go to except clause and print the error type and then run the remaining code.

