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

Ans: The advantages of using functions are:

Reducing duplication of code

Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces

Improving clarity of the code

Reuse of code

Information hiding

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

A function is a block of code that only runs when it is called. Python functions return a value using a return statement, if one is specified. A function can be called anywhere after the function has been declared. By itself, a function does nothing

1. What statement creates a function?

def functionname( parameters ):

"function\_docstring"

function\_suite

return [expression]

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

A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achive that task.

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

Global Scope: Global Scope A variable created in the main body of the Python code is a global variable and belongs to the global scope. only one

Local Scope: The Variables which are defined in the function are a local scope of the variable. Only one

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

The local scope is destroyed and these variables are forgotten

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

Return value is used to send functions result back to caller. Yes it’s possible to return value in expression

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

The function always returns None if explicit return is not written.

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

Global variable can be directly accessed inside the function

#global variable

total = 100

def test():

# Local variable

marks = 19

print('Marks = ', marks)

print('Total = ', total)

test()

o/p: Marks = 19

Total = 100

1. What is the data type of None?

None keyword is an object and is a data type of none type class.

None datatype doesn’t contain any value.

None keyword is used to define a null variable or object.

None keyword is immutable.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Gives below error

**ModuleNotFoundError** Traceback (most recent call last)

**<ipython-input-2-b1ea9cb2228f>** in <module>

**----> 1 import** areallyourpetsnamederic

**ModuleNotFoundError**: No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'

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

Spam.becon()

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

We have to make sure that program exits gracefully

try:

your code

except:

print("Uh oh!")

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

try: the code with the exception(s) to catch. If an exception is raised, it jumps straight into the except block.

except: this code is only executed if an exception occured in the try block. The except block is required with a try block, even if it contains only the pass statement.