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

Functions reduces the repeating of coding lines, as same codes can be part of the functions and the functions can be called in the in the programs without repeating the code lines.

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

The code in the function runs when the function is called

3. What statement creates a function?

Def functionname(arguments):

return value

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

Function is defining the function with the arguments and the code which operate on the argument or some other parameters and returning the result if required, in predefined format.

Whereas the function call is using the function which has already been defined earlier.

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

One global scope and one local scope are there in python program

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

When the function called all the local variables are in scope for operation, unless the global keyword is used.

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

When ever a value has to be derived based on some other variables, the operation is encapsulated in a function, whose result is returned as the value of the function. The result of the expression is itself a return value of the operation performed by that expression.

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

‘None’ Type

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

function variable can refer to the global variable by prefixing the ’global’ keyword

10. What is the data type of None?

None Type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

It imports the areallyourpetsnamederic package

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

bacon()

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

By including the error / exception handling codes we can save a program from crashing.

A try: statement is used before the block of code which can throw error and after that the excep: statement is used where the flow is directed in case of error, this block is meant to handle the error.

Sample code:

try:

a = 9/0

except Exception as e:

print(e)

else:

if the code in try clause is success then the code is else block is executed

finally:

print(‘this block is always executed’)

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

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