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

Ans.:Functions are advantageous to have because they can be used to perform a sequence of instructions on call, they reduce code redundancy and make the process faster instead of creating a same sequence every time for the particular program, functions are created once and used forever

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

Ans.:When a function call if performed the code inside the function runs, when it’s specified, the function is defined

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans.:def keyword/statement is used to create a function

syntax is:

def function\_name(arguments):

statments

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

Ans.:A function is a sequence of instructions written to perform a particular task while function call refers to execute the function upon its call in the program, it may or may not be given arguments

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

Ans.:There is only one global scope in python program, number of local scopes depends upon the number of function calls, whenever a function is called we define a new local scope so as many function exists in our program the same number of local scopes are there in program.

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

Ans.: The variables inside the local scope are removed from memory after the function call, they are used till function call returns a value, and after that garbage collector is assigned to them to remove them from memory.

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

Ans.: The concept of returning a value means when the program/function completes it’s execution sometimes it produces an output after processing it, return keyword is used to return that value, this is called return value.

It is possible to return value in an expression if it contains the return keyword.

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

Ans.: If a function does not have an explicit return statement then in python it returns None

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

Ans.:We can use the global keyword followed by the variable\_name to use the global variable and that can be assigned to a local variable

syntax :

def fn():

global x

y = x+1

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans.:None is a keyword for defining null value of a variable or an object,

print(type(None)) returns that it is data type of class NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans.:If a module named ‘ areallyourpetsnamederic’ exists in python it calls that module otherwise it will give an error

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

Ans.:To call a function after importing the module we use the syntax

module.function\_name(), so after importing spam module we call the function by

spam.bacon()

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

Ans.:We can use Exception handling to catch errors in python,

syntax:

try:

# statements

except ErrorClass:

#statements

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

Ans.:try clause is used to execute a sequence of statements under it while looking out for any exceptions/errors which are caught using the except clause.

In other words try clause is part of the exception handling in python

Except clause is used to catch exceptions, sometimes a particular one to make sure the program does not stop executing.