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

Ans: with the help of functions we can perform a complex task again and again by simply calling out that function without writing that many line of codes again and again.

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

Ans: When it is called with all the required arguments provided.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: the statement “def” creates a function.

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

Ans:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Function call** |
| It is a block of code that performs a particular task and returns the result. | It is used when we want to use a particular function. |
| Ex: Function add(a,b):  return a+b this block of codes defines the function named ‘add’. | Ex: s=add(1,2) now 3 is assigned to the variable ‘s’ by calling the function ‘add’. |

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

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

Ans. When the function call return, the local scope retain its values until the function is called again.

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

Ans: Return value ends the execution of the function and returns the result to the caller or user. The codes after the return statement are not executed.

Return statement can not be used outside the function.

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

Ans: No output.

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

Ans. We can make a function variable refer to global variable by using global statement.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans. None Type.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans.

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

Ans. Spam.bacon().

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

Ans. We can save our programme from crashing by using exception handelling(try and except).

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

Ans. Try clause firstly executes the code but if any error detected then the except block tries handel the error without crashing or stopping the programme.