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

Ans = It helps to divide the large programs into small groups so that we can read the code, and debug the program faster and better. Python Functions stop us from writing the same logic various times. We can bind the logic in one def and then call the same over and over.

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

Ans = When a function is "called" the program "leaves" the current section of code and begins to execute the first line inside the function.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans = A statement that creates a new function, specifying its name, parameters, and the statements it executes.

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

Ans = A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory.eg

Function add(a,b)

return a+ b

A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.

b = add(5,6)

Now b will have the value 11.

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

Ans = there's only one global python scope per program execution this scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten

local function - It only accessed inside the fuction greet hence we tryt access outside of the function an error occurs

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

Ans = When the execution of the function terminates (returns), the local variables are destroyed. Codelens helps you visualize this because the local variables disappear after the function returns.

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

Ans =A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task.In the Python programming language, a user can return multiple values from a function.

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

Ans = If no return statement appears in a function definition, control automatically returns to the calling function after the last statement of the called function is executed. In this case, the return value of the called function is undefined.

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

Ans = if we want to refer to a global variable in a function, wecan use the global keyword to declare which variables are global

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans = The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans = import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

This function can be called with spam. bacon().

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

Ans = When it encounters an error, the control is passed to the except block, skipping the code in between. As seen in the above code, we have moved our code inside a try and except statement. Try running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program.

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

Ans = The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error. The else block lets you execute code when there is no error. The finally block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.