

In []: 1. Why are functions advantageous to have **in** your programs?
 Ans. Reusability of code increases by using function, no need to write same code length decreases by using function.
 Advantages of having functions:
 Functions reduce the need **for** duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, e

Q2. When does the code **in** a function run: when it's specified or when it's called
 Ans. when it's called

3. What statement creates a function?
 Ans. **def** func():
 pass

4. What **is** the difference between a function **and** a function call?
 Ans.
 #def of func
 def my_func():
 pass
 my_func() *#calling of function*

A function consists of the **def** statement **and** the code **in** its **def** clause
 A function call **is** what moves the program execution into the function, e

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

6. What happens to variables **in** a local scope when the function call returns?
 Ans. When a function returns, the local scope **is** destroyed.

7. What **is** the concept of a **return** value? Is it possible to have a **return** value?
 Ans. A **return** value **is** the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any

8. If a function does **not** have a **return** statement, what **is** the **return** value?
 Ans. If the function does **not** have a **return** statement it will **not return** any

9. How do you make a function variable refer to the **global** variable?
 Ans. To make function variable **as** a **global** variable you can use the **global** l

10. What **is** the data type of None?
 Ans. The data type of **None** **is** NoneType.

11. What does the sentence **import** areallyourpetsnamederic do?
 Ans. That **import** statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

12. If you had a bacon() feature **in** a spam module, what would you call it a
 Ans. **import** spam
 spam.bacon()

13. What can you do to save a programme **from** crashing **if** it encounters an e
 Ans. We can use **try except** clause to save a program **from** crashing.

14. What **is** the purpose of the **try** clause? What **is** the purpose of the **except**
 Ans. Try **and** Except clause **is** used to handle the errors within our code. Tl

In [1]: type(None)

Out[1]: NoneType

In [2]: `import areallyourpetsnamederic`

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-----  
ModuleNotFoundError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In [2], line 1  
----> 1 import areallyourpetsnamederic  
  
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'
```

In []: