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

**Solution**: once we write a code in function, we can use that code any time by call it (by function name).It reduces the code, and complexity of code, and avoid repetition of code, large programs into small groups so that we can read the code, and debug the program faster and better.

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

**Solution**:After completion of code in function , it will be run by calling function with it name.

Ex: def hello():

return “hai”

🡺hello() # by calling with it’s function name.

o/p: hai

3. What statement creates a function?

**Solution**: the statement to create the function is 🡺def fun\_name():

#body of function

return()

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

**Solution**: function is block of code that performs some operations and returns the results. Were function call is we can use the block of code of function, by the function call any were in program.

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

**Solution**: Global scope🡺The scope of global variables is the entire program.

Local scope🡺The scope of local variable is within the function.

Ex: a= 10 # Global variable

def scope():

b = 2 # local variable

c = a+b

return c

o/p 🡺 12

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

Solution: when function call returns the local variable also returns its value.

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

**Solution**: the concept of return values is, In function that returns the values after complete execution of that function . were by the help of the return values we can do primitive operation were we can’t do any primitive operation by print statement.

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

**Solution**: if the function does not have a return statement , then the return value is None.

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

**Solution**: By Global key word we can refer function variable to global variable in another programming languages, were in python we can refer directly.

a= 10 # Global variable

def scope()

b = 20

c = a+b # here we use the global variable for the operation that which refer to function variable

return c

10. What is the data type of None?

**Solution:** the data type of None is defined null values,or no values at all . the type of None data type is None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Solution**: The sentence import areallyourpretsnamederic do, it will import the module that which is areallyourpetsnamederic. If there is no module then it will show the error of no module named ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’.

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

Solution: after importing spam it can be called by, spam.bacon()

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

Solution: If programme is crashing if it encounters an error ,To save the programme we use the Exception handling . were by try keyword ,except keyword and finally keyword

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

Solution:

Try clause: in try block it checks the code ,if there is any Exception then it provides an error . when the error occurs it send to except block.

Except clause: In except block it handles the exception and runs remaining code . that which avoid the error.