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- We need to call the function by using def func1().

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans-: def keyword is used to create a function.

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

Ans- A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achieve that task

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 variables are those which are defined inside a function and its scope is limited to that function only

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

Ans- A local variable retains its value until the next time the function is called A local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes The local variable can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes

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. A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string. The type of value your function returns depends largely on the task it performs.

Since return\_42() returns a numeric value, we can use that value in a math expression or any other kind of expression in which the value has a logical or coherent meaning. This is how a caller code can take advantage of a function's return value.

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, we can 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- That 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?

Ans- 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- we can move our code inside a try and except statement. And while 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- except is used to catch and handle the exception(s) that are encountered in the try clause. else it let us code sections that should run only when no exceptions are encountered in the try clause.