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

Ans : Functions reduce the need for duplicate code.

Programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

Ans : Function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans : The **def** statement defines i.e **“creates”** a function.

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

Ans :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Function call** |
| def statement and the code in its def clause. | Moves the program execution into the function,  and the function call evaluates to the function's return value. |

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

**Ans :**  One global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

**Ans :** Function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

**Ans :** Value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

**Ans :** If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

**Ans :** A global statement will be a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

1. What is the data type of None?

**Ans :** None is NoneType.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans :** Import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. This isn't a real Python module, by the way.

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

**Ans:** spam.bacon()

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

**Ans:** Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

**Ans:**

**Try clause** - The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

**Except clause** - The code that executes if an error happens goes in except the clause.