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

We can use same function as per our requirement at different scenerios.

Function icreases programm readability

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

When its called.

3. What statement creates a function?

def test():

Here test function is created

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

Function: function is a code where the logic is written.

Ex: def Test(): ##a function Test

Function call: function call is the code where the operation executes .

Ex: Test() ## function call

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

There are two type of variables:Global variable and local variable.

1. **Global scope:** The names that you define in this scope are available to all your code.(only 1 global scope)
2. **Local scope:** The names that you define in this scope are only available or visible to the code within the scope.

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

When the execution of the function terminates (returns), **the local variables are destroyed**.

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

return is reserve keyword in python which is used inside a function to give the rsult of the function

yes its possible to have return value in expression

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

None type

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

We can use keyword global.

10. What is the data type of None?

None is its own data type that is None type.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

This will import the package named “areallyourpetsnamederic” in my code.

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

Spam.bacon()

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

We can use the concept of exception handling.

We can use except to fetch the error.

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

The Python try clause& except clause catches an exception. It is used **to test code for an error which is written in the “try” statement**. If an error is encountered, the contents of the “except” block are run.