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

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.

Many persons can work on the same program by assigning different methods to each of them.

It encourages us to call the same method with different inputs over multiple times.

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

A function is a block of code that only runs when it is called. Python functions return a value using a return statement, if one is specified. A function can be called anywhere after the function has been declared

3. What statement creates a function?

Function blocks begin with the keyword def followed by the function name and parentheses ( ( ) ).

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

A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory.

def sum(a,b)

return sum

A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.

sum(3,4)

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

They are 2 scopes in python

1)Local scope :- Creating varible inside the function

2)Global Scope :- Creating the varible outside the function

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

def sum(x,y):

sum = x + y ######creating a varible from inside a unction

return sum

print(sum(5, 10))

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

A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task.

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

def add(a b)

return a+b

A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string.

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

z = 25

def func():

global z

print(z)

z=20

func()

print(z)

10. What is the data type of None?

NoneType

11. What does the sentence import a reallyourpetsnamederic do?

import reallyourpetsnamederic

it is not valid module

import can use for To import our previously defined module

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?

By using Try and except exception we can handling the error.

try:

print(x)

except:

print("exception is ocurred")

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

it try to excute first something to run the function

if any mistake in try clause it can gives which type of error in exception