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

Functions are advantageous to have in your programs because

* It makes programs easy to read and understand.
* It gives a structure to the program so that programs can be easily managed.
* The codes can be reused if handled as functions.
* The changes can be easily made as the code is at one place.

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

The code in a function run when it's called.

3. What statement creates a function?w

“def <function name>():” is the statement that creates the fuction.

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

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| --- | --- |
| Function | Functiion Call |
| Block of code that do particular operation to return the result | The code that controls the function  When called returns the result |
| Eg.,  def add(a, b)  return a+b | Add(5,2)  7 |

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

There is only 1 Global scope. Local scopes are fund only the function is called.

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

The variables are do not exist when the function is returned.

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

A return value gives the result that a function call wants to be resulted. Yes it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

The return value of a function without eturn statement is None.

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

A function variable refer to the global variable with a help of Global statement.

10. What is the data type of None?

Nonetype

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Import statement imports the 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?

We can put the line that causes error in try clause

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

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

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