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

Answer:

The advantages of using functions are:

* Reducing duplication of code.
* Improving clarity of the code.
* Information hiding.
* Reuse the code.
* Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces.

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

Answer:

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

1. What statement creates a function?

Answer:

def function\_name(arguments):

//body of function

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

Answer:

* A Function is block of code than accepts some values processes the desire task on it and return the result value.
* Using a function to do a particular task any point in program is called as function call.
* A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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

Answer:

There's only one global Pythonscope per program execution. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten. And each call to a function is a new local scope.

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

Answer:

When you call the function, python creates a local scope containing an argument and result i.e.; a local variable. A local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes.

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

Answer:

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. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

Like:

def add(a,b):

return a+b

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

Answer:

If there is no return statement in the function code, the function ends, when the control flow reaches the end of the function body and the value “None” will be returned.

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

Answer:

If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

1. What is the data type of None?

Answer:

The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all.  None is a data type of its own (None Type) and only None can be None.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer:

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Answer:

This function can be called with spam.bacon().

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

Answer:

Error handling can be used to notify the user of why the error occurred and exit the process that caused the error. And 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?

Answer:

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.