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

Ans:- Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes 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:- When a function is "called" the program "leaves" the current section of code and begins to execute the first line inside the function.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans:- The “def” keyword is a statement for defining a function in Python. You start a function with the def keyword, specify a name followed by a colon (:) sign. The “def” call creates the function object and assigns it to the name given. You can further re-assign the same function object to other names.

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

Ans:- 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.

E.g:

Function add(a,b)

return a+ b

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

E.g.:

b = add(5,6)

Now b will have the value 11.

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

Ans:- There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

Ans:- When the execution of the function terminates (returns), the local variables are destroyed. Codelens helps you visualize this because the local variables disappear after the function returns.

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

Ans:- A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task.The statements after the return statements are not executed. If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value None is returned.

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

Ans:- If no return statement appears in a function definition, control automatically returns to the calling function after the last statement of the called function is executed. In this case, the return value of the called function is undefined.

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

Ans:- we can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans:- The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:- That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (This isn't a real Python module, by the way.)

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

Ans:- This function can be called with spam.bacon().

13. 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.

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

Ans:- 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.