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

Sol . we can avoid rewriting same logic/code again and again in a program. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update

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

Sol. Function runs, when its called

3. What statement creates a function?

Sol. def statement

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

Sol. A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result.

For Eg: def add(x,y)

return x+y

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

For Eg: b = add(7,9)

Now value 16 is saved in variable b

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

Sol. There's only one global Python scope per program execution. At any given time during execution, one can have at most four active Python scopes—local, enclosing, global, and built-in—depending on where you are in the code. On the other hand, we’ll always have at least two active scopes, which are the global and built-in scopes. These two scopes will always be available for us.

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

Sol. Results output of the function , and retains its value unless the function is called again

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

Sol. A**return statement** is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result (value of the expression following the return keyword) to the caller.

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

Sol. Python will implicitly return a default value

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

Sol.  Use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Sol. None itself

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Sol. It imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

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

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

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

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

Sol. The try block lets one to test a block of code for errors & except block helps to handle the error.