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

ANS.

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

ANS. The function runs when it is called.

3.What statement creates a function?

ANS. A define statement(def) creates a function.

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

ANS. A function is a code that does the specified operation and returns result.

EXAMPLE. sum(1, 2)

🡪 A function call is assigning a function to a variable.

EXAMPLE. a = sum(1, 2)

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

ANS. There is only one global scope and a local scope is created when a function is called.

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

ANS. Local scope is destroyed and the variables are forgotten.

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

ANS. A return value is a value that a function returns when it has completed. 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?

ANS. None

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

ANS. Through the global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

ANS. None is a type of NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

ANS. It imports the module areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

ANS. spam.bacon( )

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

ANS. We can use the try and except clause.

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

ANS. The code which is to be executed is written under try clause so that the program doesn’t crash and the statement which is returned when an error happens goes into except clause.