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

**Answer :-**

* Functions stop us from writing the same logic various times. We can bind the logic in one def and then call the same over and over.
* It helps to divide the large programs into small groups so that we can read the code and debug the program faster and better.
* It encourages us to call the same method with different inputs multiple times.

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

**Answer** :-

The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Answer:-**

 The def statement defines a function.  
**Syntax of Function:**  
def function\_name(parameters):

"""doc string"""

-----function body-----

-----function body-----

return value

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

**Answer:-**

A function is procedure to achieve a particular result. while function call is using this function to achieve that task. Using a function to do a particular task any point in program is called as function call.

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

**Answer:-**

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?

**Answer:-**

When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed.

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

**Answer:-**

A return value is the value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes. A return value can be used as part of an expression.

8. 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 for a function, then its return value is None.

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

**Answer:-**

I will use global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Answer:-**

None is data type of its own None type. 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.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Answer:-**

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?

**Answer:-**

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

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

**Answer:-**

Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause and use except block to handle the error.

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

**Answer:-**

Try and Except clause is used to handle the errors within our code . The try block is used to check some code for errors i.e the code inside the try block will execute when there is no error in the program. Whereas the code inside the except block will execute whenever the program encounters some error in the try block.