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

ANS: Functions allow the same piece of code to run multiple times

Functions break long programs up into smaller components

Functions can be shared and used by other programmers

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

ANS: A function is a block of code that only runs**when it is called**.

3. What statement creates a function?

ANS: Python Functions is a block of statements that return the specific task.

The idea is to put some commonly or repeatedly done tasks together and make a function so that instead of writing the same code again and again for different inputs, we can do the function calls to reuse code contained in it over and over again.

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

ANS: **A function is procedure to achieve a particular result** while function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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

ANS: In a Python program, there is only one global scope. The global scope is created when the program starts, and it contains all of the variables that are defined at the top level of the program.

Each function in a python program has its own local scope in which all its variables  and object names are defined.

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

ANS: The**assignment statement creates variables in the local scope**. So the assignment inside the function does not modify the global variable a – it creates a new local variable called a, and assigns the value 3 to that variable.

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

ANS: If you define a function with an**explicit return statement** that has an explicit return value, then you can use that return value in any expression: Since return\_42 () returns a numeric value, you can use that value in a math expression or any other kind of expression in which the value has a logical or coherent meaning.

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

ANS: In the case that the function doesn't have a return statement, when you call it, the function processes the inner code but the returned value is**undefined**.

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

ANS: when you create a variable inside a function, that variable is local, and can only be used inside that function. To create a global variable inside a function, you can use the**global assignment operator**

10. What is the data type of None?

ANS: None is used to define a null value or Null object in Python. It is not the same as an empty string, False, or a zero. It is a data type of the class None Type object.

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

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.