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

We don’t need to write the same code for all operation. if you defined the function then you need to call it, don’t need to write the same code every time

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

When its called

3. What statement creates a function?

def function\_Name()

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

Function: code in which some specific operation is defined.

Example: def maths1 (a, b):

return a+b

Function call: function will execute when it calls

Example: maths1(4,9) this instruction will execute the maths function which we have written above and we will get the output result accordingly to defined function

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

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

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

Concept of return: it will return the value after execution of code. it will write in function only. if you try to wite it in outside of function then it will give error. yes, it is possible to have return value in expression.

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

It will be undefined value ,need to use pass instruction in function if we are not using return instruction.

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

10. What is the data type of None?

None type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

This instruction will import the all module which are available in areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Spam.bacon()

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

By using exception handling in which we will use except instruction.

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

Use try:

def func\_name()

except :

def func\_name1()

if any function have any error then try instruction can save the programmer from crashing and it will jump the execution to the expert clause to execute.