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

Ans: Functions are a set of lines which we create to perform some specific tasks. Once the function is created we can reuse them by calling them without writing the same code again and again. Function provide the reusability go code.

e.g:

def add(a,b):

print(a+b)

The above function takes two input and prints the sum of them.

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

Ans: When the function is called then the code within it runs.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: def function\_name():

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

Ans: A function is a set or block of codes which is written to perform certain operation. A function call is when we use the function to perform the task foe which it was created. When we call a function then the code written it gets executed rather than when it was created.

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

Ans: There is only one global scope is and 1 local scope is there in python.

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

Ans: Once the function call returns and function execution is completed the local scope gets destroyed.

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

Ans: the function upon completing its execution, it returns values to the step on which the function was called. Yes, it's possible.

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

Ans: The return value is ‘NoneType’ if the function doesn’t have a return statement.

e.g. def ret():

I=10

ret()

O/P: None

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

Ans: Using the global keyword, function variable refer to global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: Data type of None is ‘NoneType’.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: The sentence imports the package named ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’ in you code. After the import statement you can use any of the function available in the package by their name.

12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?  
Ans: the syntax for calling a function from a imported package is as below:

spam.bacon()

13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?  
Ans: We can use ‘try’ clause. By placing the line of code which can cause error within try clause we can avoid the program to crash.

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

Ans: The try clause holds the line of code which can cause error. The except clause holds the code which will get executed if an error occurs.