

In []:

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

Functions have following advantages **as** mentioned below :

1. Makes the code reusable
2. Avoids duplicacy of codes
3. We can debug the code easily by checking the functions separately
4. It **is** easier to update the code **if** we have used functions
5. Can be used **as** a package/module

In []:

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

Defining **or** specifying a function does **not** make the code to run , It runs/executes

In []:

3. What statement creates a function?

Header **and** Body

Header contains the **def** keyword , followed by the name of the function **and** a list o
Body contains one **or** more Python statements, each indented similarly

In []:

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

A function **is** a procedure to achieve a specific result **while** function call **is** using
this function to achive that result.

In []:

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

A variable created **in** the main body of the Python code **is** a **global** variable **and** belongs
There can be **as** many **as** variable under **global** scope

A variable created locally inisde a function **is** a local variable which **is** accesible ins

There can be **as** many **as** local scopes **in** the function **as** per requirement

In []:

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

Variables are destroyed once the function call returns

In []:

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

A **return** **is** a value that a function returns to the calling function when it completes

return value can be **in** any data type form like int , string , Boolean **and** it can be fur
in any other expressions/functions

In []:

8. If a function does **not** have a **return** statement, what **is** the **return** value of a call t

it returns none

In []: 9. How do you make a function variable refer to the **global** variable?

By using the **global** keyword before the vriable we can refer to it

In []: 10. What **is** the data type of None?

None **is** a data type of its own (**NoneType**)

In []: 11. What does the sentence **import areallyourpetsnamederic** do?

It gives Module Error

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'

In []: 12. If you had a **bacon()** feature **in** a spam module, what would you call it after importi

spam. **bacon()**

In []: 13. What can you do to save a programme **from** crashing **if** it encounters an error?

We can use Exception handling , Try **and** **except** statements

In []: 14. What **is** the purpose of the **try** clause? What **is** the purpose of the **except** clause?

try block allows you to check a block of code **for** errors whereas
except block enables you to handle the exception **with** a user defined function.