1. What are the benefits of including roles in the programmes?

Ans-> Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

Ans->The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

1. What statement causes a feature to be created?

Ans-> The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function.

1. What is the distinction between a function and a call to a function?

Ans-> A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.

A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function’s return value.

1. In a Python application, how many global scopes are there? How many local scopes are there?

Ans-> There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

1. When a function call returns, what happens to variables in the local scope?

Ans-> When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

Ans-> A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

1. What is the return value of a call to a function that does not have a return statement?

Ans-> If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

Ans->A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

1. What data form does None belong to?

Ans->The data type of None is NoneType

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

AnsThat import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

1. 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().

1. 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.

1. 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.