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

Ans:- With the help of functions, we can avoid rewriting the same logic or code again

and again in a program.

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

Ans:- Code in a function execute by print statement than it run not while we define the function.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans:- With help of def statement we define it.

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

Ans:- function call the value and return the result of excuted value.

def add(a,b):

c=a+b

return c

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

Ans:- There is only one global Python scope per program execution. And local scopes is created whenever function is defined.

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

Ans:- When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are deleted and new variable take place of that local variable.

Example:-

def add(a,b):

c=a+b

return c

x=5

y=6

z= add(x,y)

print("addition",add)

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

Ans:- A return value is evaluate with the help of def function by variable that a function call evaluates to. A return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

Ans:- There is no return for function if we use it will not execute.

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

Ans:- By converting variable with the help global statement to global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans:- There is no data of None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:- it import the areallyourpetsnamederic statement from outside the python but not able install because it is not a library.

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

Ans:- I call it as spam.bacon()

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

Ans:- By placing the line of try clause

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

Ans:- Try clause help to write syntax with error with popping error in code and except help the code write other print statement without interrupting with error.

a = input ('enter a number')

print("multiplication of number")

try:

for i in range(1,11):

print("5x", i,"=",5\*i)

except:

print(" invalid")

print('good bye')