1) Advantages of functions are as follows:

i) it helps in increasing the re-usability of code as we reuse a same block or set of code again and again by defining that set of code as a function and calling it again and again.

ii) It reduces redundancy of the code as one code not written again and again

iii) It makes the code more clear and easy to understand and implement

iv) it helps to hide unnecessary information from user which is not to be told to everyone bcoz code written inside a function not always visible while calling a function.

2) Code inside a function only runs when a function is called

3) statement to write a function is as follows:

def functionName(parameters):

code inside function block

4) function is a block inside which a set of code is written and function calling a function is explicit calling of a function to run code inside a function

e.g. functionName is name of function made above and e.g. of function calling is functionName(arguments passed……) which runs code written inside function block.

5) There is only 1 global scope in a python program and that scope exists until the current program is still running and that scope goes away when the current program is terminated. The **local scope**or function scope is a Python scope created at function calls. Every time you call a function, you’re also creating a new local scope.

6) When the execution of the function terminates (returns), the local variables are destroyed.

7) return is a keyword to return a value of a specific datatype in a function whenever a function is called, whenever we use print(), then output achieved by calling function is NoneType but if we return int/str, type of output achieved while calling that function os of int/str type respectively. Yes we can use a return value achieved by calling a function in any expression also.

e.g. def add(a,b):

return a+b

so we can do 10 + add(1,4)\*5 and output will be 35.

8) NoneType is datatype of non return function call.

9) We can do this by using global keyword against a function variable after which that variable becomes global all over the program.

e.g. def sf():

global a

print(“Hello”)

“a” is now a global variable.

10) NoneType is datatype of None in python

11) That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic which is just an example but not a real python module.

12) If we had a bacon() feature in a spam module, we would call it as:

import spam

spam.bacon()

13) to save a program from crashing after error, either use try-except blocks to handle exceptions or immediately restart the kernel if same is not done and program about to crash.

14) under try clause, we write that code which may or may not give error and try clause gives that code a try, if the code doesen’t give any error, it runs well and good and else it goes down to next clause except block which excepts the specific kind of error/exception occurred and prevents the execution from stopping and also prevents error from being thrown in console so that normal execution of program is continued and not stopped for other lines of code.