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

* Reducing duplication of code.
* Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces.
* Improving clarity of the code.
* Reuse of code.
* Information hiding.

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

* When it is called

3. What statement creates a function?

* Def statement creates the function

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

* Function is defined by a statement called def. Function should be defined first then only we can use that function in our program.
* To call a function, use the function name followed by parenthesis. When we call the function, then the defined function will execute and give the result.

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

* Only one global scope is present in the Python program whereas each function has it own local scopes.

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

* Local variables will be destroyed when the execution of the function returns.

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

* A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result to the caller. The statements after the return statements are not executed. If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value None is returned.

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

* If a function does not have a return statement then the returned value is undefined

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

* By declaring them in Global variable by using global keyword

10. What is the data type of None?

* None
* None type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

* It import the module named “areallyourpetsnamederic”.

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

* This function can be called with spam. bacon().

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

* We can use try and except clauses. When it encounters an error, the control is passed to the except block, skipping the code in between. As seen in the above code, we have moved our code inside a try and except statement. Try running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program.

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

* The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error. The else block lets you execute code when there is no error. Then finally block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.