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

Ans : **Advantages are : Programs will make shorter, easier to read and easier to update.**

**If data Set is lengthy these functions will perform easiest and speedly.**

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

Ans: **Functions which allow you to store a piece of code that does a single task inside a defined block and then call that code whenever you need it using a single short command.**

**The code in a function executes when the function is called not when the function is defined.**

Stores the Data

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1. What statement creates a function?

Ans : **Def statement**

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

Ans : **A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory.**

**Ex : Function add(a,b)  
return a+ b**

**A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.**

**Ex : b = add(5,6)**

**Value :** 11.

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

Ans : **One Global Scope per Program Execution in python**

**Four Local Scope per Program Execution in python**

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

Ans : **A local variable retains its value until the next time the function is called A local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes The local variable can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes.**

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

Ans : **A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task. A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string**

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

Ans : **None**

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

Ans : **If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global**

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans : **The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at al**

**None is a data type of its own**

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans : **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?
2. Ans : The statement inside the try block is executed.
3. If the statement is successful, both except clauses are skipped and the code inside the finally clause is run.
4. If the statement inside the try block fails, the code in the first except statement is executed. If the statement fails due to a ValueError (i.e. not being able to convert a non-digit to an int), the code in the except ValueError block is run.
5. If the statement inside the try block fails and the error is not a ValueError, the second except statement is checked. If the statement fails due to a ZeroDivisionError (i.e. integer is being divided by zero), the code inside the except ZeroDivisionError block is run.
6. The finally clause will always execute after the last task completes — regardless of whether the last task is in the try block or except block.

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

Ans : **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.**