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

* It helps to divide the large programs into small groups to read the code, and debug the program faster and better.
* It stop us from writing the same logic various times. For example, we can bind the logic in one def and then call the same over and over.
* Many persons can work on the same program by assigning different methods to each of them.
* It encourages us to call the same method with different inputs multiple times.

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

A Function in Python is a piece of code which runs when it is referenced. It is used to utilize the code in more than one place in a program. It is also called method or procedure. Python provides many inbuilt functions like print(), input(), compile(), exec(), etc. but it also gives freedom to create your own functions

3. What statement creates a function?

The “def” keyword is a statement for defining a function in Python

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

A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called .

A function call means invoking or calling that function. Unless a function is called there is no use of that function.

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

There’s only one global Python scope per program execution. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten. Otherwise, the next time you were to run the program, the names would remember their values from the previous run.

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

When the execution of the function returns, the local variables are destroyed

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 (value of the expression following the return keyword) to the caller. The statements after the return statements are not executed.

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

If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value None is returned.

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

* Variables that are created outside of a function are known as global variables.

x = "ineuron"

def myfunc():

print("I am learning FSDS from " + x)

myfunc()

10. What is the data type of None?

None is used to define a null value

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic

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

spam.bacon()

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

Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

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