

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

Ans: Function helps in code reusability, saves time and effort to write same code again and again.

This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

Ans: When the function is called, if all we do is declare the function, nothing will happen. For the program to execute the code that's inside the function, we actually have to "call" the function, by writing its name followed by empty parentheses:

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: . def func_name (no. of arguments):

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

Ans: Function is where actual lines of code are written as per required output.

Function call is where we only write function name and give the variables value in parathesis, to execute the code inside that function

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

Ans: 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.

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

Ans: When the execution of the function terminates (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?

Ans: 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. 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?

Ans: The function always returns None if explicit return is not written.

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

Ans: By using keyword Global, if a variable is assigned a value anywhere within the function's body, it's assumed to be a local unless explicitly declared as global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: NoneType

11. What does the sentence `import areallyourpetsnamederic` do?

Ans: It gives, No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'

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

Ans: `spam.bacon()`

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

Ans: Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause and handle the error with the help of except block.

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

Ans: try clause is used when we are unsure about any code, The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

Except clause is used to handle the error that might occur from try clause, The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.