Q1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?

Ans1. Functions reduce the need for the duplicacy of code. This results in our program to be shorter and easier. We just need to call function and it will execute whole code which is written during that function creation.

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Q2. When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?

Ans2. The code in function run when we call the function. Code in Function executes from top to bottom. We call Function when we need to execute the code which is present in our Function.

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Q3. What statement creates a function?

Ans3. **def** keyword is used to define the function. We use def keyword then we write our function name followed by colon sign (**:**). In function name , we can give arguments too if required.

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Q4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?

Ans4. In **Function** , we write numbers of lines of code to perform a specific task. And when we call that function , then it is known as **Function call**.

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Q5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?

Ans5. When we declare a variable in the starting of our program or outside any of the function and which can we used anywhere in the program, then it is known as **Global scope.**

When we declare a variable inside any of the function and which can’t we used anywhere in the program, then it is known as **Local scope.**

Q6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?

Ans6. After the function call completes, the variable in local scope again becomes undefined.

i.e the variable can be used outside the function anytime after the function call returns or completes.

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Q7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?

Ans7. To let the function return a value, we use return statement. This statement is used to end the execution and return a value. You can give expression also in return statement, if no expression is given then it will return none. Yes , we can have return value in an expression.

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Q8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?

Ans8. If a function does not have a return statement, it will return a special value I.e. None.

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Q9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?

Ans9. To do this, we will use **global** Keyword.

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Q10. What is the data type of None?

Ans10. None is a datatype of its own. I.e datatype = **Nonetype**.

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Q11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans11. If there is module named ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’ exist, then **import areallyourpetsnamederic** will import the module areallyourpetsnamederic.

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Q12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

Ans12. After importing spam, We call it with **spam.bacon()**

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Q13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?

Ans13. We can use error handling or Exception handling (try and except clause) to save our program from crashing.

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Q14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?

Ans14. Try and except both of these clause are part of exception handling.

First compiler will try to execute code written in try clause(try: ),if it gives error then pointer will go to except clause(except: ) and will execute the code .