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

# Functions are reusable block of code or any logic that performs specific operation. We can call functions any part of the program. It will reduce the code drastically.

# can debug the code faster.

# Easy to understand and update the project.

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

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

3. What statement creates a function?

Def statement creates a function.

Format: Def function\_name(parameters):

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

A function is the procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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

There is only one global scope and one local scope in python.

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

While function call returns the entire local scope variable are destroyed.

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

The return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and returns the results to the caller. Yes! It is possible to have a return value in an expression?

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

It returns None.

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

We can use a global keyword to declare which variable are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Its None datatype.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

That “import” statement 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?

We can place that piece of code inside the try clause. That helps us to save a programme from crashing.

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

Try clause: The code which is possible to cause an error goes in a ‘try’ clause.

Except clause: The code that executes even an error happens goes in a ‘except’ clause.