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

Function gives us the privilege to make my program efficient and it is not easy define the function in each and every time. So, its time consuming. Function makes me efficient and well memory optimised script function. Function helps many way to do programming for new programmer because complicated to write function script for new programmer enthusiast

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

Function has four part of structure

1. Heading of function: Provide the name of function.
2. Input : take the input element from user, so it will work work for them
3. Body: Its consist of specific type of algorithms to give the output on the basis of desired output. Its runner part of function.
4. Output: Last term is return, its calls the output of function.

First of all create the function means specify the function. Define the work of function.

Next time we’ll give the required element to function so it will run and give output means calling the function for certain task.

Last time these all input will goes into the body of function then it will calculate the output on the basis of function algorithms and gives you output.

1. **What statement creates a function?**

Def statement will create the function.

Def add(a,b):

Return a+b

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

Writing code for particular desired task and make it reusable for all is called function.

And using this function getting desired output for some particular input. This process is called Function call.

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

Scope can be defined on the basis of LEGB rules ( Local , Enclosing, Global and Built-in) scope.

Global scopes generally defined at the top of module it may be any number not anyspecific number of global variable

Local scope generally defined within the programs. When it requires, just because of global variable is not remember every time of programming. Within the function local scope is defined. It has mainly two type inner local variable and outer local variable.

# Global variable

total = 100

def test():

# Local variable

marks = 19

print('Marks = ', marks)

print('Total = ', total)

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

When function is called then firstly internal local scope ( In nested loop internal scope is called internal local scope) uses then go to external local scope( In the nested loop outermost of the function scope is called external local scope) is uses then go to global scope. Function will give the output on the basis of local scope

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

Return and print are similar but not same

Return can be used in within the function but print can be used anywhere

Print simply print output to show to the human but return can be called by computer it can’t be show to human when you call the return function it has nothing show in output but print can do.

Return is better for function it will call the function from beginning of the function instead of print nothing to call anything it just print the values whatever you have given to print.

Return can be used multiple time when it required but in terms print has no used in the future only showing the output

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

Function will return none value otherwise it will give the print output if it is defined inside the function.

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

Function has three main parts

1. Function starts with def, this is called header of the function
2. Next thing is the naming of the function it is unique name of the function.
3. Lastly we take the argument from the user is called parameter of the function

Then “:” is end the function

Next is body parts of the function how to work

And last return the result of the function

When take the argument from the user for the function, Then that argument take input generally from Global variable.

1. **What is the data type of None?**

Which data type has no any value i.e. null values means empty string and zero value or False statement is called as the None data type.

1. **What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

Firstly we should make the python file with the name ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’ with .py extension and then import the file in second file by the statement of

import areallyourpetsnamederic

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

Firstly we make the file name spam with .py extension and of spam file is

def bacon(a,b):

return a+b

Then in second file we should import the module

import spam

print(spam.bacon(1,2))

Or if we want to import only bacon () function then we use the code like

from spam import bacon

print(bacon(1,2))

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

We can use the exception handling method try and except.

Try :

Then program the body of the programming give some condition.

Except as exception e:

Print the error massage we want to shows

Any error will occur it will goes to exception case program will never crash.

1. **What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?**

Try clause block to execution of error message, program will execute when program is correct or otherwise refer to except clause.

Except clause only execute when program occur the error so program will never effect the main program and execution will go to the next part and system will never crashed.