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

Ans :-

* With the help of functions, we can avoid rewriting the same logic or code again and again in a program.
* In a single Program, we can call Python functions anywhere and also call multiple times.
* The main achievement of Python functions is its Reusability.
* 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:-

* A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called.
* Ex- def my\_function():  
     print("Hello world")

my\_function()

3. What statement creates a function?

* We have to define a function with the **def** keyword, then write the function (name) followed by parentheses and a colon. So here **def** statement creates a function
* Ex- def my\_function():

print("Hello World")

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

Ans- A function is a piece of code which enhanced the reusability and modularity of your program. It means that piece of code need not be written again. A function call means invoking or calling that function. Unless a function is called there is no use of that function.

Ex-

**#Function**

def addition(a,b):

return(a+b)

**#Function Call**

Print(addition(2,3))

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

Ans-There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

Ans -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?

Ans- A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

Ans- If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

Ans- A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans- The data type of None is **None Type.**

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans - 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?

Ans - This function can be called with spam.bacon().

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

Ans - We can place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause and use except block to handle the error.

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

Ans-The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error.

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