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

*The feature reduces the need for duplicate code. This makes the program 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?

*The code for a function is executed when the function is called, not when the function is defined.*

3. What statement creates a function?

* *A statement that creates a new function, specifies its name, parameters, and the statements it executes.*
* *The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function.*

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

* *A function is a procedure to achieve a particular result while a function call is using this function to achieve that task.*
* *A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.*
* *A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.*

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

*There is only 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?

* *The local variable can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes*
* *When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.*

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

* *A return value is a value that a function call evaluates. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.*
* *The RETURN statement is used to end the execution of the function call, and the "return value after the Return keyword" is called "return value". The return instruction is not executed. The RETURN statement is the expression If not, no special value is returned.*

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

*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?

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

10. What is the data type of None?

*The data type of None is NoneType. None is used to define a null value. It is not the same as an empty string, False, or a zero. It is a data type of the class NoneType object.*

*Assigning a value of None to a variable is one way to reset it to its original, empty state.*

*print(type(None))*

*<class 'NoneType'>*

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

It will import the library name areallyourpetsnamederic

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

*This function can be called with spam.bacon().*

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

*Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.* *Try running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program. The reason for the exception is also returned as an exception message. In the above code, we have handled the file reading inside an IOError exception handler*

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

*In the try clause, all statements are executed until an exception is encountered. except is used to catch and handle the exception(s) that are encountered in the try clause. else lets you code sections that should run only when no exceptions are encountered in the try clause.*