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

Ans:

- ✓ function makes code more readable.
- ✓ We can avoid rewriting the code/logic again and again.
- ✓ We can reuse these function wherever requires.

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

Ans: When it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: def function(): return a,b

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

Ans: in function we write or logic whereas in function call we ask compiler to run that logic whatever is written inside the function.

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

Ans: A global variable has global scope which can be accessed from anywhere in code. Local variable is defined in a block of code (might be inside a function, inside a loop etc.), Local variable has its scope inside that specific block after that it got vanished. Enclosing Scope is referred to the variable which are defined in a nested statement. Built-in scope is referred to the variable which are defined by python (e.g., for, while, not, in etc.)

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

Ans: local variable will lost its identity.

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

Ans: A return is a value which got returned to a caller. A returning value can be of any type (e.g., int, string, float, function etc.). Yes, it is possible to have return value in expression.

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

Ans: if function does not have return statement, then it is a void function. A void function return "None" value.

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

Ans: we can use "global" keyword for this.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: data type of None is object of class Nonetype.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: imports module names areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Ans: spam.bacon()

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

Ans: we can use exception handling. We can wrap our program into try block and handle the exception in except block.

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

Ans: If we are working on a code which is supposed to give us exception and results to crashing the program. So, to avoid crashing of program due to exception we would use try and except clause. We can put our code in try block, if any exception occurred then instead of cashing the program compiler goes to except block and start executing the code.