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

Ans:- Advantages of function in program are as follows:

* It helps to divide the large programs into small groups so that we can read the code and debug the program faster and better.
* Functions stop us from writing the same logic at various times. We can bind the logic in one function and then call the same repeatedly.
* Many persons can work on the same program by assigning different methods to each.
* It encourages us to call the same method with different inputs multiple times.

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

Ans:- The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans:- def statement creates a function.

Syntax:

def function\_name(parameters):

# statements

return expression

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

Ans:-

* A function is a piece of code that enhances 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.
* E.g.

#def of func

def my\_func():

pass

my\_func() #calling of function

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

Ans:- There's only one global Python scope per program execution. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates, 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 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?

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. If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans:-

The data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:-

The import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (But a module of this name doesn't exist in Python)

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().

import spam

spam.bacon()

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

Ans:-

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:-

Try and Except clause is used to handle the errors within our code. The try block is used to check some code for errors i.e. the code inside the try block will execute when there is no error in the program. Whereas the code inside the except block will execute whenever the program encounters some error in the try block.

Eg.

try:

# Code

except:

# Executed if error in the

# try block