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

ANS: With function call, I can reuse the program many times without writing the same code each time

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

ANS: When function called, code runs

3. What statement creates a function?

ANS: Statement: It creates a new function, specifying its name, parameters, and the statements it executes.

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

ANS: **Function** which contains code does particular operation and gives output.

**Function call** is the code used to pass control to a function

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

ANS: Global scope = 1,

Local scopes = A variable created inside a function belongs to the local scope of that function, and can only be used inside that function.

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

ANS: A local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes

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

ANS: Python return statement is a statement that you can use inside a function or method to send the function's result back to the caller. A return statement consists of the return keyword followed by an optional return value.

Yes, It is possible to use any Python object as a return value.

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

ANS: Default return value is None

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

ANS: Global variables are defined outside a function, usually on top of the program

10. What is the data type of None?

ANS: None is a data type of its own (NoneType)

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

ANS: It imports a module named as 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: Move our code inside a try and except statement.

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.