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

Ans:

* Functions help you break down complex tasks into smaller, more manageable pieces of code.
* We can use same code multiple times by using functions.
* They make your code more organized and easier to read.
* They help you avoid code duplication.

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

Ans:

The code inside a function is executed when the function is called, not when it is defined.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans:

The “def” statement is used to create a function, and it's followed by the function name, any parameters, a docstrings, and the function code.

For example:

def function\_name(parameters):

"""docstring"""

Print(“hello”)

return value

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

Ans:

The difference between a function and a function call is, function is a block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused throughout your program,when comes to function call it is the act of executing that block of code with specific inputs.

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

Ans:

There is only one global scope in a python program and the number of local scopes depends upon how many functions are called during the execution of program.

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

Ans:

The variables inside the local scope during the function call are deleted once the function call returns. But the function returns a value to use outside of the function call.

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

Ans:

Return value is the value that a function sends back to the caller, and yes it is possible to use a return value in an expression.

Example:

def add\_numbers(a, b):

return a + b

result = add\_numbers(1, 2) \* 2

Print(result)

Output: 6

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

Ans:

The output is “None”.When a function does not have a return statement.

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

Ans:

By using the “global” keyword a variable inside a function that refer to the global variable with the same name.

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans:

“None” is a built-in constant value which represents the absence of a value. It is an object of the “NoneType” data type

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:

When we import areallyourpetsnamederic the result gives an error i.e “module not found error”.

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

Ans:

Bacon() feature can be import the using the following syntax:

import spam

spam.bacon()

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

Ans:

We can use exception handling to save a program from crashing if it encounters an error.

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

Ans:

The “try” and “except” clauses are used to handle exceptions that occurs during program execution. “try” clause is used to enclose a block of code that raises an exception, and the “except” clause is used to specify how to handle a specific type of exception.