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

Ans.

* We can create functions as per our need and reuse it whenever needed.
* We can put any kind of data per our requirements just calling the functions.
* Users of a function don't need to know how it accomplishes its task
* Functions make it easier to test and debug your code

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

Ans. When we call it with it’s function name (Function name which we made to create a functions)

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans. With “def” function.

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

Ans. Initially we create function with “def” statement and then we call the function with function name whatever we made after “def” statement. In example ‘addition’ is function calling name.

Ex: def addition(a,b):

print(a+b)

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

Ans.

* In a Python program, there is only one global scope. The global scope is the outermost level of the program, where variables and functions that are defined outside any functions.
* On the other hand, the number of local scopes in a Python program can vary. A local scope is created whenever a function is called, and it exists only within that function.

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

Ans. When a function call returns in Python, the local scope and the variables defined within it are destroyed. This process is known as the "cleanup" or "destruction" of the local scope.

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 information or result that a function gives back after it finishes its task. It's like the answer or output of a function.
* Yes, we can use return value in expressions like EX:

def calculate\_sum(a, b):

return a + b result = calculate\_sum(3, 4) # The function call returns 7

total = result \* 2 # Using the return value in an expression

print(total) # Output: 14

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

Ans. "None” will be the return value

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

Ans. We can use global keyword in a function to refer global variable. EX:

var = 10

def use\_global\_variable():

global var

var += 5

print(var)

use\_global\_variable()

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans. When we check the type of variable with print keyword, we find value as None type. Which is an absence of value or lack specific result.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans. It is not a valid import. Import we use to add additional libraries and to use additional functions.

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

Ans. ‘bacon()’ Function.

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

Ans. We will use Exceptional handling in the programme.

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

Ans.

* The purpose of try clause is to try our Code statements.
* The Purpose of except clause is to except exceptions which happens in wrong Code statements.