1. When we use functions in our program, it helps in code reusability. It also helps in stopping code repetition. Same block of code we can use wherever it is required.

Thus, it helps decreasing the size of code and also makes it more readable.

1. The code inside a function runs when it is called.
2. In python we use ‘def’ to create a function.
3. A function is block of code which performs some tasks or a logical action.

A function call is used to call the function or we can say it executes the function.

1. There is one global and one local scope in python.

1. When the function call returns, the local variable inside the function is destroyed.
2. A return value is the value that the function evaluates. A return statement can be used as part of an expression.
3. If a function doesn’t have a return statement, by default it returns ‘None’ value.

1. In order to make a local variable refer to the global variable we use the global keyword.

Ex- > x = 26

def fun1():

global x

x= 27

fun1()

print(x) // This prints 27

1. The datatype of None is NoneType itself.

1. This statement imports the module named areallyourpetsnamederic.
2. spam.bacon()
3. In order to protect program from crashing if it finds an error is using try except block. We place the statement that can throw an error inside try block.
4. try -> In try block we place the statement/expression that can throw an error.

Except -> In except block we place the tasks(statement/expression) that has to be executed if any error is encountered.