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

Answer: Advantage of functions is reusability which means once we define a function we can use it again and again without writing the same code which saves our time and also we have less lines of code.

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

Answer: Code in the function runs when it is called.

1. What statement creates a function?

Answer: The word def creates the function, def stands for definition.

E.g. def ineuron():

pass

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

Answer: Function usually accepts inputs and gives some output, it is a block of code that does a particular operations and returns a result.

The function call moves the program execution into the function and it returns the function value.

E.g. def subtractnum(): #This is Function

Print(10-4)

Subtractnum() #This is function call

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

Answer: There is 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.

E.g. x=10 (Global Scope)

def func(y):

z=x+y (y and z are local scope as they defined in function)

return z

func(1)

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

Answer: When a function call returns, the local scope is destroyed. Each call of the function creates new local variables, hence the previous one is destroyed.

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

Answer: Return is a value that a function returns when it completes its task. A return value can be used a part of a expression.

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

Answer: The return value of the function without having a return statement is “None”.

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

Answer: The keyword “Global” is used to create or declare a global variable inside a function.

1. What is the data type of None?

Answer: The data type of None is NoneType.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer: Import statement imports the module named as areallyourpetsnamederic. Import statement allows us to reuse the code and thus helps us to maintain our project easily.

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

Answer: We can do it in the following way:

import spam as sp

sp.bacon()

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

Answer: We can use Exception Handling where we use try and except block to save the program from crashing.

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

Answer: Try and Except statement is used to handle the errors within our code in Python. 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.