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

ANS: reusability is the best advantage of functions , we can orgainise code properly and reuse them in code as and when required.

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

ANS: a code in function runs whenever we call that function

1. What statement creates a function?

ANS: def addition\_function(): #defined function

a=1+2

print(f"{a} sum")

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

ANS: def addition\_function(): #defined function

a=1+2

print(f"{a} sum")

Addition\_function() #calling functions

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

ANS: there is one Global scope in python and It can be accessed throughout the life of the program .

There is one local cope in python , if a variable is defined under a function or class it can be accessed inside the particular class or function only

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

ANS: the life time of local variables are destroyed and deallocated after the function terminates.

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

ANS:When we use a return ,it returns the the value finally to the calling function after execution .yes we can return value in expressions.

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

ANS:The value will be null.

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

ANS:By using the global keyword we can make a variable global

10. What is the data type of None?

ANS:None have a nonetype, it is special constatnt having null value

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

ANS:It will import all functions from this package “areallyourpetsnamederic”

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

ANS: Import spam

spam.bacon()

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

ANS: we can use exception handling to save program

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

Try is an exception handling block.if we write a function in try block and it throws unwanted error ,it will search for matching“except” block and will that run that

Except blocks contain the excptions raised in try block. If an exception of the specified type occurs, Python will jump to the corresponding except blocks