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

**Ans: Reducing duplication of code, clarity and modularity of the code is improved, Reusability of the code, breaking down complex code into simpler modules.**

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

**Ans: When it is called.**

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans: def <function\_name>(parameters\_to\_be\_passed):**

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

**Ans: A function is defined by ‘def’ statement. It may take some inputs as parameter and it may return some value.**

**But, it is just a piece of code until there is a function call with the input parameters(if required).**

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

**Ans: There's only one global Python scope per program execution. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten. Otherwise, the next time you were to run the program, the names would remember their values from the previous run.**

**There can be as many as required local scopes inside a function.**

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

**Ans: After the function call returns, all the variables and its values in local scopes are terminated.**

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

**Ans: A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result (value of the expression following the return keyword) to the caller.**

**Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression.**

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

**Ans: None.**

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

**Ans: We can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.**

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans: NoneType**

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans: It will import the module named ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’.**

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

**Ans: spam.bacon()**

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

**Ans: We can put such piece of code under ‘try’ and ‘except’ clause.**

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

**Ans: ‘Try’ clause: If a code which can throw an error while running, putting it under try clause helps to handle such errors. Advantage is that even after the error, the program will keep running. No crash.**

**‘Except’ clause: Once an error comes in try clause, we should catch such errors and know what was the error. This is maintained by the except clause.**