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

Functions are advantageous because it helps to avoid writing of repeated set of code and made the code simple and short

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

When it is called by it name. Suppose we create function like

def upper():

pass

so to call this function we just have to write function name i.e

upper() and then execute it.

1. What statement creates a function?

def function\_name(arguments):

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

A **function** is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory.

[**To call a functio**n—to use a function, or invoke, are other terms that we use—](https://realpython.com/lessons/function-calls-definitions/#t=5.49)[you simply give the name of the function and then, followed in parentheses,](https://realpython.com/lessons/function-calls-definitions/#t=10.41) [argument values—if any—that are needed.](https://realpython.com/lessons/function-calls-definitions/#t=14.73)

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

A variable is only available from inside the region it is created. This is called **scope**.

A variable created inside a function belongs to the **local scope** of that function, and can only be used inside that function.

A variable created in the main body of the Python code is a global variable and belongs to the **global scope**.

Global variables are available from within any scope, global and local.

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

A local variable **retains its value** until the next time the function is called

A local variable becomes **undefined** after the function call completes

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

A **return** **statement** is overall used to invoke a function so that the passed statements can be executed. YES Is it possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

a function can exist without a return statement and returns **None** if the function doesn’t have a return statement.

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

to refer to a global variable in a function, we can use the **global** keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

None Type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

This import statement **imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic**.

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

Spam.bacon()

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

we write our code inside a try and except statement.it throw an error message instead of crashing the program.

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

The **try block** lets you test a block of code for errors. The **except block** lets you handle the error.