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

Functions are advantageous because of its reusability, a function could be called and used again whenever it is necessary without creating the same code again.

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

Functions run when it is called rather than specified

**3. What statement creates a function?**

“def” is the keyword to create a function of our own

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FUNCTION | FUNCTION CALL |
| While creating a function “def” keyword should be used , It simply means a function is created,  Ex: for function  def addint(a,b);  return (a+b) | But when calling a function , it means, using the same function without the “def” keyword  Ex: for function call  addint(4,5)  Output - 9 |

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

* There is only **one global Python scope** per program execution.
* There could be multiple local scopes if multiple functions create inside a single python program

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

* When the function returns, the local variables are destroyed.
* So it is not possible for a function to set some local variable to a value, complete its execution, and then when it is called again next time, recover the local variable. Each call of the function creates new local variables, and their lifetimes expire when the function returns to the caller.

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

* A return is a value that a function returns the result when a function completes its task. A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string.
* It is possible to have any expression as a return value
* Ex: def addint(a,b):

return a\*b

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

If a function does not have a return statement, the return value is None

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

A function variable can be made to refer to a global variable by using “global” keyword when assigning a value to the variable

**10. What is the data type of None?**

None is used to define a null value, It is a data type of the class NoneType object. Assigning a value of None to a variable is one way to reset it to its original, empty state.

**11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

The import statement imports a module named “areallyourpetsnamederic” if it has already exists inside the project

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

After importing spam module, will call

bacon()

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

* If it encounters an error, to save a programme from crashing, we can use ERROR HANDLING
* The function could be enclosed within try and except block

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

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 preceding try block