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

The major purpose of using function is theblock of reusability of code. By use of function we can reuse the code as many times we want. Rather than executing the code again and again, with by calling the function and passing the values to it, the desired output is easily printed.

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

First the function has to be created. Then by calling the function, the function is being executed.

def my\_function():

print("Hello World!")

my\_function()

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

The function is created by using **def** function. This initiate and defines the function.

def my\_function():

print("Hello World!")

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

Function is a block of code and it will be execute the function when it’s called. Function call is the command that used to call the particular function.

def function\_call():

print("The function is called!")

function\_call()

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

There is one global scope in python. Global scope is the global variable that can be accessed from anywhere in the program. There is also one local scope in python. It can be called inside the function only.

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

The local scope variable can be accessed only in the block of function or code. The variable inside the function will be passed to print the value only if it is being called. Or else it will be remain same in the function.

def myfunc():

x = 100

print(x)

myfunc()

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

Return is declared and used in the end og the function to return the values to the caller. After return statement, no other statement will be executed in the function block. It is not possible to return the expression as a value throught the return statement. But the expression can be returned through print statement.

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

If the function doesn’t include any return value, then it will return none.

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

By declaring the variable with global keyword inside the function. Ex: global num1

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

NoneType is the datatype of none.

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

since 'areallyourpetsnamederic' is not a module in python it will throw module not found error. No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'

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

It can be called by spam.bacon() .

Ex: import spam

spam.bacon()

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

We can use try and catch statement in the program. The try statement will check for the error and catch statement will catch the error. By this we can avoid crashing.

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

If the program causes an error, that can be declared and passed in the try clause. If the error was in the program we entered, the catch block will catch the error.