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

Functions are used to avoid rewriting the code again and again to perform the similar task, man property of function is reusability of code to perform a specific task repeatedly.

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

When function is called then the memory is allocated to the function.

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

def func\_name(): (to create a function definition)

func body

func\_name() (calling a function)

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

Function is a definition to describe the action needs to be performed when function is called.

Function call is initiating a function to perform its task by allocating the memory for function and its variable to store values.

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

Local variables can only be accessed within the function or module in which they are defined.

Global variables, can be used throughout the entire program.

In Python, a Global variable can be defined using the global Keyword, also we can make changes to the variable in the local context.

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

Each call of the function creates new local variables, and their lifetimes expire when the function returns to the caller.

Local variables are destroyed when the function terminates, and are then re-created when the function starts again.

1. **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 to the calling script or function when it completes its task. Return value can use them to perform further computation in program.

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

If no return statement appears in a function definition, control automatically returns to the calling function after the last statement of the called function is executed. In this case, the return value of the called function is undefined.

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

Function variable can be made as global by using global keyword with variable name.

def add():

global a

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

None keyword is an object, and it is a data type of the class NoneType .

We can assign None to any variable, but you cannot create other NoneType objects.

All variables that are assigned None point to the same object. New instances of None are not created.

1. **What does the sentence import are all your petsnamederic do?**
2. **If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?**

spam would be a library and bacon() will be a function

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

* use break and the loop will end.
* use pass and the program will pass to the next instruction.
* use exceptional handling method

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

Try and except clause is used for handling exceptions in a program.

Code is written in try as normally, but it throws an error/exception, an cursor goes to except block to check if that exception is handled in expect block so that program doesn’t terminate abruptly.