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

Ans: Functions help to reduce the size of a program by calling and using the function at different places in the program. Functions help to divide code into separate blocks which can perform their own task.

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

Ans: When a function is called the program leaves the current section of code and begins to execute the first line inside the function.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: First we need to define a function with the **def** keyword, and then write the function identifier (name) followed by parentheses and a colon.

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

Ans: Function consists of code that executes a particular operation and returns a result.

Function which calls another Function is called Calling Function

Function which is called by another Function is Called Function.

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

Ans: Variables that are defined inside a function body have a local scope. There is one local scope.

Variables that are defined outside function body have a global scope. There is one global scope.

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

Ans: When the function call returns variables which is stored in memory will get destroyed.

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

Ans: Return value is used in calculation to get to a final result, which involves some values that need to be calculated by a function. Yes, it possible to have a return value in an expression because if an expression is not given on a return statement in a function declared with a non- void return type, the compiler issues a warning message.

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

Ans: If a function doesn’t have a return statement any return statement, it is 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**.

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

Ans: To refer a functional variable to a global variable in a function, global keyword can be used to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: None keyword is used to imply a null value. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: That 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?
Ans: spam.bacon()

13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?
Ans: Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?
Ans: The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.
The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.