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

Ans1: We can break the code into smaller blocks by using functions, which makes it easier to manage and readable. Further, with the help of functions we can reduce the redundancy and we can use the code repeatedly, which increases the efficiency of the code.

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

Ans2: code in a function will run, whenever a function is called.

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

Ans3: We can create a function by using keyword “def”:  
 for example:

def calculator(): # creates a function

{

Body

}

calculator() # calling a function

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

Ans4: A function is a piece of code for performing some tasks. On the other hand, function call is an way through which we can call or invokes a function to executes the code in the function.

for example:

def calculator(): # creates a function

{

# Body/code to perform calculation

}

calculator() # calling a function

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

Ans5: We have *one global scope*, which is at the top-most scope in program and visible from everywhere in code. On the other hand, we also have only *one local scope* which is created at function call and visible from the code of the function only.

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

Ans6: Variables in a local scope are known as local variables. They exist within the scope of its method and are temporary. i.e. the local variables disappear after the function call returns.

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

Ans7: Return value is a value that a function returns to the calling function when it completes its task. It can be used as part of an expression.

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

Ans8: It will return None.

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

Ans9: We can use global keyword to access the global variables.

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

Ans10: It is NoneType.

Example:  
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

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

Ans11: It will import the module named “areallyourpetsnamederic”

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

Ans12: We can call it by – spam.bacon()

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

Ans13: To save the programme from crashing if it encounters an error, we can use error handling technique or put the code in try block which might cause an error.

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

Ans14: Try block is used to check the code for errors. So, we put the code in try block which might cause an error. If the error occurs within the try block, then we can use except clause.