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

Ans. Functions are advantageous as they remove the repetition of any recurring code/logic we are using in the code.

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

Ans. When it’s called

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans. def function\_name(var1, var2,…… varn):

Logic/code starts

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

Ans. A function is a particular procedure to achieve a result whereas function call means using this function to achieve that task.

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

Ans. Global scopes: 1

Local scopes: 1

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

Ans. The local variable gets destroyed.

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

Ans. Return is a value that a function returns when it is executes/called. Depending upon the expression, it can have a return value.

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

Ans. None type

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

Ans. In order to refer a function variable to the global variable, we need to **global** keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans. None type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans. It returns a Boolean value.

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

Ans. Spam will get imported and we can call it by simple executing bacon().

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

Ans. By using try/catch to handle the errors in programme.

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

Ans. Try clause helps in spotting errors in a block of code during the execution. The except clause helps in handling he errors.