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

**Ans:** Through function we can write the set of logic or code once and use it any number of times again and again. We just need to call the function.

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

**Ans:** The code in a function runs when when it's called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans: ‘**def function\_name’ creates a function.

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

**Ans:** Function is a set of code which is used to perform some tasks.

During function call, the code written inside the function gets executed.

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

**Ans:** There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

**Ans:** When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

**Ans:** We use return value to return the final value out of function to the place where function call happens. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

**Ans**: It will return None value.

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

**Ans:** A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans:** The data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: 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:** Using exceptional handling, we can put the program inside try block.

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

**Ans:** We use try clause if any code might cause error. Then we use except clause so that if error occurs it can catch the error and process it.