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

**Ans.** Once we defined a function, we can call that functions several times only with their single name. We don’t need to do the same code again and again. Function reduces our code complexity.

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

**Ans.** Code in the function run only when function is called.

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

**Ans.** we use ‘def’ keyword to define a function. Eg. def function\_name():

We can write some argument within the parenthesis. Eg. def function\_name(arg1, arg2)

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

**Ans.** A function is piece of code that enhance the reusability and modularity of program. We don’t need to write same code again and again, we just need to can a program by their name and get the output as result of that function. Unless the function is called there is no use of that 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, and those defined outside have a global scope. This means that local variables can be accessed only inside the function in which they are declared, whereas global variables can be accessed throughout the program body by all functions.

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

**Ans.**  Variables in the local scope destroyed when the function call returns.

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

**Ans.** A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression in many programming languages. In some languages, expressions themselves can return values. An expression is a combination of variables, operators, and function calls that produce a result.

For example, in Python, we can have a return value in an expression by using functions or expressions that return values.

**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 value it will return ‘None’ by default.

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

**Ans.** In Python, to make a function variable refer to the global variable, you need to use the global keyword before the variable assignment inside the function. This tells Python that the variable is referring to the global scope rather than creating a new local variable.

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

**Ans.** None is a data type of its own (None Type) and only None can be None.

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

**Ans.** It will give an error(ModuleNotFoundError).

**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.** I’ll use Exception Handling(Try-Except)

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

**Ans.** In try block we write the code and test but in except block we handle the error occurred in try block.