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

**Ans:** A good programming practice is the DRY (Do not Repeat Yourself) principle. Let’s say if you have to perform a logic multiple times, it is convenient to write the logic in a function only once and call it multiple times.

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

**Ans:** When it is called.

1. What statement creates a function?

**Ans:** def

For instance:

def func():

  return "Hello World"

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

**Ans:** A function contains the logic to perform a particular task. It involves mathematical expressions and only written once in a program. A function call on the other hand is a command used to invoke this function. A function call can be given many times during the execution of the program.

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

**Ans:** There is only one global scope in a python program. There are four local scopes during the execution of a python program.

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

**Ans:** The variables in the local scope gets 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 statement in python denoted the end of a function. After the logic has been executed inside the function, the return statement loads the function with the final result which is to be used for further operations in the program.

We can use a return value to give the value of an expression back to the function. For instance:

def add(x, y):

    return x + y

output = add(5, 4)

print(f'Output of add(5, 4) function is {output}')

Here the value of the expression x+y is returned back to the function add(x,y).

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

**Ans:** None

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

**Ans:** We use the keyword global to refer which function variables can be accessed by all the functions in a python program.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans:** <class 'NoneType'>

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans:** The python program 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:** We will put the statement that is likely to crash inside a try clause.

For example:

s=0

try:

  c=3/s

  print(c)

except:

  print('Error in this code')

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

Ans: If a piece of code is likely to crash, we put that in a try clause. If an error does occur, we put another code in except clause denoting the type of error.

s=0

try:

  c=3/s

  print(c)

except:

  print('Error in this code')

output:

Error in this code