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

Ans: Functions are advantageous because they are reusable and can be imported and accessed across any other module by importing them.

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

Ans: When it’s called

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans: Def <function\_name(optional parameters)>

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

Ans: Function will have the section of code to be executed to perform certain operation. A function call is sued to invoke the function which in turn executes the section of code inside the function.

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

Ans: LEGB – Local , Enclosing, Global and Built-in

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

Ans: Local scope gets terminated when function call returns

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

Ans: Return value returns a value from called function to the caller. Return value can be of any python object like numeric values (int, float, and complex values), collections and sequences of objects (list, tuple, dictionary, or set objects), user-defined objects, classes, functions, and even modules or packages

Return value can be a part of an expression but we can’t have return keyword used as part of an expression

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

Ans: None

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

Ans: Using global keyword or global() function

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans: None is a data type of its own. It is same as NULL in SQL.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: It imports all the modules with in the imported library or package

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

Ans: Import spam

Spam.bacon # This is called as function or method

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

Ans: Use exception handling to avoid crashing of program. TRY … EXCEPT … FINALLY

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

Ans: TRY clause anticipates the error. EXCEPT block handles the error. ELSE block executes only when there is no exception. FINALLY block executes irrespective of there is exception or not.