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

**Ans.** Functions are useful in shortening the code. They help to avoid repetition of the same program. Simply define it once and call it every time you need to use it.

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

**Ans.** The code in the function runs when it’s called.

1. What statement creates a function?

**Ans.** The word ‘def’ is a statement for defining a function. Then the name of the function followed by a ‘()’ and a ‘:’.

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

**Ans.** A function is process to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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. When you use an unqualified name inside a function, Python searches three scopes, the local (L), then the global (G), and then the built-in (B)—and stops at the first place the name is found.

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

**Ans.** The local scope exists only when the function is being executed. We call this its lifetime. When the execution of this function terminates the local scopes are destroyed. So when the function call returns the local scope disappears.

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

**Ans.** A return statement is used to end the execution of a function call that returns a value.

If the value of the expression is mentioned the value is returned to the function call. If expression is removed the return value remains undefined.

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

**Ans.** If the function definition doesn’t mention a return statement, the control automatically returns to the calling function, after the called function is executed. The return value remains undefined.

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

**Ans.** In order to make a function variable refer to a global variable, the key word ‘global’ is used.

1. What is the data type of None?

**Ans.** None data type is used to define a null value for a variable. It just reassigns an empty value to its original empty state.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans.** ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’ isn’t a real python module.

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

**Ans**. That function would be called spam.bacon().

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

**Ans.** To prevent a programme from crashing due to an infinite loop we press Ctrl + C.

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

**Ans.** The try statement allows the coder to test the block of code for errors while it’s been executed.

The except clause lets you handle the error inside that try block.