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

**Ans**: If there are no functions we need to write lengthy code or logic again and again. As there are functions available we are able to write the code in the function and we can call it, reuse it any number of times. This way the functions are advantageous.

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

**Ans**: The code in a function run when it’s called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans**: The statement “def “ creates a function. Example: def test(x,y):

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

**Ans**: A function is that which contains the “def” statement and logic of the code in it. A function call contains “def” statement and the given values in it. It executes the code given in the particular function and return the final value of the given arguments as per the logic written inside the function.

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 the function call 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**: A “return” value gives the output of the function call. We can do the permutations and combinations to the output of the function using the “return” statement in the function which we call . We will get the exact data type of the output data unlike the print function. And 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**: If there is no return statement in the function we call the return value will ne None.

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**: For the data which do not have any datatype is known as Nonetype. The “print” functions always gives the data of Nonetype.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans**: As there is no such module in the python it gives the error: No 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**: Place the line of code that might cause an error in the try clause.

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

**Ans**: The code which may cause the error goes in the try clause. If the code is unable to execute then it will goes into the except clause.

The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.