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

ANS – With Functions we can use or recall our programs at anytime of the code instead of creating entire code every time in need. It shortens time and also helps to execute program faster and more dynamically.

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

ANS – When it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

ANS – ‘def’ keyword creates a function.

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

ANS – Function creates code which we can recall or reuse for further programming in codes and function call means we just recall the variables or the statement defined in main function in order to perform program based of main function.

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

ANS – There is one global scope and there can be many local scopes under a global scope.

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

ANS – It gives preference to all local variables available and then if not found it goes in search for global variables.

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

ANS – return function gives the results with respect to main function as per operation given. Yes, it is possible to return value in expression.

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

ANS – It returns nothing.

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

ANS – input ‘global’ keyword inside the code.

10. What is the data type of None?

ANS – List or Tuple depending upon variable input brackets

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

ANS – here, **ModuleNotFoundError** Traceback (most recent call last)

Input **In [14]**, in <cell line: 1>**()**

**----> 1** **import** **areallyourpetsnamederic**

**ModuleNotFoundError**: No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'

Or else, import function imports specific input library or module.

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 – enter a ‘pass’ keyword or ‘break’ keyword or ‘continue’ keyword to continue the code to the top function/operation.

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

ANS – The try clause executes until as error is occurred. Except clause detects and handles errors occurred in try clause or lets the code run in try clause as normal till no error is occurred.