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

**Ans**: Functions avoid repetition of the same set of codes in a program.

A function can be called anywhere and also multiple times in a program.

A large python program can be easily tracked when it is divided into multiple functions.

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

The function runs only when it is called.

1. **What statement creates a function?**

The statement **def function\_name():** creates a function

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

A function is a set of statements that performs a specific task.

After defining a function, it can be used by calling it. A function call cannot be used without defining a function.

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

There is only one global python scope per program execution. Local scopes are created whenever a function is called

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

Local scope is destroyed after the function returns and the variables are forgotten.

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

At the end of the function, we use the Return function which helps to return the result of the function. This statement terminates the function execution and transfers the result where the function is called.

The return value can contain the expression which gets evaluated and the value is returned to the caller function.

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

If the function does not have a return statement, the return value is None.

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

To make a global variable inside a function, the global keyword has to be used.

Example

def afunction():

global a

a=’ineuron’

1. **What is the data type of None?**

The data type of None is NoneType

Ex:

i/p a=None

type(a)

o/p

NoneType

1. **What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

The import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (But, this is not a real python module, so it returns

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'

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

The function can be called with **spam.bacon()**

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

The line of code can be placed in a **try** clause.

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

The code which is expected to cause an error could be placed in the **try** clause.

The code that executes if an error happens is placed in **except** clause.

Example:

try:

  a=10/0

except:

  print('No number can be divided by zero. It causes ZeroDivisionError')