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

Ans : Because functions are piece of code which can be used repeatedly by calling whenever required.

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

Ans: The function needs to be called then the code in function runs

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The keyword “def” is used to create a function.

Eg:

```
def  sample_func():    # here function named sample_func is created
     pass
```

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

Ans: A Function is a set of instruction written in single block of code to perform particular task. The code in the function block is executed when function is called. Until function is called the code in the function is not executed.

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

Ans: Only 1 global scope until the program is running. There may be multiple local scopes as and when required like in function, classes etc..,

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

Ans: Once the function returns value, the local variables are lost/undefined.

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

Ans: The objective of the function is to perform particular task. So, the return value is an outcome of that task be it particular value, expression result. If the function performs only an action then the return type is None.

Return value can be expression, but result is evaluated value of expression.

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

Ans: if function does not have return statement then return value is None.

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

Ans: Use global keyword to declare that variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: None is keyword used to represent null value.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: imports a 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: Use exception handling concept (try-except block)

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

Ans: Try clause attempts exection of statement if any error rises then except block handles that error or else if no error is found then except clause is skipped and try-Except block is exited.