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

Ans: Because function as a module can be used repeatedly in a program by just calling the function with the required arguments.

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

Ans: A function runs only when it is called with it arguments.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: A function can be created with **def** statement

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

Ans: A function is just the definition with the statement **def**. However, when we use the function to get some results it is called function call

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

Ans: There is only one global scope in a program for any variable to be used across all the functions until the program is live. However, there can be many local scopes and in fact, a same variable can be defined in all the functions within its local scope.

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

Ans: The local scope variable retains its latest value in memory although we cannot access it from outside the parent function.

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

Ans: Return value is what a function returns after executing something.

No, it’s not possible to have a return value for any arithmetic or logical expression rather only functions have return values.

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

Ans: Actually nothing is returns when a function does not have a return statement and the calling expression interprets it as **null.**

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

Ans: We can refer to global variable by using the keyword **global** as

a = 5

def inc\_global\_var(inc\_value):

global a

a += 5

return a

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: This statement 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: To take care of these kinds of unforeseen events I would use **try** and **except** blocks for handling exception

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

Ans: **try** clause is where we execute the expression and **except** clause is used to handle any exception occurred during the execution of the expression.

e.g. We know dividebyzeroexception is an exception which occurs if the denomination in an expression is 0. These kind of exceptions are handled in except block.