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

**Ans: functions are advantageous to have in our programs because they enable us to reuse multiple lines of codes performing a complex task using a single line repeatedly.**

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

**Ans: Code in a function runs only when the function is called.**

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans: def function\_name():**

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

**Ans: A function is set of code which can be called with its name whenever required. The lines of code inside function only runs when the function is called with required parameters.**

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

**Ans: There can be any (infinite) number of global or local scopes in python.**

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

**Ans: variables in local scope are reset to their original value when the function call returns.**

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

**Ans: When a function performs some calculation and result is stored in a local variable, then the local variable cannot be used outside the function. The return statement helps to extract the value from inside the function to outside the function which can be stored in any variable if required.**

**No, return value cannot be an expression.**

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

**Ans: None.**

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

**Ans: use “global” keyword with the local variable.**

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans: NoneType**

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans: The statement imports a library named “areallyourpetsnamederic” into the program which enables us to use any functions or classes inside the library in the current program without writing the complete code for those functions or classes.**

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: We can use Try Except statements for error handling.**

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

**Ans: The Try clause tests a block of code for errors. If there are no errors then program skis the Except clause.**

**If there is an error in the try clause, then Except clause handles the error and the interpreter then moves to next line of code without crashing the whole program.**