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

Answer:

It will reduce the duplication and reputation of code block. This make the program to easier to read and update. It works, when the function called.

Example:

```
def add(x,y): return x+y

print(add(1,2)) # 3
```

---

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

Answer:

Work when Function can run while call a function.

Example:

```
def square(x):              # Function Declaration
        return x ** 2       # Code Block
print(square(2))            # Function Calling
```

---

3. What statement creates a function?

Answer:

def keyword is used to create a function with specifies the **name** following with **(:)** sign. The “def” call creates the function object and assigns it to the name given. You can further re-assign the same function object to other names.

Example:

```
def display(s):
        print(s)
```

---

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

Answer:

The difference between the function and function call is, A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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

Answer: Python searches **three scopes**—the local (L), then the global (G), and then the built-in (B)—and stops at the first place the name is found.

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

Answer: Access local variable inside the function. When the function called local scope is destroyed.

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

Answer: return value concept are used to store the function result in a variable. We can return value in an expression.

Example:

```
def is_even(x):
    if x % 2 == 0:
        return True
    else:
        return False
```

---

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

Answer: None

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

Answer: Use **globle** keyword to declare which variables are global.

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10. What is the data type of None?

Answer:

The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

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11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer: That import statement **imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.**

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

Answer: spam.bacon()

---

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

Answer: We should using try…except on that condition to catch that error to exit the application safely.

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

Answer:

try: is used to test the code for error.

except: handle error
