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

Ans: Function help to run reusable code in an automated manner.

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

Ans. When it is called

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans. def keyword creates a function.

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

Ans. A function defines the function, where as the function call executes the function.

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

Ans 5a: One

Ans 5b. Depends upon the number of functions defined.

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

Ans: A local variable becomes **undefined** after the function call completes

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

Ans. 7a. return statement yields the output of the function defined.

7b. No

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 .By using global keyword in front of the function variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans. It imports all functions from the module areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

from spam import bacon

a=bacon()

a

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

We can use try and except block to catch the crashing error which the program faces.

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

Inside try clause we write the logic we write want to execute. Inside the except clause, we try to catch the exceptions to logic written in try block.