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

* Reusability: Functions allow the same piece of code to run multiple times
* Modular programming : Functions break long programs up into smaller components
* Sharing :Functions can be shared and used by other programmers

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

When we call a function, block of statements inside a function gets executed.

**3. What statement creates a function?**

Following statement/ syntax is used to create a function:

def function\_name(list of arg):

where def- keyword to define a function.

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

Function-

A block of statements which is written to perform a specific task is called function.

Example:

def odd(n):

if n%2:

return n

else:

return 0

Function call:

A statement which is used to invoke a function so that function can perform it’s task. Without function call, function is useless.

Example:

Odd(5)

So we got output only after calling odd function.

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

There is only one global scope and a local scope is created whenever we call a function.

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

A local variable are destroyed after complete execution of code inside a function or we can say the lifetime of variable gets over when the function call returns until the next function call.

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

A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. We can use a return value as part of an expression.

Example:

c=5

def sum(a,b):

return a+b

s=sum(3,4)

print(c+s)

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

If a function does not have a return statement, it’s return value is None.

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

When we use global keyword while declaring function variable it becomes global variable.

Example:

def fun():

global a #this will become global variable.

**10. What is the data type of None?**

Data type of None is Nonetype.

[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.]

**11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

It allows us to import module areallyourpetsnamederic so that we can use the methods/functions in our program that are already defined in this module.

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

Import spam

spam.bacon()

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

We can use exception handling by putting our code in try block and can provide exception handling mechanism in except block.

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

Try:

A code that can cause error is put in try block so that program’s execution doesn’t halt due to exception.

Except:

Whenever any exception arises in the execution of statements of try block, control moves to except block which provides the details about exception.