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

**Answer:**

Function reduces the need for duplicate code.

It provides code reusability.

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

**Answer:**

The code in a function will run once the function is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Answer:**

The “def” keyword creates a function.

**Syntax:**

def <function\_name> (arguments):

<body of function>

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

**Answer:**

**Function:**

A function is a procedure to achieve a particular result.

Eg:

def add(a,b):

return a+b

**Function call:**

A function call means invoking or calling that function object.

Unless a function is called there is no use of that function.

Function call is using the function to achieve a particular task.

Eg:

add(1,2)

result:3

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

**Scope of variables:**

LEGB

Python searches three scopes

* L- Local
* E- Enclosing Local
* G- Global
* B- Built-in

It stops at the first place the name is found.

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

**Answer:**

When the execution of the function terminates(returns), the local variables are destroyed.

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

**Answer:**

* A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and returns the result(value of the expression followed by return keyword) to the caller.
* The statements after the return statement are not executed.
* If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value none is returned.

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

**Answer:**

None

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

**Answer:**

Using **global** keyword we can make variable inside a function to a global.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Answer:**

* None is used to define a null value or no values at all.
* It is not same as empty string,False or a zero.
* It is datatype of the class Nonetype object.
* Assign a value of none to a variable, is one way to reset it to its original ,empty state.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Answer:**

The import 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?

**Answer:**

spam.balcon()

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

**Answer:**

We will write a code inside a **try and expect block.**

When it encounters an error, the control is passed to the except block and it will throw an error message, skipping code in between instead of crashing the program.

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

* The **try block** lets you test a block of code for errors.
* The **except block** lets you handle the error.
* The **else block** lets you execute a code when there is no error.