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

Ans No1:

It helps us in saving time through pre-written code. As functions contains pre-written code for performing different functions according to the desirability.

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

Ans No.2:

When the function is called then it runs. As when a function is defined it is only stored in a memory.

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

Ans No.3:

def func\_name(arguments):

code

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

Ans No.4:

A function contains a block of code which is created to perform a task. On other hand a function call is used to call the created function and execute it to produce desirable results which further can be used in programs.

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

Ans No.5:

There is only one global scope present in python program which will hold code which can be accessed anywhere in the code. While a local scope is created within a global scope and can be multiple as per the programs need. The code present in the local scope can be accessed only within that local scope.

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

Ans No.6:

The variables are deleted from the memory and is allocated for future use of those variables within the local scope after returning the function call.

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

Ans No.7:

A return value is used to return the function’s result back to the caller. Yes, we can use the return value in an expression.

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

Ans No.8:

It will return a None(null) data type.

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

Ans No.9

We use the inbuilt keyword i.e., global in order to access the global variable inside local scope. In the local scope the global keyword will also make changes to the global variable.

E.g.

x = 10

def func():

global x

x = 20

print(x)

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

Ans No.10:

The data type of None is NoneType.

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

Ans No.11:

The sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic will import the module

areallyourpetsnamederic, if available which will help in the execution of code.

Else, it will return an error as ModuleNotFoundError.

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

Ans No.12:

import spam

spam.bacon()

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

Ans No.13:

We can use exception handling and enclose the code in try and except block.

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

Ans No.14:

The try block will check if the code is working fine, it will execute it. Else, it will return an exception mentioned in the except block.

E.g.

try:

x=10

x/0

except:

print(“ERROR”)