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

**The reusable chunk of code is functions. Functions are advantageous as they can be once defined and called multiple times when required.**

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

**When the function is invoked/called the code in the function is run.**

3. What statement creates a function?

**def fun\_name():**

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

**When we refer to function it is the function definition that includes the block of code that performs a task or returns a value when a function is invoked by a function call.**

**Function call refers to the invocation of the function. This is when the program control moves to the function being invoked and the block of code defined in the function are executed and/or a value is returned.**

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

**One global scope**

**Local scope is equal to the number of times a function being called.**

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

**When a function call returns the scope of the local variable ends. The scope of the local variable exists only within the function where it is declared.**

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

**The return value is the result of a function that is sent back to the function caller. The keyword return is used to return the function result.**

**The return value can be used in expressions.**

**Eg: num=sum(x,y)\*2**

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

**None**

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

**By using the keyword, global before the function variable.**

10. What is the data type of None?

**The data type of None is None Type.**

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Gives a ModuleNotFounError as this module does not exist.**

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

**spam.bacon()**

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

**Do exception handling using the try and except clause.**

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

**The try clause involves the code that is being tested for error. If the code in the try clause generates an error, instead of throwing an error on the output console the program control goes to except clause, and the code in the except block is executed. This is how the error is handled.**