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

Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update. The key advantage of functions is code Reusability.

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

Only when it is called

3. What statement creates a function?

The def keyword creates a function

Eg:

def sum1(a,b):

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

**Ans:**  A function is set of commands to achieve a particular result.

While function call is using this function to achieve that task. Using a function to do a particular task any point in program is called as function call.

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

**Ans:**  Python has only one global scope whereas it can have multiple local scopes based on number of functions.

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

**Ans:**  The variable is destroyed and the corresponding memory is released.

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

**Ans:**  A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

**Ans:**  The return value is None.

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

**Ans:**  by using the keyword global

x = "awesome"  #Global variable

def myfunc():

  global x

  x='fantastic' #Local variable

myfunc()

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans:**  The data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans:**  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?

**Ans:**  spam.bacon()

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

**Ans:**  insert the code between try – exception block

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

**Ans: A** code that could potentially cause error goes in the **try** clause.

The code that executes if an error occurs goes in the **except** clause.