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

**Ans1**: Functions are advantageous because they make the code reusable without typing again the same set of code / statements. We can call same function multiple times in a program. In other words, we do not need duplicate statements in our program if we use functions

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

**Ans2**: When it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans3**: The keyword ‘def’ is used to create a function – def <function\_name>():

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

**Ans4**: Function contains a set of statements (starting with ‘def’ keyword) which defines what it does, and function call refers to call that function to execute those statements.

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

**Ans5**: Python program has one global scope and variables in local scope are created when a function is called.

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

**Ans6**: When function call returns (function terminates), local variables are destroyed.

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

**Ans7**: return value is the value which function returns at the end of its execution. A return statement ends the execution of a function, and returns control to the calling function. A programmer can specify an expression with a ‘return’ keyword but only the output value of that expression is returned by the function.

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

**Ans8**: If we don't explicitly use a return value in a return statement, or if we totally omit the return statement, then Python will implicitly return a default value for us. That default return value will always be None.

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

**Ans9**: Normally, when we create a variable inside a function, that variable is local, and can only be used inside that function. To create a global variable inside a function, we can use the global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans10**: 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?

**Ans11**: It will import the module named ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’ for current program.

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

**Ans12**: bacon() function in spam module can be called with spam.bacon()

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

**Ans13**: Use ‘try’ clause to catch error and deal with it accordingly.

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

**Ans14**: ‘try’ clause handles the error (if occurred) in a code of its block and pass the control to the ‘except’ clause. Statements in the ‘except’ clause block gets executed if error occur in ‘try’ block.