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

* Functions provide code reusability.
* Avoiding duplication and repetitions of code.
* Provides Encapsulation.

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

When the function is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

def fun(): --this statement creates a function

pass

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

function can be defined creating a function using def keyword like below fun() which returns hello.

Function call is the line of code which invokes the function usually it is the name of the function defined like below print statement

**function**

def fun():

return 'hello'

**function call**

print(fun())

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

There is one global scope until the python program is executed and local scope is created when a function is called.

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

The local scope becomes out of scope and cannot be accessed once function call returns.

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

The return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and returns a value as a result to the caller. Yes we can have 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?

None is the return value in this case.

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

We have to prefix the variable with a global keyword followed by variable name within a function.

10. What is the data type of None?

It is of class NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

The sentence will import the areallyourpetsnamederic library and we can access its attributes and methods after importing it.

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

We can call it using spam.bacon().

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

We can handle the exception to avoid crashing the programme.

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

Within try clause we write the code where there are possibilities of error being raised and in except clause, we try to catch the exception thrown from the try clause.