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

**ANS: Functions help in reusing the same set of commands multiple times using a single line of code instead of writing those set of commands again and again. This also helps while debugging as you only need to modify/add only at a single point which will be applicable in all places the function is used.**

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

**ANS: The code in a function runs when it is called. Not when it is defined.**

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

**ANS: The “*def”* statement creates a function**

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

**ANS: A function is where the name of the function is defined along with a set of commands which defines the actions to be performed by the function when it is called. When a function is called using the function name, those set of actions are executed.**

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

**ANS: There is only 1 global scope in a python program. There can be multiple local scopes depending upon the number of functions defined in the program.**

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

**ANS: The variables are deleted and cannot be accessed from outside the function scope.**

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

**ANS: If a defined function creates an output after a set of operations and this output needs to be used elsewhere in a program, then return statement is used which returns the output of the function known as return value. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression**

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

**ANS: The return value will be *“None”.***

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

**ANS: We can use the keyword *“global”* to make a variable global.**

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

**ANS: Data type of None is *“NoneType”.***

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

**ANS: If a module named areallyourpetsnamederic is installed in the environment, then it executes that module (.py file) and brings all the functions & variables existing in that module in the current program.**

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

**ANS: spam.bacon()**

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

**ANS: We can handle the error using exception handling which involves using *try* and *except* clauses to define what action to take if an error occurs.**

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

**ANS: The *try* code block is used to specify a set of operations which might result in an error. The *except* code block is used to specify a set of operations to do if an error occurs when the *try* block is executed.**