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

We can call functions in program thus avoiding the need to write that piece of codes again and again. And it is also makes program easier to understand.

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

When it is called.

1. What statement creates a function?

We use **def** to create function

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

Function is a program statement. And function call actually executes the codes inside the function.

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

Variables inside a function are local and all other are global.

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

Those variables are destructed. We can’t use them outside the function.

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

Return is used in the function to get the value. It terminates the function. 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?

It returns none.

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

We use **global** to declare the variable as global inside a function. For eg.

def global\_var():

global var\_x

var\_x=3

print(var\_x)

1. What is the data type of None?

NoneType

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Spam.bacon()

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

We can use Try and except statements.

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

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error.