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

**A:** functions are code blocks containing statements performing operations on the input given as parameters and return a value. The functions are advantageous as they bring modularity in the code. Having functions also helps us in organizing the code and helps in reusability. The functions can be called whenever the required operation is to be done.

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

**A:** When it’s called. It however gets interpreted in the beginning at the point its specified/ defined.

3. What statement creates a function?

**A:** def

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

**A:** A function is block of statements - a procedure to do some operations.

A function call is invoking the function, to perform the operations.

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

**A:** In python there is 1 global scope. However in python there are 4 scopes for variables:

L= Local, G= Global, E= Enclosed, B=Built\_In

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

**A:** After execution of the functions, the variables inside the function are reset until the function is called again where they’ll be set to definitions again.

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

**A:** Return value returns a variable as an output of the function being called. A function is cluster of expressions and statements which give outputs. This output is returned using return.

An expression cannot have a return however, there is an output in an expression which can be returned.

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

**A:** If there’s no return statement, there is no return value. The global variables in the function may have changed if there are any and the function simply performs the operation it is expected to.

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

**A:** If a variable is globally defined, to access/ refer the same in function requires no additional keyword. However, if to modify the same, global keyword must be used.

10. What is the data type of None?

**A:** NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**A:** Imports the module with the name areallyourpetsnamederic and makes the objects inside it available for use.

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

**A:** spam.bacon()

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

**A:** Use try except block and throw an exception of a particular error type.

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

**A:** try - Executes all the lines of codes under try block until they’re successful. If all the lines are successful inside a try block, the statement after except is executed. However, if there’s an exception while running lines in the try block, the execution stops there and jumps to the except block.

except - This block is executed only after try block fails. The except block can be used to throw exceptions and log the error that caused try block to fail.