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

**Ans 1 :** Function are advantageous as they helps in achieving code reusability. Suppose, you need need to repeat some series of steps on different data set, then you can create a function performing that series of step. Then you can call that function with different data sets. Thus in this function are advantageous.

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

**Ans 2 :** when it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**And 3 :** def is used to define a function.

Eg : def function\_name():

function\_body

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

**Ans 4 :** Function refers to the definetion of the function, where the function is created.

Function call is when a function is created and we need to use that function, we use that function by function call.

For eg : def function\_name():

Some Code (function)

function\_name() (function call)

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

**Ans 5 :** There is only one global scope in python. If a variable is defined in the main function of the program, it is treated as global. We can also define a variable used in any function by using the global keyword.

There is one local scope in python. If any variable define in a function, it is a local variable means it cannot be access outside that function.

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

**Ans 6 :** When the function call returns, the local variables are destroyed.

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

**Ans 7 :** Whenever a function is created, it is then called either with some arguments or no arguments. The function perform some operation define in the body on the arguments if passed and then returns the result to the caller. This value that is returned to the caller is return value.

For eg : def func1(a,b): return a+b

var1 = func1(2,3)

var1 will become 5 , 5 is the return value.

Normally we cannot use the 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?

**Ans 8 :** If the function do not have a return statement then by default the function returns None.

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

**Ans 9 :** By using the keyword global before the name of the variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans 10 :** None is data type of its own and None can only have data type None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans 11 :** As the keyword import is used, it will import the module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

importing spam?

**Ans 12 :** import spam as sp

sp.bacon()

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

**Ans 13 :**  We can use exception handling to save a programme from crashing.

Eg : try :

code to be executed

except :

error message

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

**Ans 14 :** Try block : we write code in which error can occur.

Except block : We write code here to handle the error.

try:

print(var1)

except:

print(“Variable was not defined”)

Variable var 1 is not defined, the code will run smoothly as the error is handled. The except block will be executed and then the next line of code will be executed.