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

Sol- Using functions we can break our program into smaller parts so when our program grows larger ,functions help us to make it organized and manageable.

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

Sol- when it's called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Sol- define a function with **def** keyword then write the **function identifier(name)** followed by parentheses and a **colon.**

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

Sol- A function is a piece of code which can be reused. A function call means calling that function. If a function is not called it is of no use.

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

Sol- Variables that are defined inside a function body have a local scope and those defined outside are global scope.

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

Sol- Local scope disappears after the function returns.

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

Sol- Return statement is used in a function only. Yes, it is possible to have a 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?

Sol- In this case, the returned value of the called function is undefined.

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

Sol- To make it a global variable inside a function, you can use the global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

Sol- It is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is a data type of its own(NoneType).

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Sol- That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Sol- This function can be called with spam.bacon().

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

Sol- Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

Sol- The code that could potentially cause an error goes in a try clause. The code that executes if an error