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

**Ans:** Defining functions avoid repetition of the code and Increase program readability

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

**Ans:** The code inside a function is executed when the function is called. To perform a specific task functions are called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans:** The “def” keyword is a statement for defining a function in Python. You start a function with the def keyword, specify a name followed by a colon (:) sign.

Example: def test1():

4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?  
  
**Function**: It is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory.

**Function call**: It is the code used to pass control to a function.

5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?  
**Ans**: There are two types of variables: global variables and local variables. The scope of global variables is the entire program whereas the scope of local variable is limited to the function where it is defined

6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?  
**Ans:** A local variable retains its value until the next time the function is called A local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes The local variable can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes

7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?  
  
**Ans:** A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result (value of the expression following the return keyword) to the caller. The statements after the return statements are not executed.

8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?  
**Ans**: If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value None is returned.

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

**Ans:** Use the global keyword, the variable belongs to the global scope

10. What is the data type of None?  
**Ans:** The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. The data type is None type.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?  
**Ans:** It is showing the following error

**ModuleNotFoundError**: No module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'

12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?  
**Ans:** This function **can** be **called** with **spam**. **bacon()**

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

**Ans:** Error handling can be used to notify the user of why the error occurred and gracefully exit the process that caused the error

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

* In the try clause, all statements are executed until an exception is encountered.
* Except is used to catch and handle the exception(s) that are encountered in the try clause.