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

Ans: Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

Ans: The code in a function executes when the function is called.

3. What statement creates a function?
Ans:A function is created with the **def keyword**. The statements in the block of the function must be indented. The def keyword is followed by the function name with round brackets and a colon.

4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?
Ans: A function is a piece of code which enhanced the reusability and modularity of your program. It means that piece of code need not be written again. A function call means invoking or calling that function.

5.How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?
Ans: There's only **one global Python scope per program execution**. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten.

6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?
Ans:
When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?
Ans:
A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?
Ans:
If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?
Ans:
A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable. If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans:
The data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?
Ans:
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?
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:
place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause and use except block to handle the error.

14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?
Ans: The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause. The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.