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

**Solution:** 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?

**Solution:** The code in a function runs when it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Solution:** def function\_name(): creates a function

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

**Solution:** A function 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. A function call 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?

**Solution:** 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. There can be multiple local scopes within a single program.

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

**Solution:** When the execution of the function terminates (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?

**Solution:** return value returns to the function call line. Yes, return value can be used in an expression.

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

**Solution:** None

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

**Solution:** We can use the keyword “global” in order to make a function variable refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Solution:** NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Solution:** Imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic

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

**Solution:** spam.bacon()

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

**Solution:** Place the line of code that can cause error in try block

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

**Solution:** The code that can cause error goes in try block and the error message that needs to be displayed when code fails goes in except block.