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

Use of functions enhances the readability of a program. A big code is always difficult to read. Breaking the code in smaller Functions keeps the program organized, easy to understand and makes it reusable.

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

When it is called

1. **What statement creates a function?**

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.

1. **What is the difference between a function and a function call?**

, A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achive that task.

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

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. Otherwise, the next time you were to run the program, the names would remember their values from the previous run.

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

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

A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task. A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string. The type of value your function returns depends largely on the task it performs.

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

Void

1. **How do you make a function variable 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.

1. **What is the data type of None?**

None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

1. **What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (This isn’t a real Python module, by the way.)

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

This function can be called with spam.bacon()

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

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?**

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.