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

Functions in Python provide several advantages, which contribute to code organization, reusability, and maintainability, we have Predefined functions and also User defined functions.

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

The function needs to be called to run.

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

Def is the statement that defines/creates the function.

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

A function is a block of code that performs a specific task or set of instructions whereas Function call is invocation of the defined function to run, i.e. Actual execution of the function happens when we do function call.

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

In a Python program, there can be multiple global scopes and multiple local scopes.

Global scopes refer to the variables and objects that are defined at the top level of a script. They are accessible from any part of the code within that module or script. Local scopes are created when a function is called or when a code block is executed. Variables defined within a function or code block are local to that specific scope and can only be accessed within that scope.

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

Local variables will be destroyed or does not exist once the function call returns. local variables defined within a function are temporary and exist only for the duration of the function's execution. Once the function finishes executing and returns a value, the local variables will be deleted.

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

**return** is a function that holds the result and sends back the result to the code invoked.

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

It will give **None** as output.

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

In Python, if you want a function variable to refer to a global variable, you can use the **global** keyword within the function to declare that variable as a global variable.

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

NoneType

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

Import basically imports modules/packages in to our program, allowing us to use the functionalities provided by them.

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

import spam

spam.bacon()

we can access the bacon() function from spam module.

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

We can use error handling techniques which consist of **try-except** statements.

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

In the try block, we place the code that may raise an exception. If an exception occurs within the try block, the execution of the block is interrupted, and the code jumps to the except block.

The except block specifies the type of exception you want to handle. we can catch the exception raised such as ValueError, TypeError and Exception etc.