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

**Ans:**  Functions are reusable. It makes the code shorter, readable 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:** **def** statement creates (defines) a function.

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

**Ans:** Using def statement we can create a function. It will not execute until it is called.

On function call, the program execution moves in to the function and evaluates the code and returns the value.

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

**Ans:**  There is only one global scope. Local scope is created whenever the function is called.

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

**Ans:** The variables in a local scope are destroyed 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?

**Ans:** Return value is the value that a function returns after the execution. 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?

**Ans:** None value. None data type.

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

**Ans:** Using **global** keyword a function variable can refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans:** The data type of None is None Type.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans:** It 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:** 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 error in **try** clause.

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

**Ans:** The code that might cause error goes in **try** clause. The code which executes if an error occurs goes to **except** clause. With the help of these two keywords, it displays an error instead of crashing the program.