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

Ans) When we define a function then there is no need to write more duplicate codes for the same action, and due to this overall program can be made shorter and can be debugged easily also we can amend it easily as program is short.

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

Ans) It will run when it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans) **def** statement which means define, creates a function.

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

Ans) **Function** – Function consists of a parameter and it is defined by a statement inside it’s body.

**Function call –** Function callis a where we use or executes the function to achieve a certain task or return a value.

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

Ans) **Global scope** – One

**Local Scope** – It is created when a function call is used.

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

Ans) it gets deleted/destroy as it gets forgotten.

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

Ans) **Return** value is something which is the evaluation of function calls, yes return value can be used as a part of expression.

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

Ans) None

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

Ans) by using the **global** keyword and then using [“variable”]

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans) NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans) It imports a module called areallyourpetsnamederic which is not a actual python module.

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) we can use a try clause and use the except block to avoid the error.

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

Ans) A programmer uses a **try** clause when there are chances of getting an error in a code, if the code gets an error it will goes in the **except** clause.