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

**Answer:**

* By using Functions, we can rewrite same logic/code again and again in a program
* We can call function any number of times and from any place in a program.
* We can track a large program easily when it is divided into multiple functions.

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

**Answer:**

The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Answer:**

In python, we can define a function with the **def** keyword, then the function identifier (name) followed by parenthesis and a colon.

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

**Answer:**

**Function**

* A function is a piece of code which enhanced the reusability and modularity of your program.
* It means that the piece of code need not be written again.

**Function Call**

* A function call means invoking or calling that function.
* Unless a function is called there is no use of that function.

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

**Answer:**

There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever function is called.

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

**Answer:**

When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

**Answer:**

A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

**Answer:**

If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

**Answer:**

The global keyword will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Answer:**

NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Answer:**

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

**Answer:**

spam.bacon()

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

**Answer:**

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?

**Answer:**

* The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.
* The code that executes if an error occurs goes in the except clause.