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

**A)** Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programme shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

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

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

**A)** The def statement defines a function.

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

**A)** A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.

A function call what moves the programme execution into function, and the function call evaluates the function`s return value.

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

**A)** There is one global scope and one local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

**A)** When the 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?**

**A)** A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any 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?**

**A)** If there is no return statement for a function, it`s returns value is None.

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

**A)** A global statement will make a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

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

**A)** The data type None is None Type.

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

**A)** The import statement imports a module names areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

**A)** This function can be called with spam.bacon().

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

**A)** Place the line of a 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?**

**A)** The code that potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

The code that executes if an error happens goes into the except clause.