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

Functions allows reusability. This makes the code shorter and more readable. It also eliminates duplication of code.

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

The code in a function runs when it is called.

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

def statement marks the definition of a function in python.

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

A *function* means the block that starts with def statement and contains the definition of the function.

A *function call* specifies the function name along with necessary arguments. When a function is called, the program control flow will move into the function definition block and executes the code in there and return to the main block. At this time, it may return a value as well.

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

There is only one global scope. There can be as many local scope as user wish. Each function definition creates a local scope.

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

When a function call returns to global scope, the variables from local scope are destroyed or loses context.

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

Return value is the value that a function calculates and returns back to the point where the function is called. It is possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

If a function does not have a return statement, it returns None by default.

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

The ‘global’ keyword can be used to refer to the global variable inside a function.

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

NoneType

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

It will import the module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

spam.bacon()

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

Place the code in try block and use an except clause to handle the error.

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

Try clause will contain any code that may raise an error at runtime that will lead to crashing of program.

The except block will get executed when such error happens. It contains the code to handle the error.