**Solutions:**

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

**Ans:**

* Functions can be written once and can be used multiple times.
* Functions reduce code complexity.
* Functions make code easy to read, debug, and update.

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

**Ans:** Function gets executed when it’s called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans:** “def” statement.

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

**Ans:**

A function is a piece of code which is written to execute some specific task.

The function call is, using the function to execute the task.

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

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

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

**Ans:** When the function call returns, the variables in local scope gets destroyed from the memory.

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 the function sends back after it executes the function body.

Yes, is it 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?

**Ans**: None

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

**Ans**: You have to use “global” keyword to declare the variable which needs to refer a global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans:** NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans**: That import statement imports a module with name “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**: We can use place all the code under **try block** and use **except block** to handle the error.

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

**Ans**: The code that might cause an error goes under **try** block and the code that shall get executed once the error occurs goes under **except** block.