1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?
   Sol.) Functions are advantageous in our program because we can call the function anywhere in the program and we can avoid duplicating code several times in a program itself.

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

3. What statement creates a function?
   Sol.) def <function name> creates a function.

4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?
   Sol.) A function is a several line of code in which we specify the function name and what we want that function to do (or return something) and we call a function when we want output or when we want that function to return something.

5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?
   Sol.) Python has 1 global scope and whenever we define a function in python, we create a local scope in python.

6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?
   Sol.) When the function call returns the local scope is destroyed.

7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?
   Sol.) Whenever we want a function/program to return a value or output. Yes, it is possible to have return value in expression.

8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?
   Sol.) The return value is “None”.

9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?
   Sol.) By using global statement.

10. What is the data type of None?
    Sol.) The data type is None type.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?
    Sol.) The sentence will import the module “areallyourpetsnamederic”.

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

13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?
    Sol.) We can use exception handling to save a programme from crashing.

14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?
    Sol.) If we write a program which may cause an error or seems to cause an error, we can write it under try clause.
    If the code causes an error we can put it under except clause to avoid the error