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

First of all functions eliminate the need of repetitive code or rather duplicate code. Because of this the programs become much shorter, increases reusability and readability and also make it easy if there are any changes to be made at a later stage.

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

The code in the function will only run when it's called and not when it is defined or specified.

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

The define (def) statement creates a function. That means you are defining the function.

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

A function is comprised of basically the def statement and the code in its clause which follows. On the other hand a function call directs the execution of the program to the function and it evaluates the output of the function or rather the return value.

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

1 global scope. Local scopes are automatically created whenever a function is called.

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

When the function call returns the local scope is destroyed and the variables residing 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 return value is the value that when you call a function, it evaluates to. Yes it is possible to have a 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?**

If a function doesn't have a return statement then the return value of a call to that function will be NONE.

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

By using a global statement.

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

Nonetype

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

It will import a module named areallyourpetsnsmedderic.

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

If we had to call it then we would have to use spam.bacon()

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

The line of code that we doubt will encounter an error has to be placed in a try Clause.

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

Try Clause is basically used to prevent the code from crashing in case of an error in the statement. Except clause is used to execute the code that should be executed in case the error takes place.