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

**Ans**. Use of functions enhances the readability of a program. A big code is always difficult to read. Breaking the code in smaller Functions keeps the program organized, easy to understand and makes it reusable

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

**Ans.** when the function is called it starts run.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans.**  the function keyword creates when we use **“def”** keyword.

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

**Ans.** A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory. A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.

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

**Ans.** There is only one global Python scope per program execution and local scopes are there also one local scope.

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

**Ans.** local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes.

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 final return output of the function of the calling function. Yes it is possible.

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

**Ans.** it returns **None**

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

**Ans.** you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans**. Nonetype

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans.** it imports the module 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 try and except statements.

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

**Ans.** The try block is used to check some code for errors i.e the code inside the try block will execute when there is no error in the program. Whereas the code inside the except block will execute whenever the program encounters some error in the preceding try block.