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

Ans- Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

Ans- The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

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

Ans- The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function.

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

Ans-   
A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.

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

ans-There is one global scope, and a local scope

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

ans-When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

ans-A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

ans-If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

ans-A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

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

ans-The data type of None is NoneType

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

ans-That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (This isn't a real Python module, by the way.)

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

Ans- This function can be called with spam.bacon().

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

ans-Place the line of code that might cause an error

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

ans-The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.  
  
The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.