**Solutions:**

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.

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

Ans: Whenever the function name is called providing the necessary argument in it, a function runs. A function is specified whenever its necessary.

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

Ans: The “def” keyword is a statement for defining a function in Python.  You start a function with the def keyword, specify a name followed by a colon (:) sign. The “def” call creates the function object and assigns it to the name given.

**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.

E.g:  
def add(a,b):  
 return a+ b

A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.

E.g.:  
b = add(5,6)  
Now b will have the value 11.

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

Ans: one global scope and one local scope.

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

Ans:  the local variables are destroyed

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

Ans: A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result (value of the expression following the return keyword) to the caller.

It is 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: If a function doesn't specify a return value, it returns None.

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

Ans: in that case the global variable has to be reassigned with a new value inside a function body which will be local to that function. The local variable will not be accessed outside the function.

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

Ans: None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

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

Ans: imports a module named 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: I can use Try and Except method of error handling.

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

Ans:

**Try** running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program.

When it encounters an error, the control is passed to the **except block**, skipping the code in between.