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

Ans-Functions are advantageous to have in programs because they allow for code reuse, improved code organization, and easier debugging. By defining a function once, it can be called multiple times with different arguments, reducing the amount of code duplication and improving overall code efficiency.

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

Ans-The code in a function runs when it is called, not when it is specified. When a function is called, the code inside the function body is executed.

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

Ans-The ‘**def’** statement creates a function in Python.

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

Ans-A function is a block of code that performs a specific task, while a function call is the act of executing that code by providing the necessary arguments.

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

Ans-There is only one global scope in a Python program, but there can be multiple local scopes. Each function creates a new local scope.

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

Ans-When the function call returns, the variables in the local scope 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 value is the value that a function returns when it is called. It is possible to use 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 does not have a return statement, the return value of a call to that function is ‘**None’**.

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

Ans-To make a function variable refer to the global variable, the global keyword is used. For example:

x = 5

def update\_x():

global x

x = 10

update\_x()

print(x) # Output: 10

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

Ans-The data type of None is ‘NoneType’.

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

Ans-The sentence ‘import areallyourpetsnamederic’ is not a valid Python statement and would result in a syntax error.

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

Ans-If you had a ‘bacon()’ feature in a ‘spam’ module, you would call it as ‘spam.bacon()’.

Example: import spam

spam.bacon()

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

Ans-To save a program from crashing if it encounters an error, you can use error handling techniques like try-except blocks to catch and handle the error gracefully.

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

Ans-The try clause is used to enclose code that might raise an exception, while the except clause is used to handle the exception if it occurs. The purpose of the try clause is to attempt to execute the code in a safe way, while the purpose of the except clause is to provide a fallback plan in case an exception occurs.