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

Functions are need to bbe define once and after that we can use it directly without defining the whole calculation , it will all together save a lot of time

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

When the function is called

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

With def keyword we can create function

Example:

def add(a,b):

added=a+b

return added

print(add(2,3)**)**

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

Function is a procedure , here we define how we will be doing a particular task

Function call is using that function to achieve a result

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

There is one global scope

Local scope is created whenever a function is called

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

When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables 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 a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression

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

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

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

A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable. If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

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

Nonetype

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

It will import a module name areallyourpetsnamederic

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

spam.bacon()

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

Try & Except

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

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.