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

The main advantage of functions is code reusability. Functions can be used wherever required, promoting modularity and reducing the number of lines in the code.

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

The function's code executes only when called.

3. What statement creates a function?

To create a Python function, use the `def` statement:

```python

def function\_name():

# block of code

pass

```

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

A function is created for future use, and it can be executed by calling it when needed.

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

**Global Scope:**

* At the start of the script
* As a class variable
* Using the global keyword inside a function

**Local Scope:**

* Variables defined and used within a function

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

After the function call returns, the local variable will be deleted by the garbage collector (GC).

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

We can get results from functions or expressions. Functions are either void (not returning a value) or return a value using the `return` statement. For example:

```python

def void\_fun():

print("Hello")

def func1\_return(x):

return x\*\*2

```

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

If we call to the function which didn’t return any value than the code inside the function will run only

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

We can use global statement like

X = 10

def fun\_var\_global():

global X

return X\*\*3

10. What is the data type of None?

The type of None is <class 'NoneType'>

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

When importing a module from the PyPI repository or an internal module, use the `import` statement. For example, if you attempt to import the module `areallyourpetsnamederic` and it does not exist, Python will raise a `ModuleNotFoundError`.

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

We will utilize the `spam.becon()` function.

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

We can utilize try and except blocks to prevent the program from crashing when it encounters an error.

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

The `try` clause checks if the code runs without errors. If an error occurs, the `except` block catches it.