

1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?
  - Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update. It also saves your time to rewrite the whole code again.
2. When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?
  - The code in the function runs when it is called.
3. What statement creates a function?
  - The `def` is a keyword to create a function.
4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?
  - A function is the procedure to achieve a particular results while function call is using this function to achieve the task.
5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?
  - There is only one global scope in a Python program. You can have as many local scopes as you want.
6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?
  - When the function call returns, the variable in the local scope is destroyed and the names are forgotten.
7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?
  - The return statement is a special statement that you can use inside a function or method to send the function's result back to the caller. Yes 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?
  - If a function does not have a return statement, then `None` value is returned.
9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?
  - `Global`
10. What is the data type of `None`?
  - The data type of `None` is `None` type.
11. What does the sentence `import areallyourpetsnamederic` do?
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12. If you had a `bacon()` feature in a `spam` module, what would you call it after importing `spam`?
  - `From spam import bacon`  
`Bacon()`
13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?

- If an error occurs in a program, we don't want the program to unexpectedly crash on the user. Instead error handling can be used to notify the user of why the error occurred and gracefully exit the process that caused the error.

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

- The try clause lets you test a block of code for errors and except clause lets you handle the error.