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

The function helps the programmer to structure repetitive commands in the program

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

The ‘def’ statement creates a function

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

Function a combination of instruction and function call the instructions

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

There are four types of scope, Local, Enclose, Global, Built-in

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

The local scope gets destroyed

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

The concept of the return value is to throw output which is instructed as the outcome of the instruction inside the function

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

None

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

By the keyword ‘global’

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

None is a datatype that contains null value

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

This imports the module

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

from spam import bacon

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

To write this program with error handling techniques

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

**A** try statement provides a way to catch exceptions and execute clean-up code for a block: A try statement contains a block of code to be executed

The except block lets you handle the error. The else block lets programmer execute code when there is no error.