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

- Functions allow us to create a block of code that can be easily executed as many times as we want, without needing to constantly repeat writing that entire code. This will also help us to create a clean and clear code for our programs.

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

- When it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

- **def** statement or DEFINE statement.

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

- Function: Defining a function with a set of code.
- Function call: Executing the set of code which is present under that function
- Example of a function:

```
def add(a, b):
        return a+b
```

- Example of a function call: add(2, 3)

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

- The scope of variables in python programming are addressed in four levels
    1. Local
    2. Enclosed
    3. Global
    4. Built-in
- So, there is only one global scope and one local scope.

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

- If the variables in a local scope do not belong to that function, then there won't be any impact of those variables in our function call.
- If the variables in a local scope belong that function, then they will act according the code block or logic given it that function.
- The action of the variables depends on the kind of variables they are, inside the function.
- But, when those variables are called outside the function, the result of those variables are independent of the values they have inside the function i.e. the variables inside the functions lose their values after the function is called.

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

- Return value which is given at the end of any function outputs the value of that function call. It allows us to save the value of the function call and also allows us save the output value as a variable.
- It is possible to have a return value in an expression (when it is inside a 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 using **global** keyword before the variable inside the function

10. What is the data type of None?

- NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

- It imports a module with name areallyourpetsnamederic, if it exists.
- If it doesn't exist we get a ModuleNotFoundError

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?

- We can use Error Handling to let the script continue with other code even if there is some error with one code. By placing the code which might get an error while running in Try clause and mentioning alternate code to run in except clause if the code in the try clause encounters an error, we can save the program from crashing.

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

- When we find some code that has a possibility of getting an error in our program, we can place it in our try clause. And, the code in the except clause will run if the code in the try clause encounters any error.
- Simply, if code in the try clause encounters any error, the code in the except clause will run.