1. **Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?**
2. Having of functions in programs is quite advantage because functions reduce the need for

duplicate code . This makes programes shorter , easier to read and easier to update.

1. **When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?**
2. Code in a function run when the function is called , not when the function is defined.
3. **What statement creates a function?**
4. **def**  statement creates a function.
5. **What is the difference between a function and a function call?**
6. A function contains def keyword or statement and code In its def clause. Whereas a function call is what makes the program execution into function and the function call evaluates the function’s return value.
7. **How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?**
8. There is only one global scope in python program and local scope created whenever a function call is done.
9. **What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?**
10. When a function returns , the local scope is destroyed and all the variables in it are forgotten.
11. **What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?**
12. A return value is the value that obtained the result of function when executed and return value can be used as an expression.
13. **If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?**
14. If there is no return statement for a function then the return value is none.
15. **How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?**
16. A global statement can makes a function variable to refer to the global variable.
17. **What is the data type of None?**
18. The data type of None is NoneType.
19. **What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**
20. The import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.
21. **If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?**
22. spam.bacon()
23. **What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?**
24. By using **“try-catch”** block and place the valid code in try and handle the exception which will save programme from crashing.
25. **What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?**
26. The code that potentially cause an error goes in try clause and the code executes if error happens goes in the except clause.