

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

Ans:- Functions are advantageous because they reduce the need for duplicate code, making programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update

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

Ans:- The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined

**3. What statement creates a function?**

Ans:- The def statement creates a function

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

Ans:- A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause. A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.

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

Ans:- There is one global scope in a Python program. A local scope is created whenever a function is called

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

Ans:- When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten

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

Ans:- A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

Ans:- If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None

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

Ans:- A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

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

Ans:- The data type of None is NoneType

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

Ans:- The statement import areallyourpetsnamederic imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. However, this isn't a real Python module.

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

Ans:- If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, you would call it spam.bacon() after importing spam.

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

Ans:- To prevent a program from crashing when it encounters an error, you can place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause

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

Ans:- The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause. The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.