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

**Ans:** Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.

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

**Ans:** When its called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans:** The “def” keyword is a statement for defining a function in Python. You start a function with the def keyword, specify a name followed by a colon (:) sign.

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

**Ans:** A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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

**Ans:** There's only one global Python scope per program execution and Every time you call a function, you’re also creating a new local scope.

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

**Ans:** When the execution of the function returns, the local variables are destroyed.

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

**Ans:** A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result to the caller. Yes, we can use returns value in a math expression or any other kind of expression in which the value has a logical or coherent meaning.

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

**Ans:** In Python, every function returns something. If there are no return statements, then it returns None.

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

**Ans:** use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans:** None keyword is an object, and it is a data type of the class NoneType .

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

**Ans:** Spam.bacon()

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

**Ans:** When it encounters an error, the control is passed to the except block, skipping the code in between. we move our code inside a try and except statement. Try running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program.

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

**Ans:** If there is no exception, then only try clause will run, except clause will not get executed. If any exception occurs, but the except clause within the code doesn't handle it, it is passed on to the outer try statements.