

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

**Ans: Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. No need to repeat the code for same logic. Functions reduces length of program.**

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: def statement**

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. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates. 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 None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.**

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

**Ans: That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic, means we can make use all the functions inside this module.**

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

**Ans: This function can be called with `spam.bacon()`.**

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

**Ans: Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause (exception handler).**

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.**