

2) when does the code in a function run : when its specified or when its called?

It is common to use the term "call function".

→ you define a function with the def keyword

→ function function call

② A function call means invoking or calling that function.

→ Variable that are defined inside a function body have a local scope, and those defined outside have a global scope.

6) what happen to variable in local scope when the function call return
→ the local variable are destroyed

7) What is the concept of return value is it possible to have a return value in an expression
→ A value for that function return to the calling script or function when it complete its task.

A return value can be any one of the four variable type: handle, integer, object, string.

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

→ every function in python return something if the function doesn't have any return statement then it return None.

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

→ when you create variable inside a function that variable is local & can only be used inside that function. to create a global variable inside a function you can use the global keyword

10) What is the data type None?

→ None keyword is an object. & it is data type of the class None type. we can assign None to any variable but you can not create other none type object.

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

→ This ~~is~~ sentence imports the module "areallyourpetsnamederic".

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

→ by using `spam.bacon()`

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

→ error handling can be used to notify the user of why the error occurred and gracefully exit the process that caused the error.

14) What is the purpose of the `try` clause? What purpose of `except` clause?

→ The `try` block is used to check some code for error i.e. the code inside the `try` block will execute when there is no error in the program whereas the code inside the `except` block will execute whenever the program encounters some error in the preceding `try` block.