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

it reduce the rework or repetitive work and it will make the code looks clean neat.

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

when it is invoked(called)

3. What statement creates a function?

def creatsfunction():

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

def add(a,b): # funcion

c =a+b

return c

add(2,3) #funcation call

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

one global Python scope per program execution

**four** active Python scopes—local, enclosing, global, and built-in—depending on where you are in the code. On the other hand, you'll always have at least two active scopes, which are the global and built-in scopes. These two scopes will always be available for you.

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

their scope is destroyed or goes to garbage collector

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

it is to tell a function the execution is completed.Which helps is storage management and the time of execution.Since everything in Python is an object, you can return strings, lists, tuples, dictionaries, functions, classes, instances, user-defined objects, and even modules or packages.

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

If no return statement appears in a function definition, control automatically returns to the calling function after the last statement of the called function is executed. In this case, the return value of the called function is **undefined**

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

use the global keyword to declare which variables are global

10. What is the data type of None?

None is no-value.None is not same as 0,empty-string,False.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

import allows you to use other python files or modules which helps in reducing the rework

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

spam.bacon()

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

remove errors or catch the errors and retry accordingly

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

try - it will allows to run the code unless it encountrs the errors and if any errors come along the way then it will jump to see the exception block and it will try to cathc the exception and produces the output accordingly.