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

Sol: main advantages are the reuse of code, improving the clarity of code, reducing code duplication, and decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces.

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

Sol: code in function run when it’s called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Sol: we can create a function using the def keyword and then writing the function identifier followed by parentheses and a colon.

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

Sol: function means defining the function with def keyword and it’s functionality and function calling means calling the defined function.

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

Sol: there are one global scope and three local scopes in local in a python pragrame.

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

Sol: life time of variables in a local scope will expire when the function call returns.

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

Sol: in return value concept the function returns the output to the line where the function has called . no it is not possible to have return value in an expression.

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

Sol: if a function does not have a return statement then it will return the none.

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

Sol: we can make the local variables into global variables using global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

Sol: None is NoneType data type.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Sol: imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Sol: spam.bacon()

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

Sol:  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 is the purpose of the except clause?

Sol: The try clause lets you test a block of code for errors. The except clause lets you handle the error.