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.

1. 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.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans:-The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function

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

Ans:- A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.  
A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value

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

Ans:- There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

1. 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

1. 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.

1. 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

1. 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.

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans:- The data type of None is NoneType.

1. What does the sentence import are allyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:- The import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic

1. 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()

1. 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.

1. 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.