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

Functions **reduce the need for duplicate code**. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update

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

When its called

3. What statement creates a function?

To create a function,

we must first declare it and give it a name,

we follow it by a function definition

eg.  **def function() {print(“function execution” }**

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

A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory. A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.

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

There's only one global Python scope per program execution.

At any given time during execution, you'll have at most four active Python scopes—local, enclosing, global, and built-in—depending on where you are in the code.

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

the local variables are deleted

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

A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task.

YES,  we can use that value in a math expression or any other kind of expression in which the value has a logical or coherent meaning

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

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?

To refer a global variable inside a function, we can use the global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

None is a data type of its own (NoneType)

11. What does the sentence import are all your pets name deric do?

Question not clear

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?

If an error occurs in a program, we don't want the program to unexpectedly crash on the user. Instead, 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?

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