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

a. The advantage of functions is create once and use multiple times i.e reusability. It means you can create a function once and write the entire logic related to it and simply call the function multiple times as per requirements

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

a. Function runs when it is called

3. What statement creates a function?

a. def statement creates a function

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

a. function is writing its definition where we have the logic that can be used any time. Function call is nothing but invoking a function that is written when ever need arises

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

a. There is only one global scope in Python, there is no limit on local scopes.

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

a.The local variables would be destroyed

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

a.A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result to the caller. We can have return in an expression.

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

a. None

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

a. By using global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

a. None is used to represent a null value. None itself is a datatype

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

a. imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

a. spam.bacon()

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

a. Exception handling can be used, code that is suspected to create an error has to be enclosed inside a Try block and except block to catch that error, that way as soon as error occurs it will be handled by the except block and prevents crashing.

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

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

Overall try and except would help us to execute next set of instructions even if an error occurs