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

Ans:The use of functions makes a program more readable. It's frequently difficult to read a large program. Breaking the code down into smaller functions keeps the program structured, understandable, and reusable. The function can be reused countless times after it is defined.

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

Ans: when it’s called

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans:In programming, a function is a reusable block of code that executes a certain functionality when it is called.In Python, we define a function with the def keyword, then write the function identifier (name) followed by parentheses and a colon

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

Ans:a function is a block of code that performs a specific task and may or may not return a value. A function call is an expression that invokes a function and executes the code in the function.

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

**Ans:** There is only 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 value-returning function should include a return statement, containing an expression. If an expression is not given on a return statement in a function declared with a non- void return type, the compiler issues a warning message.

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

Ans: If the function doesn't have any return statement, then it returns 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: None is a data type of its own NoneType and only None can be None.

1. **What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

Ans: the sentence import 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: Using error handling techniques such as try-except blocks to catch and handle exceptions

1. **What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?**

Ans: The try block lets us to test a block of code for errors.

The except block lets us to handle the error