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

Ans:- Functions are handy and reduce to code again and again. We can call the function when requires instead of writing code.

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

Ans :- When we call a function then the code are executed from top to bottom.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans:- The ‘def’ keyword creates a function. When we create a function we use the keyword ‘def’ and write code inside the function.

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

Ans:- A function is made to do particular task and a function call is a using procedure or when we use the function to do any task.

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

Ans: A variable is created in the main body the Python code is a global variable and belongs to the global scope. Global variables are available from within any scope, global and local.

Local scope is a characteristic of variables that makes them local and only accessible from inside function and the variable is not available in global scope.

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

Ans:- A local variable retains its value until the next time the function is called. A local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes

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

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

Yes it is possible to have a 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?

Ans:- If a function does not have a return statement, Python will return no value of a call to that function.

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

Ans:- We can use global keyword to make a function variable to refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans:- The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own (NoneType). Python uses the keyword None to define null objects and variables.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:- That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

12. 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().

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

Ans:- If a programme encounters an error then we can use try and except statement. Try running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program. Then we can modify or correct the code.

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

Ans:- The try clause lets you test a block of code for errors. The except clause lets you handle the error. The purpose of try-except clause to enable applications to gain control of a program when events that normally terminate execution occur.