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

Solution:

With the help of functions, we can avoid rewriting the same logic or code again and again in a program.

In a single Program, we can call Python functions anywhere and also call multiple times.

We can track a large Python program easily when it is divided into multiple functions.

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

Solution:

Code in a function run when it’s called not specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

Solution:

The def statement defines the function.

Example:

```
def show(a,b): #defining a function
    c = a+b
    return c
sum = show(2,3) #calling a function
print(sum)
```

Output: 5

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

Solution:

With the help of functions, we can avoid rewriting the same logic or code again and again in a program. A function call means invoking or calling that function. Unless a function is called there is no use of that function.

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

Solution:

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

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

Solution: When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

Solution:

A return is a value that a function returns to the function when it completes its task and return value can be used as an expression.

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

Solution:

If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

Solution:

If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Solution:

Data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Solution:

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?

Solution:

This function can be called with spam.bacon()

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

Solution:

Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause and use except block to handle the error.

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

Solution:

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.