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

Ans: 1. Functions are advantageous to have in programs because they promote code reuse, modularity, and abstraction. They allow you to break down complex tasks into smaller, manageable pieces, making the code more organized, easier to understand, and maintainable.

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

Ans: 2. The code in a function runs when it is called, not when it's specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

3. The `def` statement is used to create a function in Python.

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

Ans : A function is a block of code that performs a specific task when called, while a function call is the invocation of that function to execute its code.

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

Ans: In a Python program, there is one global scope, which is the scope of the main program, and there can be multiple local scopes, each associated with a function call.

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

Ans: When a function call returns, variables in the local scope are destroyed, and their memory is released.

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

Ans: The concept of a return value is the value that a function sends back to the caller when it completes its execution. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression, where the function call is part of an expression, and its return value is used in the computation of the 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, the return value of a call to that function is `None`.

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

Ans: . To make a function variable refer to the global variable, you can use the `global` keyword inside the function to indicate that the variable should be treated as global rather than local.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: The data type of `None` is `NoneType`.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: . The sentence `import areallyourpetsnamederic` would attempt to import a module named `areallyourpetsnamederic`. If such a module exists, its contents would be imported into the current namespace.

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

Ans: If you had a ‘bacon()’ function in a ‘spam’ module, after importing ‘spam’, you would call it as ‘spam.bacon()’.

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

Ans: To save a program from crashing if it encounters an error, you can use exception handling techniques such as `try` and `except` blocks to catch and handle errors gracefully.

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

Ans: 14. The purpose of the `try` clause is to enclose the code that might raise an exception. The purpose of the `except` clause is to specify the actions to be taken if a particular type of exception occurs within the `try` block. It allows you to gracefully handle errors and prevent program crashes