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

Ans - Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

Ans - The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans- In Python, you define a function with the def keyword.

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

Ans- A function is a piece of code which enhanced the reusability and modularity of your program. It means that piece of code need not be written again.  
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?

Ans- There's only one global Python scope per program execution 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?

Ans- 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?

Ans- A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an express

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

Ans- 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?

Ans- To create a global variable inside a function, you can use the global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans**-** None is a data type of its own (NoneType).

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans- The 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-The function can be called with spam. bacon().

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

Ans- Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

Ans- he 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.