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

Ans: we don’t need to write function again and again.

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

Ans: when its called

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans : Def function1()

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

Ans: function means we have just written set of code. And function call happen that time function starts executing code.

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

Ans: one global Python scope per program execution. And noe local scope

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

Ans:  the local variables get destroyed after returning value

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

Ans: after computation in function it return value. A Python function will always have a return value.

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

Ans: We will receive None type

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

Ans: we can use Global keyword

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans:When we write print() statement inside the function that time its give None type

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: 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: try clause : the code which cause error

except clause : the code execute when you error occurred