1)what are function 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 its specified or when its 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 : The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function.

4)what is the difference between a function and function call ?

Ans : A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.

A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.

5)how many global scopes are there in a python program ?how many local scopes ?

Ans : 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 ?

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 value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of 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 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 : A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

10)what is the data type of none ?

Ans : The data type of None is NoneType.

11)what does the sentence import a reallyourpetsnamederic do ?

Ans : That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (This isn't a real Python module, by the way.)

12)if you had a bacon() features in a spam module,what would you call if 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 : 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 : 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.