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

Ans: Reduction of duplication, clarity of code, critical problems in in simple pieces

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

Ans: When it’s called

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: def statement creates fun e.g.def xyz():

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

Ans: function is particular operation that returns a result & function call is code that gives control to function e.g. def xyz(): & abc(xyz)

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

Ans: one global scope & one local scope

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

Ans: function creates new local variable & its life expires

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

Ans: it will return function value which we can use it any expresion

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

Ans: none type value

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

Ans: by using global keyword

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: It is data type of none type class which you cannot use in any expression. It doesn’t contain any value.

11. What does the sentence import are allyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:

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

Ans: method

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

Ans: use error handling

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

Ans: try clause- to try there is any error or not, if error is there then jump to next expression or if there is no error then execute the same.

Except clause- is to handle the error which caught by try clause.