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

Because we no need to write same logic again and again in my code.

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

After writing the function in code. Then we have to execute the function which we wrote for particular task. After calling the function it will start executing line by line. Then it will return the O/P.

3. What statement creates a function?

“def” is create a function

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

Function has the def statement and the cod ein 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?

There is a one global scopes and a local scope is created whenever a function called.

Eg. A = 10 # A is global scope

def sum(B): # B and C is assigned in a with scop or function so they local minima

C = A + B

return C

sum(1) # output is 11

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

return in function mean it will write the output and terminate the function or local scope is destroyed. (which I showed you in pervious question answer)

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

It will write an output and terminate the function. Python function 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?

None or Undefined

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

Global variable can be used by everyone, both inside of function and outside of the function

10. What is the data type of None?

None has own its data type NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

This statement import a module name is areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

spam.bacon()

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

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?

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.