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

Ans. Functions reduce 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. def**

Example : def xyz(a,b):

return(a+b)

Value : xyz(10,15)

Execute : 25

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

Ans. A function consists of the def statement.  
A function call execution of the function.

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 evalutes to. 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. Return value is none.

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

Ans. A global statement will 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 are allyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans. import allyourpetsnamederic

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. Will do right code.

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

Ans. The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.