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

The advantages of using functions are:

* Avoid repetition of codes.
* Increases program readability.
* Divide a complex problem into simpler ones.
* Reduces chances of error.
* Modifying a program becomes easier by using function.

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

There are two type of functions, one inbuild & user defined. It’s a set of code where we pass data using parameters and defined, after that we call that function by name.

1. What statement creates a function?

“def” keyword is a statement for defining function.

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

Using a function to do a particular task any point in program is called as function call. So, the difference between the function and function call is, A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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

Global (or module) scope is the top-most scope in a Python program, script, or module. This Python scope contains all the names that you define at the top level of a program or a module.

Local (or function) scope is the code block or body of any Python function or lambda expression. This Python scope contains the names that you define inside the function

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

The Variables which are defined in the function are a local scope of the variable. These variables are defined in the function body. Returns will give output of the function.

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

A return statement ends the execution of a function and returns control to the calling function. Execution resumes in the calling function at the point immediately following the call.

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

The value of expression, if present, is returned to the calling function. If expression is omitted, the return value of the function is undefined.

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

If we want to refer to a global variable in a function, we can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

1. What is the data type of None?

The None keyword is used to define a null variable or an object. In Python, None keyword is an object, and it is a data type of the class None Type. All variables that are assigned None point to the same object. New instances of None are not created.

1. What does the sentence import are allyourpetsnamederic do?

I am not able to understand the question.

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

This function can be called with spam.bacon() . Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try 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.

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

If an error occurs in a program, we don't want the program to unexpectedly crash on the user. Instead, error handling can be used to notify the user of why the error occurred and gracefully exit the process that caused the error.

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

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error.