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

Functions are advantageous in our programs because of below reasons:

1. reusability
2. less memory utilization because repetition is prevented
3. faster execution
4. reusability across different programs

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

The code in a function runs when it is called

3. What statement creates a function?

The syntax is : def functionname(arguments):

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

The function when it is specified it just allocates the memory but when the function gets called it utilizes the allocated memory as it process the lines of code present inside the function.

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

Anything declared in the top lines of a Class, script or program is of **global scope** like variables declared at the beginning.

Anything declared inside a function acts a **local scope** and it is limited to that specific function.

If there is a nested function the outermost functions declarations acts as **enclosed scope**

Any reserved keyword,import statement falls in **built in scope** and it extent is throughout the program.

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

Whenever a function call returns a value to the place where it is being called, the local scope value get reset/ re-initialize

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

The concept of return value is mainly used to provide the value of the operation that is being carried inside the function( line of code that indicates operation) . However, the return value is applicable for a function as it would be called multiple time in multiple places.

But for an expression that is not going to get called in multiple places like function , return value is not applicable

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

If a function does not have a return statement then it does not return any value it would be nothing

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

Function variable can be referred to the global variable using a keyword global.

10. What is the data type of None?

The data type of None is NONE type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

This would throw an error

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

Bacon() would be function of spam module and it can be called as spam.bacon()

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

We can make use of Try, Except block

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

The statements that we put in TRY block are the statements that we are suspicious of throwing an error . When the error is triggered because of the codelines, the error details directly get caught by the Except block and the code does not crash.