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

By using function, we can reuse of repetitive logic or 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? when it's called

3. What statement creates a function? def

4. What is the difference between a function and a function call? Function is the definition of a function. Here we will write our logic/code. Function call is executing the code written in function.

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

One global scope and 1 local scope and 1 nonlocal scope are there.

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

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

A function will always have return value. Means the result of the evaluation of a function.

Yes we can have return value in an expression. Like return x+y

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

None.

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

By using global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

That import statement imports a module named 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?

We need to do error handling. We can do it by using try clause.

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

The code that can cause the error is written in try clause.

The code that executes when an error happen is written in except clause.