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

Ans: Functions reduce the need for duplicate code.this makes programs shorter,easier to read,and easier to update.

1. 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.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function.

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

Ans: A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause. A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the functions return value .

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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 evaluate to like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

Ans: if there is no return statement for a function, its return value is none.

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

Ans: a global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans: The data type of none is none type.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Ans: The function could be called with spam.bacon().

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

Ans: Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

Ans: 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.