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

Sol. Functions reduce the need of duplicate code. this makes program shorter, easier to read and easier to update. furthermore, it makes our code reusable.

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

Sol. when the function is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Sol. The “def.” keyword is a statement for defining a function in Python specify a name followed by a colon (:) sign.

Eg: - def test():

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

Sol. A Function is block of code than accepts some values processes the desire task on it and return the result value. 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.

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

Sol. There’s only one global Python scope per program execution. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten. Otherwise, the next time you were to run the program, the names would remember their values from the previous run.

Variables defined in the **local scope** are only available inside the functions, loops, or classes in which they are defined.

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

Sol. 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?

Sol. A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a 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?

Sol. If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

Sol. A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable

10. What is the data type of None?

Sol. The data type of None is NoneType

11. What does the sentence import are all your petsnamederic do?

Sol. That import statement imports a module named are allyourpetsnamederic.

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

Sol. This function can be called with spam.bacon().

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

Sol. Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try block.

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

Sol. 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