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.

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

Ans: When it's called

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The def keyword, specify a name followed by a colon (:) sign.

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

Ans: Function: A function is a group of statements together perform a task.

Function call: calling or invoking a function

5. 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

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

Ans: the local variables will get destroyed.

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

Ans: A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task.

Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression

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

Ans: It returns none

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

Ans: By using Global keyword

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: It is a data type of the class None Type object. Assigning a value of None to a variable is one way to reset it to its original, empty state.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: 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?

Ans: called with spam.bacon()

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

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

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

Try clause: The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

Except clause: The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.