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

Ans: Easy to execute, remove delicacy of code

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

Ans: It is used to utilize the code in more than one place in a program, or it could be method.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: def\_\_\_:

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

Ans: Function is an operation which gives result and function call is used to pass control to function

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

Ans: global scope is one. Local scope can be many in one program but only one within local body.

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

Ans: its retain its value until next call

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

Ans: Return value is a value that a function returns when it completes its task.

Yes, by writing code to store return value

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

Ans: undefined

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 holds null value. Its datatype will be Nonetype.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: 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: spam.bacon()

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

Ans: try and then except

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

Ans: try clause: run the block in which error could possibly occur

Except clause: type of exception user expect.