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

Ans. because

we can reuse our code,

it enhance the readability ,

It decreases the execution time,

It increase reliability.

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

Ans. When we called the function, then it’s run.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans. def

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

Ans. when we define a function it is function and when we call that function that is called function call.

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

Ans. only one global space and as much as we create local spaces.

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

Ans. as we know the scope of local variable is block level so scope of locals is lost.

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

Ans. Return values are like when execution of the function is complete then it return something that are return values.

Yes we can return expression from function.

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

Ans. the return value of function is ‘None’, by default python has in-built object.

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

Ans. with the global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans. None type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans. Module Not Found Error.

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

Ans. from spam import bacon or import spam.bacon.

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

Ans. using try catch {Error handling}.

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

Ans. in try clause, we can write our code that raise an error, then except will handle that error.