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

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?

The code in a function executes when the functions is called ,not when the function is defined

3. What statement creates a function?

To create a function ,we must first declare it and give it a name,the same way we had create any variable ,and then we follow it by a function definition

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

A function is a piece of code which enhanced the reusability and modularity of your program.it means that piece of code need not be written again.

A function call means invoking or calling that function.unless a function is called there is no use of that function

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

At any given time during execution ,you will have at most four active python scopes local ,enclosing,global and built in depending on where you are in the code. on the other hand you will always have atleast two active scope which are the global and built in scopes.6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?

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

A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task. A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string. The type of value your function returns depends largely on the task it performs.

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

Regardless of how long and complex your functions are, any function without an explicit return statement, or one with a return statement without a return value, will return None

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

Normally, when you create a variable inside a function, that variable is local, and can only be used inside that function. To create a global variable inside a function, you can use the global keyword.

10. What is the data type of None?

The None keyword is used to define a null variable or an object. In Python, None keyword is an object, and it is a data type of the class NoneType . We can assign None to any variable, but you can not create other NoneType objects. Note: All variables that are assigned None point to the same object.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

The function can be called with spam. bacon().

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

When it encounters an error, the control is passed to the except block, skipping the code in between. As seen in the above code, we have moved our code inside a try and except statement. Try running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program.

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

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error. The else block lets you execute code when there is no error. The finally block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.