1.

Solution: Functions allow us to break a large program into manageable pieces of code. They help avoid duplication of code and enable reusability. They also make a program more readable.

2.

Solution: The code in a function runs when it’s called not when it’s specified.

3.

Solution: We use “def” statement without quotes to create a function.

4.

Solution: A function is a block of code supposed to do a particular task and may return a result. A function call is basically a way to pass the control of a program to a function. After calling a function, the code in the function is executed.

5.

Solution: There’s only one global scope per program in python. The number of local scopes changes from one program to another. There is no limit for the number of local scopes per program.

6.

Solution: The lifetime of variables in a local scope expires when the function call returns.

7.

Solution: A return value is a value that a function returns when it completes its execution. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression provided the function return type matches with the expression type.

8.

Solution: None

9.

Solution: We can use global keyword to make a function variable global.

10.

Solution: NoneType

11.

Solution: It imports ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’ package. If this package exists, it’ll be imported in the program without any errors.

12.

Solution: spam.bacon()

13.

Solution: We can use error handling to exit the process without crashing the program and notify the user the reason of the crash.

14.

Solution: The try clause; as the name suggests, first tries to run a block of code. If there are no exceptions, then only the block of code that immediately below the try statement is executed. If any exception occurs, the except clause catches the exception and prints some useful message regarding the error and exits the program gracefully.