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

Answer: Functions are advantageous because it makes the programs short, efficient, reusable and less error prone

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

Answer: When the function is called

3. What statement creates a function?

Answer: def functionname():

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

Answer: Function when defined contains definition statement, and operation statements. But the function doesn’t run until you call. When you call the function then it runs and returns the value/output.

A function statement example:

def abc():

pass

A call function example: abc()

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

Answer: One global scope in python. Local scopes can be one or many.

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

Answer: When the function call returns, the variables in local scope are erased.

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

Answer: When a function is called, after execution it gives the result in terms of return value.

Expressions can be used in return statement.

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

Answer: None is the return value if it doesn’t have a return statement

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

Answer: Declare the variable name with ‘global’ keyword

global variablename

10. What is the data type of None?

Answer: (None type)

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer: This import statement will import a module named **areallyourpetsnamederic,** if it’s present.

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

Answer : Import spam

Spam.bacon()

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

Answer: Use try and except clause to save the program from crashing.

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

Answer: The purpose of Try clause is to execute a set of expressions and test the errors and pass them to except clause. If an error is encountered then except block runs. Except clause shows the errors occurred in try block and executes the statements.