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

Ans: The advantage of using functions are follows:

1. It eliminates the duplication of codes in program.
2. This reduces the size of program.
3. Program that has functions are easy to update and alter.

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

Ans: The code in function run when it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The def statement is used to create function

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

Ans: Function: Function is block of statement defined under def clause

Function Call: Function call executes the statement defined in the function and returns the value.

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

Ans: There is one global scope in python program and local scopes can be created n no’s of times whenever there is need.

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

Ans: When function returns the local scopes are destroyed.

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

Ans: A return value is the value that a function call evaluates. Yes its is possible to have return value in an expression

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

Ans: If function doesn’t have return statement, then there is no return value.

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

Ans: A global statement can force a function variable to refer global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: The data type of None is None Type

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: Import statement is used to import module. This statement will import module named areallyourpetsnamederic

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

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

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

Ans: Place the line of code that might cause error in try clause

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

Ans: The code that could potentially cause an error kept in try clause. The code that execute if an error happens goes in the except clause.