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

Ans. Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

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

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans. The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function.

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

Ans. A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.  
  
A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.

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

Ans. There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

Ans. When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

1. 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 to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

Ans. If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

Ans. You can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans. The None keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans. The Python import statement imports code from one module into another program. You can import all the code from a module by specifying the import keyword followed by the module you want to import. Eg. Module areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Ans Yes we can call it after importing spam module as follow:

Import Spam as sp

sp.bacon()

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

Ans. 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.

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

Ans. The try block allows you to test a block of code for errors. The except block enables you to handle the error with a user-defined response.