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.

2. 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.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans:

The def statement creates a function.

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

Ans:

Function:

A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.

Function call:
A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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 to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of 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 there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

Ans:

A global statement will make a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans:

The data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:

That statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Ans:

This 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 an error in a try clause.

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

Ans:

Purpose of the try clause:

The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

Purpose of the except clause:

The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.