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

With the help of functions, we can avoid rewriting the same logic or code again and again in a program. In a single Program, we can call Python functions anywhere and also call multiple times. We can track a large Python program easily when it is divided into multiple functions.

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

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

1. What statement creates a function?

In Python, you define a function with the def keyword, then write the function identifier (name) followed by parentheses and a colon.

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

A function is a piece of reusable code that executes a certain functionality when it is called. It means that piece of code need not be written again. A function call means invoking or calling that function.

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

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?

Each call of the function creates new local variables, and their lifetimes expire when the function returns to the caller.

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

A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task. It can be used inside a function or method to send the function's result back to the caller.

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

Every function in Python returns something. If the function doesn't have any return statement, then it returns None .

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

To create a global variable inside a function, you can use the global keyword.

EXAMPLE:

def myfunc():  
 global x  
  x = "fantastic"  
  
myfunc()  
print("Python is " + x)

1. What is the data type of None?

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?

 That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

This function can be called with spam.bacon().

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

Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error. except is used to catch and handle the exception(s) that are encountered in the try clause