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

A) The primary purpose of using functions in our programs is to increase the code re-usability, so that one doesn’t need to code the same thing over and over again rather one could re-use the already existing/written code by just calling the function.

A good practice would be to have meaningful names to the functions so that others may get an idea about the function’s working and may find it easy to use by reading the doc string provided within triple quotes.

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

A) A function runs when it’s is called and not when it is declared/defined.

3. What statement creates a function?

A) In python programming language the ‘def’ keyword is used to assign a function.

Example

def my\_func(optional):

Pass

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

A) A simple function may be referenced as a function definition where all the arguments to be passed in and the logics are mentioned in the body of the function.

The function call as the name implies simply calls the function and only then the function is executed.

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

A) Python generally follows the LEGB Rule.

L: Local (or function) Scope.

E: Enclosing (or nonlocal) space.

G: Global (or module) space.

B: Built-in Scope.

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

A) The variables in the local space remains unchanged.

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

A) The return keyword basically serves the purpose of output of the function.

The return keyword doesn’t work outside of the function.

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

A) A function having no return statement has the return value as NoneType, whenever the function is called.

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

A) As the global variables are available within the local scope as well, therefore simply assigning the global variable to a local variable works out. When manipulations could be made with the global variables within the local scope.

10. What is the data type of None?

A) NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

A) ModuleNotFoundError

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

A) spam.bacon

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

A) We can implement the try except block.

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

A) Whenever, it causes an error the except block is there to handle it without hindering the overall flow of the program.

References:

https://realpython.com/python-scope-legb-rule/#:~:text=Global%20(or%20module)%20scope%20is,from%20everywhere%20in%20your%20code.