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

Ans: Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes the program 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 runs when the function is called not ehen the function is executed.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The def statement defines a function.

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

Ans: A function consists of 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.

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 the 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 a part of an expressison.

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, the return value of a call to that function refers to None.

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

Ans: A global statement will force 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: The import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. This is not a real

 python module.

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

Ans: This function could be called 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: The code that potentially cause an error goes to try clause. The code that executes if an error

 happens goes in the except clause.