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

Advantages of using functions

* Reuse of code
* Information hiding
* Improving clarity of the code
* Reducing duplication of code
* Decomposing complex problem into simpler pieces

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

A Function in Python is a piece of code which runs when it is referenced. It is used to utilize the code in more than one place in a program. It is also called method or procedure.

3. What statement creates a function?

A statement that executes a function. It consists of the name of the function followed by a list of arguments enclosed in parentheses.

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

 A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achieve that task

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

There's only one global Python scope per program execution. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten.

In local scope, the names that you define in this scope are only available or visible to the code within the scope

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

When the execution of the function terminates (returns), the local variables are destroyed.

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

A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result (value of the expression following the return keyword) to the caller. The statements after the return statements are not executed. If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value None is returned.

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

If expression is omitted, the return value of the function is undefined. If no return statement appears in a function definition, control automatically returns to the calling function after the last statement of the called function is executed

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

Normally, when you create a variable inside a function, that variable is local, and can only be used inside that function

If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global

10. What is the data type of None?

None is used to define a null value. It is not the same as an empty string, False, or a zero. It is a data type of the class NoneType object. Assigning a value of None to a variable is one way to reset it to its original, empty state

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

That import 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?

This function can be called with spam. bacon()

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

Using error and exception handling crashing can be avoided

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

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