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

The advantages of using functions are: Reducing duplication of code. Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces. Improving clarity of the code.

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

When it’s called.

3. What statement creates a function?

def FunctionName(Arguments):

example:

def sum(x,y): #this is a function named ‘sum’ which takes x and y as arguments

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

A function is a group of statements that together perform a task. ... A function declaration tells the compiler about a function's name, return type, and parameters. A function definition provides the actual body of the function.

A function call means invoking or calling that function.

Unless a function is called there is no use of that function. ... So the difference between the function and function call is, 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?

Global scope is only one, which is the entirety of the program.

Local scope can be as many functions are there, as each function has its own local scope.

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

A local variable becomes undefined after the function call completes i.e. when the function call 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?

Return value is **None**

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

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 a data type of the class NoneType object.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

It will import the module areallyourpetsnamederic to the program

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

spam.bacon()

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

Exception handling using **try - except** and **try - except - finally**

14. 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.