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

Ans. Functions reduce the need to duplicate code, it brings modularity and its easier to read, makes it easy for update and to be used by any new programmer working on the same code.

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 a function is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans. def function\_name( argument type ) creates a function. The keyword “def” is used in the beginning with any function name ending with a bracket inside which the argument type is and number maybe specified.

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

Ans. A function is def statement and the code in its clause. A function call is what moves the program execution into the function and evaluates to its return value.

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

Ans. There is one global scope per program execution. One local scope per function created.

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

Ans. When a function call 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. The return value is the final value that the function arrives at, after a function call. Yes, it is possible to have return value as an expression when it is under double or single quote.

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

Ans. The return value is None for a function having no return statement.

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

Ans. A function variable can refer a global variable by using = operator. If we create a variable inside a function with a same name as any global variable, it always refers the global variable unless global keyword is used inside the function before using the same variable name.

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 program imports a module called areallyourpetsnamederic if available. If not, it displays an error saying: No module named ‘areallyourpetsnamederic’.

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

Ans. It can be called by this way: spam.bacon()

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

Ans. We can use try and except statement to save the programme from crashing.

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

Ans. Python would process all the code in try clause and if the code encounters an error the control is passed to the except block skipping any code.