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

Whenever you need to perform some tasks which will be used in repetition with various other values, then functions will be helpful. Just by calling the function name with parameters will give you the output. We do not need to specify the entire code again and again.

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

The code block of any function will be executed only when it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Def keyword is used to define a function.

e.g.: def function_name(parameters):

statements

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

A function is used to enhance the reusability of certain piece of code.

A function call is used to call that function which may or may not return a value. Only after calling the function gets executed.

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

There is only one global scope per program execution.

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

When the execution of function terminates, 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 value returns the value of the expression stated after the keyword return.

Syntax: return expression

e.g.: return x +2

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

The return value is None when return statement is not specified in a function.

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

We can declare the function variable with the keyword global.

10. What is the data type of None?

The data type of None is a None Type.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

This imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

spam.bacon() can be used to call the function.

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

To save a programme from crashing we can use error handling/ exception handling.

This executes the code and prevents from crashing and displays the user where the error has occurred.

This can be done by using the try…. except () block.

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

The try clause tries to execute the part of code present inside its block, and if there is any error it will be captured in the except block. We can create except blocks for known errors and unknown errors as well.