

Question 1.

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

Answer 1:

Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

Question 2.

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

Answer 2:

The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

Question 3:

What statement creates a function?

Answer 3:

The **def** statement defines a function.

Question 4:

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

Answer 4:

A function consists of the **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.

Question 5:

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

Answer 5:

There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

Question 6:

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

Answer 6:

When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

Question 7:

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

Answer 7:

A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

Question 8:

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

Answer 8:

If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

Question 9:

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

Answer 9:

A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

Question 10:

What is the data type of None?

Answer 10:

The data type of None is NoneType.

Question 11:

What does the sentence `import areallyourpetsnamederic` do?

Answer 11:

That import statement imports a module named `areallyourpetsnamederic`.

Question 12:

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

Answer 12:

This function can be called with `spam.bacon()`

Question 13:

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

Answer 13:

Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

Question 14:

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

Answer 14:

The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.