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

Ans. Functions reduce the need for duplicate code, making programs shorter and more manageable. This makes updates easier and less time-consuming.

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

Ans. Code in the function runs when the function is called

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans. The def statement creates a function.

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

Ans. Rephrase A function call is the instruction that moves execution into a function, and the return value of the function is what's returned to the caller.

A function is a set of statements and code contained within its def clause.

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

Ans. Within a single Python program, there is only one global scope that remains in effect until the program terminates. Whenever a function is called, a local scope is created for that particular instance of the function.

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

Ans. When a function returns, the scope of its local variables is destroyed.

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

Ans. A return value is the result of a function call, just like any other value. It can be used in expressions alongside other values.

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

Ans. The return statement is requirement of a function as it cannot return value in its absence.

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

Ans. The global keyword is used to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans. NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans. An incorrect import statement was attempted, attempting to load a non-existent module named "areallyourpetsnamederic."

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

Ans.

import spam

spam.bacon()

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

Ans. Instead of clause we can use ‘try’ for saving the program from crashing.

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

Ans. The try block is used to check code for errors. If there are no errors, the code inside The try block will be executed. However, if an error occurs while testing the code within the try block, then the except clause will execute instead.