

1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?
Functions eliminates the writing the same code multiple times in a program. Instead write the function once and call it where ever necessary.
2. When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?
The code in the function starts to run only when the function is called.
3. What statement creates a function?
def <function name> () creates a function.
4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?
The function is a code that returns a value when arguments are passed. Where as function call is when a certain code calls the function by giving arguments to the function.
5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?
There can be four types of scopes in python program. They are Global Scope, Local Scope, Enclosing Scope, Built-in Scope. For a program there will be only one global scope and there can be many local scopes depending upon the functions and loops specified.
6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?
A local variable retains its value until the next time the function is called.
7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?
The return value is the value a function or code returns after the execution. Yes it is possible to have return value in an expression.
8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?
It returns none if there is no return statement.
9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?
Declaration of global statement makes a function variable refer to the global variable.
10. What is the data type of None?
Nonetype is the datatype of none.
11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?
It 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()
13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?
We use exception handling by giving the code that may cause error in try clause and the message to be given out in the except clause.
14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?
The code that may cause error is given in try clause and the message to be given out if the error happens in the except clause.