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

Ans : It is an advantage to have functions in a program because it helps perform the same operation on different data sets, different data values. It avoids any manual data insertion and code writing to perform the operation.

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

Ans : When it is called , code in a function runs.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans : def function\_name() creates a user defined function.

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

Ans : Function is a procedure which has in-build code to it, not necessarily running . Function call on the other hand, is suppose to run and execute in-build code to it, to perform operation on given data set.

(Using a function to do a particular task any point in program is called as function call. So the difference between the function and function call is, A function is procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using this function to achive that task.)

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

ANS: there is one global scope in a python program and can be multiple local scopes.

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

Ans : When function call returns, local scope variable is removed from the cache memory.

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

ANS : A return statement is used to end the execution of the function call and “returns” the result. The statements after the return statements are not executed. If the return statement is without any expression, then the special value None is returned. Return Statement can not be used outside the function.

Yes,it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

Ans: If no return statement appears in a function definition, control automatically returns to the calling function after the last statement of the called function is executed.

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

ANS: If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

1. What is the data type of None?

ANS : None is used to define a null value. It is not the same as an empty string, False, or a zero. It is a data type of the class NoneType object. Assigning a value of None to a variable is one way to reset it to its original, empty state.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

ANS : That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. Which is not a real Python module.

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

ANS: The function would be called by spam.bacon().

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

ANS: If an error occurs in a program, we don't want the program to unexpectedly crash on the user we can use error handling to notify the user on error.

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

ANS: The try block is used to check some code for errors i.e the code inside the try block will execute when there is no error in the program. Whereas the code inside the except block will execute whenever the program encounters some error in the preceding try block.