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

>> A function is a block of codes which only runs when it is called. It reduces duplicate codes.

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

>>the code is a function only runs when it is called not when it is specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

>>the **def** statement creates a function.

>>syntax:

def function\_name(parameters): """doc string"""

function body

function body

return value

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

>>A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory whereas  A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.

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

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

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

>>The local scope is destroyed when a function call returns and all its variables become undefined.

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

>> 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.

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

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

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

>>A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable. If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

>> the data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

>>That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

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

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

>> Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause and use except block to handle the error.

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

>> 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.