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| 1 | Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs? |
| **Ans.** | Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update. |
| 2 | When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called? |
| **Ans.** | The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is specified. |
| 3 | What statement creates a function? |
| **Ans.** | The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function. |
| 4 | What is the difference between a function and a function call? |
| **Ans.** | * 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. |
| 5 | How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes? |
| **Ans.** | 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? |
| **Ans.** | When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten. |
| 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 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? |
| **Ans.** | 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? |
| **Ans.** | A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable. |
| 10 | What is the data type of None? |
| **Ans.** | The data type of None is NoneType. |
| 11 | What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do? |
| **Ans.** | That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (This isn't a real Python module, by the way.) |
| 12 | If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam? |
| **Ans.** | This function can be called with spam.bacon(). |
| 13 | What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error? |
| **Ans.** | Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause. |
| 14 | What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause? |
| **Ans.** | * 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. |