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

Functions are advantageous in programs because they promote code reuse, organization, and abstraction. They allow for modular design, making code easier to understand, debug, and maintain.

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

The code in a function runs when it's called.

3. What statement creates a function?

‘def’ statement

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

A function is a block of reusable code that performs a specific task, while a function call is the act of invoking that function to execute its code.

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

There is one global scope in a Python program, and local scopes are created whenever a function is called, resulting in potentially multiple local scopes.

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

Variables in a local scope are destroyed when the function call returns, meaning they are no longer accessible outside of the function.

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

A return value is the value that a function sends back to the caller. It signifies the result of the function's execution. Yes, it is possible to have a 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?

If a function does not have a return statement, the return value of a call to that function is None.

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

To make a function variable refer to the global variable, one can use the global keyword inside the function.

10. What is the data type of None?

NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

It will import a module named ‘areallyourpetsnamederic ‘ into python script.

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?

Use error handling techniques such as try except blocks to catch and handle errors.

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

The purpose of the try clause is to execute a block of code that may raise an exception, while the purpose of the except clause is to catch and handle exceptions that occur within the try block, preventing the program from crashing.