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

Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

1. What statement creates a function?

Function blocks begin with the keyword def followed by the function name and parentheses ( )

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

Function is a part of program defined seperately outside the program whereas function call is calling of the function

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

There's only one global Python scope per program execution. There's only one local scope as well.

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

Each call of the function creates new local variables, and their lifetimes expire when the function returns to the caller.

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

A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task. A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string. The type of value your function returns depends largely on the task it performs

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

Every function in Python returns something. If the function doesn't have any return statement, then it returns None

1. How do you make a function variable 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

1. What is the data type of None?

None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

The import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

1. 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()

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

Each and every exception has to be handled by the programmer to avoid the program from crashing abruptly. This is done by writing additional code in a program to give proper messages or instructions to the user on encountering an exception. This process is known as exception handling

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

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error.