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

Answer: The functions makes programs shorter, easier to update and easier to read. The function reduce the need for duplicate code and save time.

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

Answer: The code in a function executes when the function is called and not when the function is specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

Answer: The def statement defines a function.

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

Answer: A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause. A function call is

to execute the function and return function values.

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

Answer: 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?

Answer: 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?

Answer: A return value is the value that a function call calculates to. 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?

Answer: If there is no return statement for a function its return value will be none

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

Answer: A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable

10. What is the data type of None?

Answer: The data type of None is NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Answer: That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic however areallyourpetsnamederic is not a real Python module.

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

Answer: The function we can call with spam.bacon()

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

Answer: Add 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?

Answer: 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

Regards,

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