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

Ans: They separate out code according to their functionality and enhances maintainability and reusability.

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

Ans: when it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: def function\_name:

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

Ans: function is defining a particular chunk of code with necessary statements according to logic. But function call is calling that function by its name in order to execute that function.

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

Ans: 1 global scope – accessible throughout the program

Multiple local scope – whenever a function is called a local scope is created and it is destroyed with exiting the function call.

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

Ans: variables are destroyed if they are created within local scope and can no longer be used outside that local scope.

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

Ans: return is used to return a value from a function. Yes it is possible like “return a\*b”

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

Ans: None

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

Ans: put ‘global’ keyword before the variable within function.

Example:

x = 10 # Global variable  
  
def my\_function():  
 global x # Declare x as a global variable inside the function  
 x = 20 # Modify the global variable x

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: imports a builtin function “areallyourpetsnamederic”. But there is not exactly any builtin function like this. So, it will through “ModuleNotFound” error.

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

Ans:

import spam  
spam.bacon()

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

Use error handling.

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

Within try block we put the code which are vulnerable for any error and within except block we print an understandable message if the code within try block throws any error.