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

Ans. Following are the advantages of having functions in your programs:

1. Helps in reusing a piece of code and thus shortening the length of the program.
2. Easy maintenance of a given code.
3. Reduction in debugging time.

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

Ans: The code in a function runs only when its called and not when its specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: In python, a function is created by using the “def” keyword in following way:-  
 E.g:- def multiply(num1, num2)  
 In the above state def is used to specify that this piece of code is going to be a function and its followed by the function name i.e. multiply with two arguments/parameters num1 and num2.

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

Ans: 1. Function is basically the actual code that contains the logic of that particular function.  
 2. Function call is the statement which is used to use that function by passing the required arguments and it contains just the function name and arguments.

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

Ans: Python has only one global scope but there can be any number of local scopes depending on where the variable, function, etc. was defined in the program.

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

Ans. The variables in a local scope won’t be 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?

Ans: 1. The concept of a return value is to return a value whenever the function is called.  
 2. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression as far as it is returning an actual value of the required data type and not values like null, none, etc.

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

Ans: If a function does not have a return statement, then the return value of a call to that function would be “None”.

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

Ans: You can make a function variable refer to the global variable by the global variable as an argument of the function.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: None is a data type of its own i.e. NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: It will import the file/module areallyourpetsnamederic to your current program.

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

Ans: We can call it as follows:  
 spam.bacon()

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

Ans: We can use a try clause block to handle the error/exception and thus save a programm from crashing.

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

Ans: 1. The try clause contains the code through which exceptions/error need to be caught if any.  
 2. The except clause contains the output code if an exception occurs in the try clause.