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

Ans: Functions makes programs easier to read, easier to update and shorter. Function removes the need to duplicate code as we can call a function where it is required.

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

Ans: The code of a function is executed when we call the function, not when we define the function.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The def statement is used to create a function.

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

Ans: A function is a code which we write only once in a program, we don’t need to rewrite it to use it. Every time we need to use a function in specific part of a program we use a function call to access it. Also a function has a def clause whereas function call does not.

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

Ans: For every execution of program there is one global scope and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

Ans: The local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten when a function a function call returns.

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

Ans: The value that a function returns to a caller is called as the return value. Yes, it is possible to return have a return value in an expression.

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

Ans: If a function doesn’t have a return statement, then the return value is None.

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

Ans: If we want a function variable to refer to the global variable then we can use the global keyboard to declare which variables are global.

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans: None Type is the data type of None.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: This import statement imports a module which is named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Ans: We can call this function using spam.bacon().

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

Ans: We can move the code inside a try and except statement, now when we run the program it will show a error message instead of crashing the program.

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

Ans: A code which can cause an error goes in the try clause. The code will go to the except clause when it gives an error upon execution.