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

Ans: Function reduces the need for duplicate code and writing similar part of code multiple times. This makes program shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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 keyword creates the function with proper indentation, ex. def.funct() :

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

Ans: A function is procedure to achieve a particular result, while function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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

Ans: There is only one global scope per python program execution, whereas, there can be as many local scopes as required.

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

Ans: Variables in local scope becomes undefined after the function call returns/completes. The local variables can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes.

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

Ans: In general, a function takes arguments (if any), performs some operation, and returns a value (or object). The value that a function returns to the caller is generally known as the function’s return value. All Python functions have a return value, either explicit or implicit. Yes it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

Ans: None. The function always returns “None” if explicit return is not written.

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

Ans: To refer to a global variable in a function, use the ‘global’ keyword before the variables name to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Ans: spam.bacon()

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

Ans: Move the code inside a ‘try’ and ‘except’ statement, so, whenever the code breaks down, an exception is thrown without crashing the program.

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

Ans: In the try clause, all statements are executed until an exception is encountered, whereas, except clause is used to catch and handle the exception(s) that are encountered in the try clause.