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

Ans. It makes the program more generic, we don’t have to write same part of code for every basic activity. It removes the need of code duplicacy.

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

Ans. When we call the function.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans. def keyword in a statement.

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

Ans. A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. The parameters are not mandatory.

E.g.:

function add (a, b)

return a+ b

A function call is the code used to pass control to a function.

E.g.:

b = add (5, 6)

Now b will have the value 11.

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

Ans. Global scopes can be 1 but local scopes can be many depending on the modularity of the program.

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

Ans. When the execution of the function terminates (returns), the local variables are destroyed.

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

Ans. A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its execution.

Yes it is possible if we call it under a function.

>>> def a():

return 5+3

>>> a()

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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. If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans. it is a data type of the class NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans. That import statement 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. This function can be called with spam.bacon(). It would be as nested function.

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

Ans. we can use error handling using try and except clause.

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

Ans. except statement catches an exception. It is used to test code for an error which is written in the “try” statement. If an error is encountered, the contents of the “except” block are run.