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

Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs 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?

When a function is "called" the program "leaves" the current section of code and begins to execute the first line inside the function.

3. What statement creates a function?

A statement that executes a function. It consists of the name of the function followed by a list of arguments enclosed in parentheses.

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

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

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

one global Python scope per program execution.

There are many local scopes we can use in a program and the scope of local variable is limited to the function where it is defined.

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

A local variable retains its value until the next time the function is called.

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

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

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?

A function without a return statement returns None.

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

Use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

None is a data type of its own (NoneType)

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

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?

spam. bacon()

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

Try running the program and it should throw an error message instead of crashing the program.

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

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error.