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

Ans: By functions we can run as many times as possible. We can directly call that method instead of writing it again.

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

Ans: When we call the function, code present inside the function will run.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: To create a new function, we need parameters, names and statements it executes inside a function.

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

Ans: A function is a reusability and modularity of code. No need to writing the same code again. A function call means calling that function which returns some value or statement.

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

Ans: There is only one global scope in python. And only one local scope.

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

Ans: After function call returns, variables will be destroyed.

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

Ans: When the function is called, it performs set of operations or statements present inside a function. Yes, we can have return value in an expression which is having a logical or coherent meaning.

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 explicit return statement it returns None.

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

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: It belongs to NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: It imports all the classes and functions which are present inside that package.

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

Ans: After importing spam, we can call that bacon() function as

import spam

s = spam.bacon()

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

Ans: We can implement exceptional handling in that way we can handle errors and it won’t break the flow of the program as well.

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

Ans: In try clause, we will write the statements which may cause an error. In except clause, we will handle the exception or error which is caused in try block. In this way program won’t crash.