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

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

3. What statement creates a function?

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

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

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

7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it 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?

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

10. What is the data type of None?

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

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

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

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

Answers

1.Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

1. The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.
2. The def statement defines (that is, creates) a function.
3. A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.
4. There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.
5. When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.
6. A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.
7. If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.
8. A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

9. The data type of None is NoneType.
10. That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (This isn't a real Python module, by the way.)
11. This function can be called with spam.bacon().
12. Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.
13. The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.