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

Ans:

Functions can be used to reuse the same lines of code by just calling them.

Functions can be called multiple times.

Functions can be used to reduce complex program.

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

Ans:

When it is called.

1. What statement creates a function?

Ans:

def function\_name():

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

Ans:

Function is a code which is used to calculate/ execute and returns a value. A function is not executed without a function call. A function call cannot be before defining a function.

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

Ans:

There's one global scope in Python program. Local scopes are created when the function starts its execution.

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

Ans:

Local scopes are deleted when the function ends.

1. 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 when it is executed. It is possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

Ans:

None

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

Ans:

A global variable is a variable that you can use from any part of a program, including within functions. A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

1. What is the data type of None?

Ans:

None is a data type of its own, that is, NoneType.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:

It imports module “areallyourpetsnamederic”.

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

Ans:

It is called with spam.bacon()

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

Ans:

Using try clause, a programme can be saved from crashing.

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

Ans:

The try clause lets you test a block of code for errors. The except clause lets you handle the error. . Python will first attempt to execute the code in the try statement. If no exception occurs, the except statement is skipped and the execution of the try statement is finished.