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

:- To avoid repetitive coding in programs we use functions. We can reduce complexity by adding function calls.

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

:- Code in function gets executed when it's called and not when it's specified.

3. What statement creates a function?

:- We can create a function with the def keyword, then write the function identifier (name) followed by parentheses (include arguments to be passed to function in between parentheses) and a colon. eg. def sum(a,b):

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

:- function declaration/definition in python is done with the def keyword. This does not execute the function by default so to execute a function we have to call that function in the programme.

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

:- There's only one global Python scope per execution of the programme. Local scope is limited within a function and as we can have any functions in a programme we can have as many local scopes as we want.

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

:- For each function call new variables get created and it expires as function call returns.

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

:- return value is the response that we are intending from function call. Yes we can have return value for an expression. return will evaluate the expression and send the result of that expression to the function call.

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

:- Even if we don't have explicit return in any function python implicitly returns a default value as None. eg. print()

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

:- With global keyword.

eg. def myfunc():

global x

x = "fantastic"

10. What is the data type of None?

:- None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

:- this statement imports all items from areallyourpetsnamederic module to current execution.

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

:- import spam

spam.bacon()

bacon() is an imported element of the spam module.

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

:- We can implement exception handling in the program to save it from crashing if it encounters an error.

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

:- The try clause lets run the block of code with exceptions and except clause catches exception occurred in try clause block so that we can handle it and avoid programme from crashing.