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

Functions are advantageous because it enables the reusability of code, and in turn makes the program more concise and simpler to understand.

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

The code inside a function runs only when the function is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

The def statement creates a function.

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

A function is a code that is written to carry out a specific task so as to reduce the complexity of the code, and ensure its reusability. Multiple functions can be written as part of the code, but these are not executed unless they are called/invoked. Only when a function is called is the code inside it executed.

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

There is only one global scope in a Python program. The number of local scopes depends on the number of functions within a Python program.

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

The variables in a local scope are created every single time 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?

A return value is used to send back Python objects (numbers, sequences, functions, objects, classes, modules etc.) to the caller code for further computation.

It is not possible to have a return value in a expression unless the return value is part of a function.

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

The return value will be None.

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

To make a function variable refer to a global variable, you need to use the keyword global before the variable. For example,

def func():

global x

print(x)

10. What is the data type of None?

The data type of None is NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

It imports the module named areallyourpetsnamederic, giving access to all the functions, classes and variables in the module.

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?

To save a programme from crashing, exception handling can be used.

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

The try clause helps to test a block of code for errors. The except clause helps to handle the error if it is present.