Q1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?

Ans: Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. Functions make code easier, easier to read and easier to update.

Q2. When does the code in a function run: when it’s specified or when it’s called?

Ans: when function called, code in a function run, not when it’s specified, but function specification must needed to run the code.

Q3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: def keyword followed by function name with brackets and semicolon creates a function.

Q4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?

Ans: In a program function is code written only once, but function call is used whenever function is need to run and execute.

Q5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?

Ans: There is only one global scope in each program execution. There is as many local scopes as when you call a function which is live in program.

Q6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?

Ans: a variable gets and maintains its value after function call returns.

That variable with value can be used for further in code.

Q7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?

Ans: A function works on some operations as code mentioned in function and returns value.

Not possible to return expression from function return.

Q8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?

Ans: None

Q9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?

Ans: To make a function variable refer to the global variable, use keyword global before variable to declare it to a global variable.

Q10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: None is itself datatype.

Q11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans: the sentence import module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

Q12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

Ans: spam.bacon()

Q13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?

Ans: If program execution encounters an error, should use try and except function, so that it can show error instead of program crash.

Q14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?

Ans: If program execution encounters an error, should use try and except function, so that it can show error instead of program crash.

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error. The else block lets you execute code when there is no error.