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

Functions reduce the need to write a duplicate code.

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

The code is run when the function is called. It is saved when specified.

1. What statement creates a function?

Def statement creates a function.

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

Function consists of def statement and its assigned code. Function call executes the program and verifies function’s return value.

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

There is 1 global scope, and innumerable local scopes that are created when function is called.

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

The variables are forgotten after function call returns.

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

Return value is the value that the function call verifies to the output value. It can be defined when writing the expression.

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

The return value is None.

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

A global statement will refer the variable to the global variable.

1. What is the data type of None?

NoneType

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

It imports the ‘areallyoursnamederic’ module.

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

spam.bacon()

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

Use the ‘try’ clause.

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

try clause tests the data that may cause error. The error clause has the code that is executed if error occurs.