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

Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

**3. What statement creates a function?**

The **def** statement defines (that is, creates) a function.

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

**A function** consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause.  
  
**A function call** is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the function's return value.

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

There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

A **return** value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is **None**.

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

A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

**10. What is the data type of None?**

The data type of None is NoneType.

**11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?**

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. (This isn't a real Python module, by the way)

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

This function can be called with spam.bacon()

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

Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.  
  
The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.