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.

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

The code inside a function is not executed when the function is defined. The code inside a function is executed **when the function is invoked**. It is common to use the term "call a function" instead of "invoke a function". It is also common to say "call upon a function", "start a function", or "execute a function".

1. What statement creates a function?

**The “def” keyword** is a statement for defining a function in Python.

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

A function is a piece of code which enhanced the reusability and modularity of your program. It means that piece of code need not be written again.  
A function call means invoking or calling that function. Unless a function is called there is no use of that function.

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

There's only **one global Python scope** per program execution. This scope remains in existence until the program terminates and all its names are forgotten.

**four types** of scope- local scope, enclosed scope, global scope, and built-in scope.

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

A local variable retains its value until the next time the function is called A local **variable becomes undefined after the function call completes** The local variable can be used outside the function any time after the function call completes.

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

A return is a value **that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task**. A return value can be any one of the four variable types: handle, integer, object, or string.

**a RETURN statement cannot contain an expression**.

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

If a function doesn't specify a return value, it returns **None** . In an if/then conditional statement, None evaluates to False.

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

If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can **use the global keyword to declare which variables are global**.

1. What is the data type of None?

None is used to define **a null value**. It is not the same as an empty string, False, or a zero. It is a data type of the class NoneType object. Assigning a value of None to a variable is one way to reset it to its original, empty state.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

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?

Prevents program from crashing if an error occurs. If an error occurs in a program, we don't want the program to unexpectedly crash on the user. Instead, **error handling can be used** to notify the user of why the error occurred and gracefully exit the process that caused the error.

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

except statement catches an exception. It is **used to test code for an error which is written in the “try” statement**. If an error is encountered, the contents of the “except” block are run