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

An advantage of using functions and procedures is that coding time is reduced.

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

**When a function is "called" the program "leaves" the current section of code and begins to execute the first line inside the function**.

3. What statement creates a function?

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

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

A function is a block of code that does a particular operation and returns a result. It usually accepts inputs as parameters and returns a result. **A function call is the code used to pass control to a function**.

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

There's only **one global Python scope per program execution**.

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

When the execution of the function terminates (returns), **the local variables are destroyed**

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

The Python return statement is a special statement that you can use inside a function or method to send the function's result back to the caller.

8. 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**

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

**use the global keyword to declare which variables are global**

10. What is the data type of None?

**None is a data type of its own (NoneType)** and only None can be None

11. What does the sentence import are all your pets name Deric 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?

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?

The except block **lets you handle the error**. The else block lets you execute code when there is no error. The final block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.