1. Advantages of functions:  
   Code Reusability  
   Code Readability
2. The code in a function run when it is called not when it is specified.
3. def functionName(\*arguments):  
   Above statement is used to create a function.  
   \* represents arguments can be 0 to any number of arguments.
4. The difference between the function and function call is that in function it is declared and defined using ‘def’ keyword and the executable code is written inside that block. For function call we trigger the function to execute the code written inside its block by passing the arguments. Function is run when it is called not when it is specified.
5. There is only one global scope in Python per program execution.  
   There can be zero or multiple local scopes per program execution.
6. When the function call returns, the lifetime of local variables is expired or destroyed.
7. After taking the arguments from the function call, the function evaluates or analyse those argument values based on the specified expressions or statements. And we can return the evaluated value to the function call using ‘return’ keyword. We can return one or more than one value or result.  
   Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression.
8. If a function does not have a return statement, it’s return value of a call to that function is None.
9. We can make function variable refer to the global variable by using the global keyword.
10. Data type of None is NoneType.
11. import areallyourpetsnamederic statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic to the current program where it is written.
12. If bacon() feature is in a spam module, we call it after importing spam as follows:  
    spam.bacon()
13. To save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error in Python, error handling can be used gracefull terminate the process that caused the error and notify the user on why the error occured.
14. The try clause lets you to test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error.