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

Functions can reduce the need of duplicate code. It also makes the code reusable. It is simple to update, makes program shorter and easier to read.

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

 When the functions is called the function code runs.

3. What statement creates a function?

def funcation_name: this creates the function.

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

Function is a procedure to achieve a particular result while function call is using the function to achieve the task.

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

There is only one global scope in Python Program. Local scopes depends on the variables declared in the function.

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?

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.

Yes it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

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

Return type will be Nonetype

9. 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.

```python
def myfunc():
  global x
  x = "fantastic"
myfunc()
print("Python is " + x)
```

10. What is the data type of None?

NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Import a module named **areallyourpetsnamederic**

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

The function can be called with spam.bacon()

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

We can use try-except block in order to save the programme from crashing if it encounters an 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.