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

**Answer**: Functions make it easier to reuse code without needing to duplicate them whenever required. This makes the code shorter and efficient.

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

**Answer**: Function is executed only when the function is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Answer: The **def** statement creates a function

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

**Answer**: A function is a set of codes defined inside the def statement. A function call is the shifting of the program execution inside the body of the function to run the defined code.

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

**Answer**: One global scope in python program, and a local scope is created each time a function is called.

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

**Answer**: As the function call returns, the local scope variables are destroyed from memory.

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

**Answer**: The return value is what a function returns. It can be a sequence, boolean, numeric data type, data frame etc.

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

**Answer**: Without a return statement, by defaut a function returns **None**

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

**Answer**: A global statement inside a function will force the function variable to refer to the global variable

10. What is the data type of None?

**Answer**: NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Answer**: This will import a python module named areallyourpetsnamederic and all its functions from python.org

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

**Answer**: bacon() function can be called with spam.bacon()

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

**Answer**: Use a try-catch block to manage the code which may cause the program to crash

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

**Answer**: try clause is what it says, it tries the code that might cause a program to crash, and except clause has alternate code or instructions to execute incase the code inside try block really causes a crash.