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

Functions are advantageous to have in your programs because they allow you to reuse code and avoid duplication. Functions also make your code more organized ,shorter and easier to read, and easier to update.

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

When it is called not when defined.

3. What statement creates a function?

Def statement creates function

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

A function is a piece of code that is written to perform a specific task, while a function call is the act of calling that function to run the code.

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

There is only one global scope in a Python program. Local scopes are created when a function is called.

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

In a local scope, when a function call returns, the variables are destroyed and no longer exist.

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

The concept of a return value is that a function returns a value to the caller. It is possible to have a return value in an expression, but it is not common.

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

If a function does not have a return statement the value is None

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

You can make a function variable refer to the global variable by using the keyword "global".

10. What is the data type of None?

None is of type NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

This function can be using spam.bacon()

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

Handle the error creating code with Try Clause

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

The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.