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

 # Divide the large programs into small groups that helps to understand and debug the program quicker and better.

 # Prevents us from writing same logic multiple times.

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

When it's called

3. What statement creates a function?

Following statement creates the function

```
def functionname( parameters ):
```

However, the overall structure can be provided as below:

```
def functionname( parameters ):
   "function_docstring" (optional)
   function_suite
   return [expression]
```

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

Defining a function only gives it a name, specifies the parameters that are to be included in the function and structures the blocks of code. However, to execute it, we need to call it from another function or directly from the Python prompt.

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

Question not clear

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

Variables in a local scope are only accessible inside the function. When the function call returns and exit, these local variables are no longer accessible

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

Return value is what the function sends back to the caller. The return value of a Python function can be any Python object.

The question is no clear. However, yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression. If func1 is a function name, we can write func1()+3

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

it is 'None'

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

using the keyword global

10. What is the data type of None?

NoneType

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

This imports the module areallyourpetsnamederic

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

spam.bacon()

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

we can use 'try' and 'except' to save a 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?

The try block lets you test a block of code for errors. The except block lets you handle the error.