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

Ans:   
 A function is a block of code that performs a specific task. The main advantages of functions are:  
1. Functions stop us from writing the same logic various times.

2. Large program can be break down into different functions. Thus it makes code readable and maintainable and makes debugging easier.

3. Once function is written it can be called multiple times passing different values. Thus helps in testing and debugging.

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

Ans: The code in a function run when it’s called.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The def statement with function name and parameters inside the parenthesis () followed by colon(:) creates a function.

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

Ans: Function consists of def statement with function name, parameters and code (programming logic) defined inside the function body whereas function call executes the code and may return the value.

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

Ans: There is only one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

Ans: When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed.

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

Ans: A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. A return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

Ans: If a function does not have a return statement its return value is None.

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

Ans: The global keyword makes the function variable global. Eg;

x = 2  
def func():  
   global x  
  x = 3

func()  
print(x) #prints 3

10. What is the data type of None?

Ans: The data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

Ans:  It imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Ans: We can call with spam.bacon().

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

Ans: Place the code inside the try block.

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

Ans: If there is any error inside try block, execution is transferred to except block. Thus the try block tests a block of code for errors and the except block handles the error.