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

It allows us to execute statements again and again without coding them again. Makes it time efficient and repeatable.

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

When the function is called

3. What statement creates a function?

```
def function_name(input):
        print(input)
```

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

A function is procedure to achieve a particular result
Function call is using this function to achieve that task.

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

There is one global scope and one local scope

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

Their scope only lies within that function.

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

It assigns the value to the variable.

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

If a function doesn't specify a return value, it returns None.

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

By using global variable name

10. What is the data type of None?

Null

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

It will give an error as there is no such module

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?

try:

    your code

except Exception as err:

    print("Uh oh, please send me this message: '" + err + "'")

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.