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

Answer: Functions reduce the need for redundant code by allowing us to reuse the same code multiple times in a program. Functions make programs shorter, easier to read, and simpler to update.

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

Answer: The code in a function runs when it is called, not when it is defined.

1. What statement creates a function?

Answer: The def statement is used to define and create a function.

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

Answer: A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause. A function can be called by passing arguments, which then execute the code written in the function.

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

Answer: There is one global scope in a Python program, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

Answer: When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

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

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

Answer: If a function does not have a return statement, the return value of a call to that function is None.

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

Answer: To make a function variable refer to the global variable, you can use the global statement, which forces the variable in the function to refer to the global variable.

1. What is the data type of None?

Answer: The data type of None is NoneType.

1. What does the sentence 'import areallyourpetsnamederic' do?

Answer: The import statement imports a module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic', but it should be noted that this module is not a standard Python module.

1. If you had a 'bacon()' function in a 'spam' module, what would you call it after importing 'spam'?

Answer: You can call the 'bacon()' function by using the syntax: 'spam.bacon()'.

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

Answer: To prevent a program from crashing, you can put the lines of code that might cause an error in a try clause. This way, you can handle the error gracefully.

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

Answer: The code that could potentially cause an error is placed in the try clause, and the code that executes if an error occurs is placed in the except clause. The except clause handles the exception and allows the program to continue running instead of crashing.