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

**Ans**: Functions help modularize code, making it more organized and easier to understand. They promote code reuse, simplify debugging, and allow for better maintenance.

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

**Ans**: The code in a function runs when the function is called.

1. What statement creates a function?

**Ans**: The def statement creates a function.

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

**Ans**: A function is a block of code that performs a specific task. A function call is the act of invoking or executing that function to perform its task.

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

**Ans**: There is one global scope in a Python program. Local scopes are created whenever a function is called, so the number of local scopes can vary depending on how many functions are called.

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

**Ans**: Variables in a local scope are destroyed when the function call returns. They are not accessible outside the function.

1. 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 gives back after it is called. Yes, it is possible to use a return value in an expression.

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

**Ans**: It returns ‘None’.

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

**Ans**: You can use the global keyword to indicate that a variable is in the global scope, even if it's inside a function.

1. What is the data type of None?

**Ans**: ‘NoneType’.

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans**: This sentence imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. If such a module exists, it becomes available for use in the current script or program.

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

**Ans**: ‘spam.bacon()’.

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

**Ans**: You can use exception handling with a ‘try’ and ‘except’ block to catch and handle errors gracefully. This prevents the program from crashing and allows you to take appropriate actions.

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

**Ans**: The try clause encloses code that might raise an exception. The except clause specifies what to do if an exception occurs, providing a way to handle errors and continue execution.