 **Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?** Functions provide modularity and reusability, making code easier to read, maintain, and debug. They allow you to break down complex tasks into simpler, manageable pieces.

 **When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?** The code in a function runs when the function is called, not when it is specified.

 **What statement creates a function?** The def statement creates a function. Example: def my\_function():

 **What is the difference between a function and a function call?** A function is a block of code that performs a specific task. A function call is the execution of the function, invoking the code inside it.

 **How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?** There is only one global scope in a Python program. Local scopes are created each time a function is called, so there can be many local scopes.

 **What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?** Variables in a local scope are destroyed when the function call returns, and their values are no longer accessible.

 **What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?** A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to and can be used in expressions. Yes, it is possible to use a return value in an expression.

 **If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?** If a function does not have a return statement, it returns None by default.

 **How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?** Use the global keyword inside the function to refer to a global variable. Example: global var\_name

 **What is the data type of None?** The data type of None is NoneType.

 **What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?** It attempts to import a module named areallyourpetsnamederic. If the module does not exist, it will result in an ImportError.

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

 **What can you do to save a program from crashing if it encounters an error?** Use exception handling with try and except clauses to catch and handle errors gracefully.

 **What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?** The try clause is used to wrap code that might raise an exception. The except clause is used to handle the exception if one occurs, preventing the program from crashing.