1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?
2. When does the code in a function run: when it's specified or when it's called?
3. What statement creates a function?
4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?
5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?
6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?
7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?
8. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?
9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?
10. What is the data type of None?
11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?
12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?
13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?
14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?

1. Functions are advantageous to have in your programs because they allow you to organize your code into reusable blocks that can be called multiple times. This can make your code more readable, modular, and easier to maintain.
2. The code in a function runs when it's called.
3. The "def" statement creates a function in Python.
4. A function is a block of code that performs a specific task, while a function call is the code used to invoke that function and execute its code.
5. There is only one global scope in a Python program, while local scopes are created every time a function is called.
6. Variables in a local scope are destroyed when the function call returns.
7. The concept of a return value is the value that a function sends back to the calling function or code. It is possible to have a return value in an expression.
8. If a function does not have a return statement, the return value of a call to that function is "None".
9. To make a function variable refer to the global variable, you can use the "global" keyword followed by the name of the variable inside the function.
10. The data type of "None" is "NoneType".
11. The sentence "import areallyourpetsnamederic" is not a valid Python statement and will result in a syntax error.
12. If you had a "bacon()" feature in a "spam" module, you would call it as "spam.bacon()".
13. To save a program from crashing if it encounters an error, you can use error handling techniques such as exception handling or error checking.
14. The purpose of the "try" clause is to enclose code that may raise an exception or error, and the purpose of the "except" clause is to provide a block of code to handle the raised exception or error.