1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs? **Ans**: **Functions help organize code into reusable, modular blocks that make programs easier to manage and debug.**

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

3. What statement creates a function? **Ans: The def statement creates a function in Python.**

4. What is the difference between a function and a function call? **Ans: A function is a defined block of code, while a function call executes that block of code.**

5. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes? **Ans: There is one global scope per Python program and a new local scope is created for each function call.**

6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns? **Ans: When the function call returns, the local variables are destroyed and no longer accessible.**

7. 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 output produced by a function, and yes, it can be used as part of an expression.**

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

9. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable? **Ans: You use the global keyword inside a function to refer to a global variable.**

10. What is the data type of None? **Ans: The data type of None is NoneType.**

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do? **Ans: The statement import areallyourpetsnamederic imports the module named areallyourpetsnamederic into your program.**

12. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam? **Ans: After importing spam, you would call the bacon() feature as spam.bacon().**

13. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error? **Ans: You can use exception handling (try/except blocks) to save a program from crashing when an error occurs.**

14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause? **Ans: You can use exception handling (try/except blocks) to save a program from crashing when an error occurs.**