**INEURON FSDS**

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**Assignment no: 3 Date: 11/8/2022**

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

Functions reduce the need for duplicate code. This makes programs shorter, easier to read, and easier to update.

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

The code in a function executes when the function is called, not when the function is defined.

1. **What statement creates a function?**

The def statement creates a function

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

A function consists of the def statement and the code in its def clause. A function call is what moves the program execution into the function, and the function call evaluates to the functions return value.

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

There is one global scope, 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?**

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?**

A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, 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?**

If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is none.

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

A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable.

1. **What is the data type of None?**

Data type of None is None Type

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

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpsetsnamederic.

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

This function can be called with spam.bacon()

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

Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause.

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

The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.

The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.