

Assignment_3

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.

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

The code in a function executes when the function is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

The `def` statement defines a function.

4. 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 function's return value.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

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

Nothing (None)

9. 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.

10. What is the data type of None?

None Type

11. What does the sentence `import areallyourpetsnamederic` do?

It will import the module "areallyourpetsnamederic"

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

`spam.bacon()` (ie. `bacon` is a function of module `spam`)

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

We can use :

try:

`Stmt1`

except Exception:

`Stmt`

14. What is the purpose of the `try` clause? What is the purpose of the `except` clause?

Try will check the function and execute it if correct.else pass it to except.

Except encountered the Error and did not allow the program to break during execution.