**Python Basic Assignment**

**Assignment\_3**

Solution 1:

* Functions helps to reduce a complicated program into smaller, more manageable and organized pieces of code which in turn reduces the overall complexity of the program.
* We can use a particular function multiple time from within a program which avoids the duplicity of codes and reduces copy-paste errors.
* Functions can be shared with other programs as well so that we don’t have to write the same type of code from scratch.

Solution 2:

The code in a function runs when the **function is called**, not when it is specified.

Solution 3:

The def statement (define) creates a function.

Solution 4:

A function is a block of code that performs a particular operation and evaluates a result. Whereas a function call is a code to simply activate the function or pass the control to the function.

Example: Function: def summation (a,b) :

return a + b

Function call: summation (4,5)

Solution 5:

There is only one global scope in a python program which remains active until the program is running, after termination of the program the global scope also terminates.

The local scopes are created whenever a function is called.

Solution 6:

When a function call returns, the local scopes are terminated and all the variables data in the scope also gets deleted.

Solution 7:

When a function call is executed, the **return** is used to evaluate the result. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

Example: return a + b

Solution 8:

If a function does not have a return statement, a special value **none** is returned.

Solution 9:

By using **global** keyword, we can make a function variable refer to the global variable.

Solution 10:

The data type of none is **NoneType.**

Solution 11:

It imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

Solution 12:

spam.bacon()

Solution 13:

By putting the line of code that might cause error in a **try clause**.

Solution 14:

The **try** block lets you test a block of code for errors. All statements are executed until an **exception** is encountered

The **except** block lets you handle the error. It is used to **catch** and handle the **exception**(s) that are encountered in the **try clause**