Assignment-3

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

Ans: Functions eliminate the requirement for redundant code. Programs become shorter, easier to read, and simpler to update as a result.

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

Ans: Not when a function is defined, but when it is called, the function's code runs.

3. What statement creates a function?

Ans: The def statement defines a function.

4. What is the difference between a function and a function call?

Ans: The code in the def clause and the def statement make up a function.

The program execution enters the function by a function call, and the function call evaluates to the return value of the function.

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

Ans: There is global scope and one local scope

6. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?

Ans: The local scope is eliminated and all the variables in it are lost after a function completes.

7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?

Ans: The result of a function call is its return value. A return value can be incorporated into an expression just like any other value.

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

Ans: If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

Ans: A global statement makes every variable in a function refer to the 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: That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

Ans: This function can be called with **spam. bacon()**.

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

Ans: In Python, we use the try and except statements to handle exceptions. Whenever the code breaks down, an exception is thrown without crashing the program.

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

Ans: An exception is caught using the Python try except statement. It is used to test code for errors that are specified in the "try" statement. If an error occurs, the contents of the "except" block are executed.