**Assignment 3**

**Solution 1.**

Function reduces a complicated program into smaller, more manageable,easier to read, and easier to update which reduces the overall complexity of our program.

**Solution 2.**

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

**Solution 3.**

The def statement is used to create a function.

**Solution 4.**

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.

**Solution 5.**

Variables that are defined inside a function body have a local scope, and those defined outside have a global scope.

**Solution 6.**

When the execution of the function returns, the local variables are destroyed.

**Solution 7.**

A return is a value that a function returns to the calling script or function when it completes its task.

It is possible to have a return value in an expression. The return value can be directly used within an expression or assigned to a variable for later use.

**Solution 8.**

If a function does not have a return statement, the return value of a call to that function is ‘None’.

**Solution 9.**

To make a function variable refer to a global variable, we can use the ‘**global’** keyword to declare the variable as global within the function.

**Solution 10.**

The data type of None is **‘Nonetype’**

**Solution 11.**

The statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

**Solution 12.**

This function can be called with spam.bacon().

**Solution 13.**

To save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error we can use **try-except blocks.**

**Solution 14.**

1. The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause.
2. The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.