**Assignment 3**

1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?
2. By using functions in programs, we eliminate the issue of writing redundant code, reduces coding time and it becomes easier to read, debug and update the code if the need arises.
3. When does the code in a function run: when it’s specified or when it’s called?
4. The function runs when it is called.
5. What statement creates a function?
6. The following statement creates a function using “def” keyword:

def function\_name():

pass

1. What is the difference between a function and a function call?
2. Function is a code block that takes some input for performing a task to achieve a specific result based on the problem statement while a function call is a statement that uses that particular function block to complete the task.
3. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?
4. There is only 1 global scope in a Python program whereas there can be multiple local scopes for the same Python program.
5. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?
6. When the function call returns a result after completing the task the variables of the local scope are destroyed
7. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?
8. The return value is the evaluated result that is returned by the function after it completes its defined task. And yes, it is possible to return value in an expression. Before returning the value the expression gets evaluated and the result is set as the return value.
9. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?
10. In the case the function has no return statement, the return value will be **None** whet the function gets called**.**
11. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?
12. By using the global keyword.
13. What is the data type of None?
14. Nonetype
15. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?
16. It will throw a **ModuleNotFoundError** as there is no module named 'areallyourpetsnamederic'.
17. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?
18. The function can be called as “spam.bacon()”
19. What can you do to save a programme from crashing if it encounters an error?
20. By enclosing the potential error code in a **try** block it can be saved from crashing.
21. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?
22. The try clause is used on a potential error code so that if it encounters an error the try clause comes in action and then the except clause gets executed due to the occurrence of the error which handles the error which prevents the code from crashing.