**Rishabh Kant Jha’s assignment - 3**

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

**To reuse the code if required so as many times as wanted/ required by the user/per the requirement.**

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

**When it is called.**

3. What statement creates a function?

**def keyword will do the trick.**

**def func():**

**Print(69)**

**The above code will create and define the fucntion fun(), to print the number 69 or run the function user must call the function func(), I.e;**

**func()**

**And the function should always be called post the function creation.**

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

**Function is just a function, it is only created or it can even be defined but it varies from the function call in which the defined function is executed.**

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

**Global scope = 1**

**x = 1**

**def func():**

**global x # to access the global value x defined outside in the main scope of the program**

**print(x)**

**x = 2**

**def func():**

**global() [‘x’] = 23**

**print(x) # this will update the value of x in the function which is defined outside the functions.**

**Local Scope depends on the number of functions, as each function has its own scope and any value declared will work only in that very scope.**

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

**They are executed.**

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

**Yes, they are returned for example LAMBDA functions, although RETURN is not done explicitly but the values are indeed returned.**

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

**Sometimes functions are not supposed to return a value, but used just for execution.**

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

**Inside the function the code is executed :**

**Global scope = 1**

**x = 1**

**def func():**

**global x # to access the global value x defined outside in the main scope of the program**

**print(x)**

**x = 2**

**def func():**

**global() [‘x’] = 23**

**print(x) # this will update the value of x in the function which is defined outside the functions.**

10. What is the data type of None?

**<Class ‘NoneType’>**

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**This will import the** areallyourpetsnamederic **python file.**

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

**import spam**

**spam.bacon()**

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

**We can use Exception handling process**

**Try : #write code here**

**Except : # to notify the exception errors to the user and catch them here**

**Finally:# this will be executed irrespective of the error is found or not**

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

**Try : #write code here**

**Except : # to notify the exception errors to the user and catch them here .**